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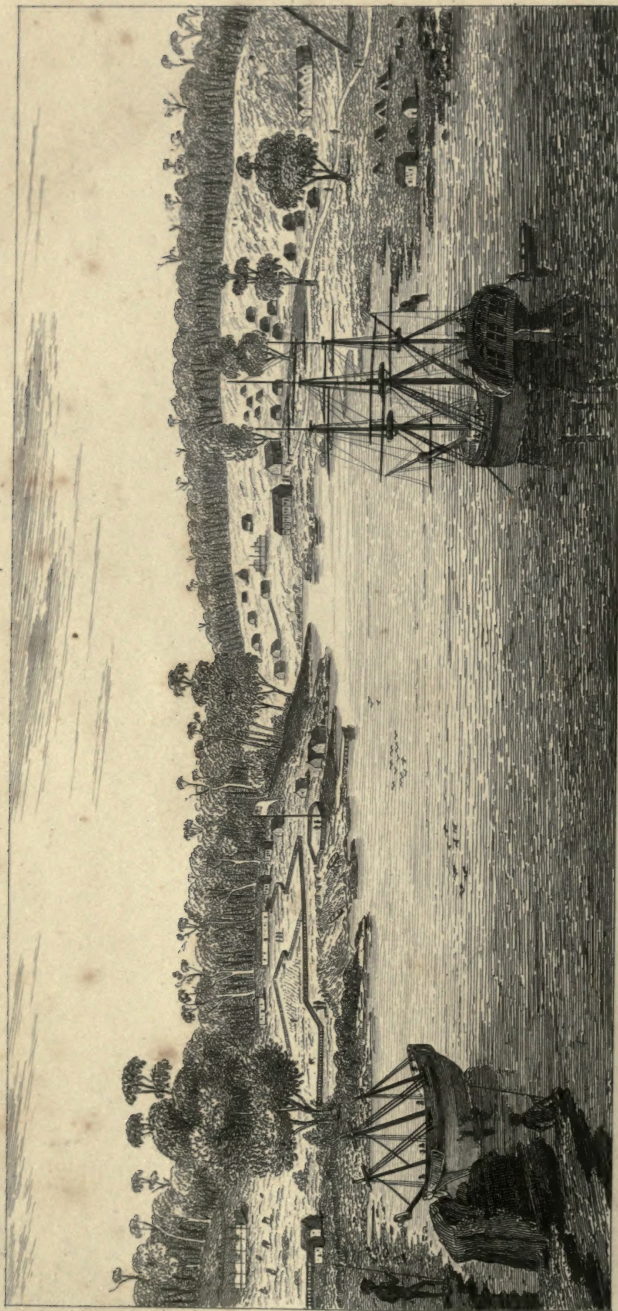
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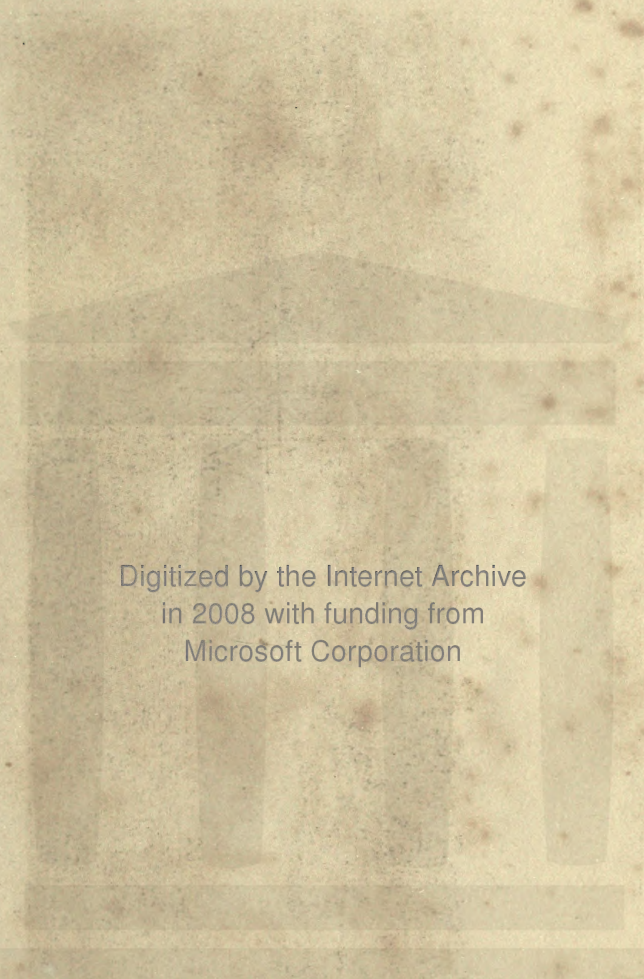
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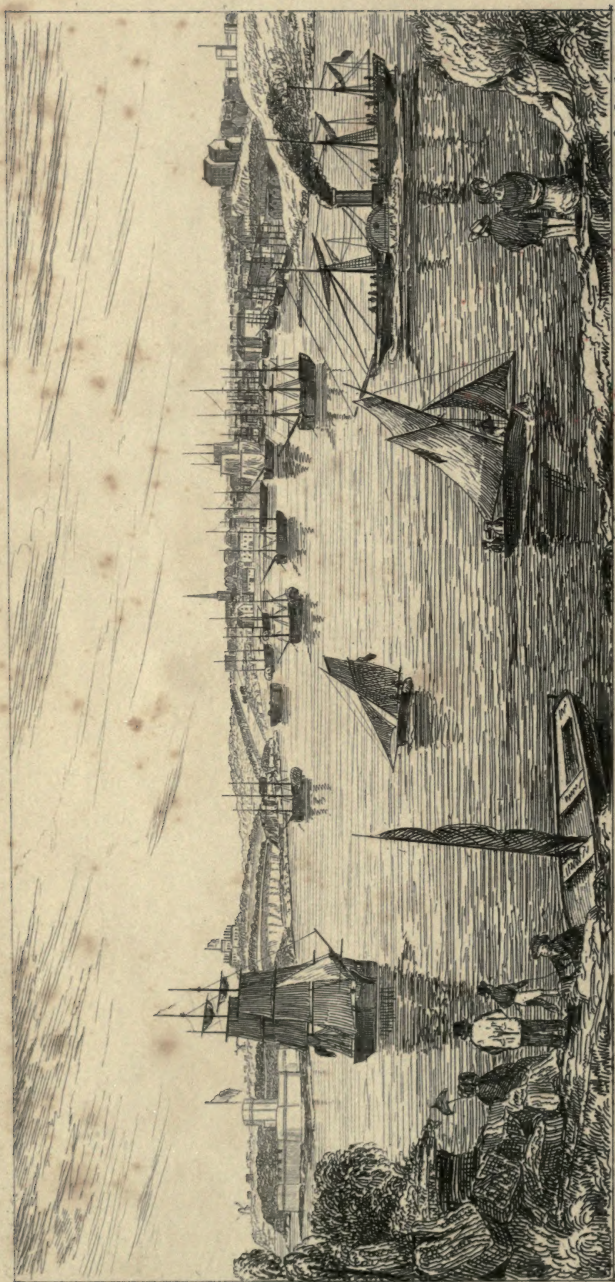


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A. STONE

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A

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

OR

GAZETTEER

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES:



Their Physical and Political Geography,

TOGETHER WITH

A BRIEF NOTICE OF ALL THE CAPITALS, PRINCIPAL
TOWNS, AND VILLAGES;

ALSO OF

RIVERS, BAYS, GULFS, MOUNTAINS, POPULATION AND
GENERAL STATISTICS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS MAPS AND DRAWINGS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY WELLS,
SURVEYOR.

SYDNEY:

PUBLISHED BY W. & F. FORD, GEORGE STREET.

M.DCCC.XLVIII.

1848

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GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

OF THE

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SYDNEY :

PRINTED BY E. WOLFE, LOWER GEORGE STREET.

OF THE

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Entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

TO THE
PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL,

AND
OTHER MEMBERS

OF THE
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
LONDON,

This Dictionary,

DESIGNED TO
PROMOTE THE DIFFUSION OF CORRECT INFORMATION
IN THAT BRANCH OF SCIENCE

WHICH THE LABORS OF THE SOCIETY ARE ADAPTED SO EFFECTIVELY
TO ADVANCE,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

THE want of information which prevails in England respecting this colony, has long been a subject of observation and complaint. Not only are the British public generally, unacquainted with its state, but even those who officially preside over the administration of its government, and who are, therefore, bound to cultivate an accurate knowledge of its affairs, know but little respecting its moral, social, political, commercial, or geographical position.

Numerous books have indeed been written respecting this colony of late years, some of which supply accurate and useful information; but still little has been done towards conveying to our fellow subjects at the antipodes, a correct notion of our position.

The following compilation, it is hoped, may contribute to the enlightenment of the British public respecting us, and prove thus far valuable, independently of its merit, as a work of geographical reference.

In a small compass it contains a large mass of topographical and statistical information, affording the means of ready reference, to almost every locality throughout the Australian colonies. In this respect, it is minute and exact, perhaps beyond any publication of a similar character, and

abounds with information, which will be valuable to the colonists themselves, as enabling them to find out with facility, the position of places, which could not previously be ascertained without some difficulty and loss of time.

The labor of the compiler has been of a very arduous description in collecting the requisite materials for this volume, having been engaged upon the work upwards of eight years, during which, he has consulted and extracted from every one of the subjoined list of works. The maps which are interspersed throughout the book have been diligently compiled from the maps of Arrowsmith, Wild, Mitchell, and others,—and the distances have been taken from the various post-office Directories, so far as they give the required information. The compiler has spared no pains or expense to make the work as complete, and as accurate as possible, and trusts, that, on examination, it will be found worthy of the public patronage, both in a statistical point of view, and as an accession to the cause of geographical science. At the close of his labors, he sends it forth, hoping, that any imperfections or omissions will be charitably ascribed, rather to the extent and difficulty of the undertaking, than to any want of proper diligence on the part of the compiler.

W. H. WELLS.

SYDNEY, 1ST JANUARY, 1848.

LIST OF BOOKS

CONSULTED DURING THE COMPILATION OF THE
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

BY MR. W. H. WELLS.

Hawkesworth's Voyages,
Dampier's Voyages,
Jans Tasman's Voyages,
Cook's Voyages,
Portlock's Voyages,
King's Voyages,
Flinders' Voyages,
Collins's Voyage to New South Wales,
White's ditto ditto
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Field's New South Wales,
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Dawson's Australia,
The Friend of Australia,
The Picture of Australia,
Backhouse's Australian Colonies,
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Wentworth's ditto
Breton's Excursions in New South Wales,
Bennett's Wanderings in New South Wales,
Cunningham's New South Wales,
Strzelecki's New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land,
Widdowson's Van Diemen's Land,
Bischoff's ditto
Curr's ditto
Evans's ditto
Irwin's Western Australia,
Hovell & Hume's Journey to Port Phillip,
Dr. Lang's History of New South Wales,,
Lhotsky's Journey to the Australian Alps,
Mitchell's Australian Expedition,
Oxley's Expeditions in New South Wales,
Sturt's Expeditions in South Australia and New
South Wales,
Stokes's Discoveries in Australia,
Eyre's Central Australia,
Mann's Australian Provinces,
Hodgkinson's New South Wales,
Montgomery Martin's Australia,
Capper's South Australia,
Stephens's South Australia,
Arden's Australia Felix,
Gouger's South Australia,
Dr. Leichhardt's Journeys to Port Essington,
The Colonial Secretary's Statistical Returns,
The Rev. R. Mansfield's Statistical Tables.

AUSTRALIA,

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MR. W. H. WELLS'S DICTIONARY OF
AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHY,)

BY SAMUEL PROUT HILL.

MAMMOTH OF ISLES! Along thy sounding shore,
The wide Pacific's boundless waters roar :
Defiance, thron'd upon thy lofty brow,
Scowls through the tempest that is raging now ;—
Hurls back the angry seas with proud disdain,
And laughs to scorn the fury of the main.
As some fond mother, who, to shield her son,
Dares the hot rage her tender child would shun ;
Bares her own breast—receives the dreadful blow,
That must have laid her well-lov'd offspring low.
So proudly loom thy tow'ring Heads, and brave,
The strong contention of th' inconstant wave.
Young Mercy* sits and flings far through the gloom,
Her varying beams—a beacon from the tomb ;
Illumes the dreary wilderness with light,
And hails the barque that wanders through the night ;
Tells of a refuge from the wat'ry strife,
Yields calm repose, and shields the seaman's life.

Th' uncouth and dark inhabitant has flown,
To seek a home no stranger-foot has known,—
To hide, in far and tangled regions wild,
And shun Civilization's foster-child.
Here now tall ships' aspiring masts rear high,
Their pennons flout the warm and sunny sky ;—
And, deeply freighted with a nation's pride,
Pour their vast treasure o'er each lofty side.
The Merchant smiles, and counts his gains with glee,
An earnest, and a hope, fair land! to thee.

Regions of grandeur! Wildness, in her prime—
Monarch of woods—once rul'd thy Alps sublime :
An ægis broad that fain would shield from strife,
Nature's fair Eden—Tempe's elder life !
High soaring, lo! the huge Blue Mountains rise—
Their colour blending with cerulean skies :
There, Art hath master'd each stupendous height,
Cloth'd all those verdant realms with life and light, }
And snatch'd an empire from obscurest night. }
Now, eager traffic, following in her train,
Spreads his wide mantle and adorns each plain.
O'er mountains, deck'd in Nature's wild array,
The Settler wends his profitable way ;
And Agriculture, brooding, sits to rear,
A golden increase each succeeding year :
The lowing cattle dot the spreading fields,
And answering verdure a rich harvest yields.

* In allusion to the Revolving Light on South Head.

Far, far beyond, prolific regions spread,
 Where whispering winds have made their balmy bed, }
 Disturb'd but by a LEICHHARDT's daring tread! }
 A broad oasis spreads its vesture fair,
 And smiling Verdure reigns triumphant there.
 Luxuriance crowns the various plains with green,
 Whilst streams, meandering, gently sweep between.
 O'er his domain the Emu wanders wild,
 And deems himself fond nature's fav'rite child ;
 Rears his high head and o'er each wavy chain,
 Shoots his bright gaze—the Monarch of the Plain.

Yon barren Desert's broad and drear expanse,
 Check'd the bold STURT and dar'd him to advance ;
 Awed with its sterile majesty of space,
 And warn'd him backward from the fatal place.

Thou embryo Empire ! When the glorious land
 From which thou 'rt sprung shall be a desert strand
 For pilgrim-feet, in classic mood, to trace,
 A greatness Time itself will ne'er efface ;—
 When generations yet unborn shall rise,
 And rear thy temples to the sunny skies ;—
 Religion, Freedom, mingling in the strain,
 That chaunts thy praises and that lauds thy name ;—
 Then, boastful, tell thy children whilst they're young—
It was from Britain that thy fathers sprung !
 And, should base slander breathe upon her name,
 Rise, Briton-like—and vindicate her fame ;
 Tell of HER deeds, and show the world by THINE,
 That Britain's virtues in Australia shine !

Sydney, November, 1847.

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Page	Line	
24	16	from bottom, for <i>five</i> read <i>six</i> .
24		Between the 8th and 9th lines from bottom, read thus— 6. <i>South Australia</i> <i>Adelaide</i> 24,000
125	13	from top, for <i>Drayton</i> read <i>Grafton</i> .

List of Abbreviations used in this Work.

N., North.	S., South.	E., East.	W., West.	N.E., North East.
N.W., North West.		S.E., South East.		S.W., South West.
N.S.W., New South Wales.	A.F., Australia Felix.		W.A., Western Australia.	
S.A., South Australia.			N.W.A., North-West Australia.	
	C.S.A. Central South Australia.			

A

DICTIONARY OF AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHY.

ABB — ABO

ABBEYGREEN. In the county of Northumberland, N. S. W., on the river Hunter, near the town of Singleton.

ABBINGFORD. District of Adelaide, S. A.

ABBOTT. A mountain of N. A., situate in lat. 20° S., near Cape Upstart.

ABBOTSBURY. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N. S. W.

ABERCROMBIE. A parish of Tasmania in the hundred of Campelton, county of Somerset, bounded on the W. by Auburn, N. by Lennox, Bathurst, and Salisbury, E. by the Macquarie river, and S. by Eldon.

ABERCROMBIE. A river of N. S. W. It rises on Mount Werong and after flowing through the county of Georgiana, it falls into the Lachlan.

ABERDEEN. A town of N. S. W., situate in the county of Brisbane, on the river Hunter, 160 miles from Sydney.

ABERGAVENNY. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Lawrenny, and county of Cumberland, bounded N. by Fortescue, W. by the river Ouse. E. by the river Clyde, and S. by Guildford.

ABERGLASSYN. On the river Hunter, N. S. W., 3 miles from West Maitland.

ABEL TASMAN. A river of N. A.; it flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, to the westward of the Van Alphen river.

ABERBALDIE. In the district of New England, N. S. W. Wilson's station.

ABERFOIL. In the district of New England, N. S. W. Day's station.

ABINGTON. In the district of New England, N. S. W. Barlow's station.

ABORIGINES. Aboriginal inhabitants. A term employed to denote the original or primitive inhabitants of a country. The Aborigines of Australia form a distinct race to which the term Papuas or

oriental negroes has been assigned; and whether on the northern and tropical, or southern and temperate, shores of Australia, they possess the thick prominent lips, sunken eyes, high cheek bones, and calveless legs, of the African, differing, however, in the hair, which is long and coarse. The nose, though large, is not so flat as that of the Africanders; indeed it is sometimes of a Roman form; and the forehead is high, narrow, and at the crown formed somewhat after the manner of the roof of a house. They are of middle height, few being of lofty stature; the women are small and well made, as indeed is generally the case with the male sex; the hands and feet small, the shoulders finely rounded, but the abdomen frequently protuberant, and the arms long; the features are not unpleasing in youth; in some women, the smile may be considered almost fascinating, added, as it is, to an easiness of manner and an harmonious voice. The color of the skin and hair is in general black, but some tribes have been seen of a lighter color, approaching that of a Malay, with hair of a reddish cast. Some possess large beards, but many pluck out the hair by the root. As is the case with all savages, the head is the principal part for decoration; some divide the hair into small parcels, each of which is matted together with gum, and formed into lengths like the thrums of a mop; others, by means of yellow gum, fasten on the head the front teeth of a kangaroo, the jaw-bones of a fish, human teeth, feathers, pieces of wood, tails of dogs, &c. Oil of any quality is used with avidity for preserving the skin from musquitoes, &c., and the breasts, arms, back, &c., are covered at an early age with cicatrices of every variety of form. The males of most tribes have the front tooth struck out on attaining puberty, and the women are frequently observed with a joint of the little finger cut off. When going to war, or grieving for a deceased friend, or occasionally even for ornament, white and yellow pigments are applied in streaks over the whole body, according to the taste of the decorator—such as a large white circle round each eye, waving lines down and across the thighs and legs. In general, it may be said, that the whole of the Aborigines of this vast island are of the same stock, though it is not a little singular that their language differs so much, that tribes within short distances of each other, unless inhabiting the bank of the same river, are quite strangers to each other, while almost every large community, or family, as they may be termed, has its own peculiar dialect. Of their numbers it is difficult to form a correct idea; depending, however, as they do, entirely on the chase or fishing, or on gum or bulbous roots, and subject to the effects of long droughts, the country is very thinly peopled. No houses are constructed; an overhanging rock, or a slip of bent bark, serves for temporary shelter. In many places a log of wood, or a wide slip of bark tied at either end, and stuffed with clay, is the only mode invented for crossing a river or arm of the sea; while in other parts, a large tree, roughly hollowed by fire, forms the canoe. The nearest approximation to ingenuity, is the fishing net, prepared by the women from fibres of grassy filaments. Their only cutting implements are made of stone, sometimes of jasper, fastened between a

cleft stick with a hard gum. Their arms of offence or defence consist of the spear, boomerang, several kinds of waddies or nullah-nullah, a small stone tomahawk, and bark shield; no bows and arrows have ever been seen among them. The spear is about ten feet long, as thick as a man's finger, tapering to a point, sometimes jagged or barbed, and hardened in the fire; this they can throw from fifty to sixty yards with great precision, the impetus being greatly increased by the use of the womera or throwing-stick, which is a piece of wood from two to three feet in length, about three inches broad at one end, and going off to a point at the other, to which a sort of hook is fastened; the hook is inserted into a small hole at the extremity of the spear, and the womera being grasped at the broad part, acts somewhat on the principle of the sling, enabling a powerful man to send the spear above a hundred yards. The boomerang is still more curious—it is of a curved form, made of a piece of hard wood, thirty to forty inches in length, two and a half to three inches wide at the broadest part, and tapering away at each end nearly to a point; the concave part is from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick, and the convex quite sharp. A native can throw this simple instrument forty or fifty yards, horizontally skimming along the surface not more than three or four feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise into the air to the height of fifty or sixty yards, describing a considerable curve, and finally fall at his feet. During the whole of this evolution, the boomerang keeps turning with great rapidity, like a piece of wood revolving on a pivot, and with a whizzing noise. Lieutenant Breton justly observes, that it is not easy to comprehend by what law of projection the boomerang is made to take the singular direction it does. In the hands of a European it is a ticklish instrument, as it may return and strike himself; but the Aborigine can inflict with it the most deadly wounds on others. The waddie and nullah-nullah are clubs of different sizes and solidity; the tomahawk is a piece of sharpened stone, frequently quartz, fixed in a cleft stick with gum; with this they cut notches in the trees, and ascend them to the height of sixty feet, though without a branch, and far too thick to be grasped. Their form of government is patriarchal; each tribe consists of thirty to fifty men, women, and children (sometimes more), and has its own territory of about twenty or thirty square miles, on which no other tribe is permitted to encroach. It is probable that trespassing on each others grounds is one of the main causes of their frequent quarrels, war being the occupation in which they seem to delight. No laws or regulations for the government of the country have been discovered; polygamy is practised; women are treated in the most inhuman manner, wives being procured from adjacent tribes by stealing on the encampment during the night, beating a young girl on the head till she falls senseless, when her future spouse drags her off through the bushes, as a tiger would his prey.

Too many instances have occurred to permit us to doubt that cannibalism is practised among many of the Australian tribes, and in a manner the most revolting; not only are their enemies slain in war

eaten, or those unfortunate Europeans who have fallen into their power, but numerous examples have occurred of the father killing and eating his own offspring. Hunger, long continued, intense ravening hunger, is the excuse made for such barbarism. Of religion, no form, no ceremonial, no idol, has ever been discovered, but they possess many superstitions; and, it is said, when one of their own tribe is killed in war, they invariably destroy one of another tribe. They have strange ideas of futurity, and the whites are considered reanimated beings who had formerly been their ancestors. The dead are buried in graves, of which the earth is elevated in an oval shape; sometimes they are burned.

In an affray that took place on the Wollombi, between two tribes, four men and two women of the Comleroy tribe were slain; Lieutenant Breton describes the ceremony of their interment at a very pretty spot, in the following manner:—The bodies of the men were placed on their backs in the form of a cross, head to head, each bound to a pole by bandages round the neck, middle, knees, and ancles, the pole being behind the body; the two women had their knees bent up and tied to their neck, while their hands were bound to their knees; they were then placed so as to have their faces downwards: in fact, they were literally packed up in two heaps of earth, each of the form of a cone, about three feet high, and rather removed from the cross; for the supposed inferiority of the women forbids their being interred with the men. The neatness and precision observed with respect to the cross and cones, are very remarkable, both being raised to the same height, and so smoothly raked down, that it would puzzle the nicest observer to discover the slightest inequality in the form. The trees for some distance around, to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, are carved over with grotesque figures, meant to represent kangaroos, emus, opossums, snakes, &c., with rude representations also of the different weapons they use. Round the cross they made a circle, about thirty feet in diameter, from which all rubbish was carefully removed, and another was made outside the first, so as to leave a narrow interval between them; between this interval there were laid pieces of bark, each piece touching the rest, in the same way that tiles do. The debile, they say, will not leap over the bark, and cannot walk under it.

They will not pass a grave at night, and the name of the deceased is not again mentioned by the tribe. Their corrobories, or nightly meetings at the full moon, have some resemblance to the devil-worship prevalent among the mountain tribes in Ceylon. In the interior, their numbers seem to be diminishing from famine and war; and at Sydney and other towns, where they exist chiefly by begging, vice and disease are fast destroying them. They have an instinctive aversion to labour, very few instances having been known of their continuing for any length of time as agricultural servants. As bush constables, in aid of the police, they are sometimes employed with advantage; and from their being excellent shots, and possessing a keen scent and sight for tracing runaway prisoners in the forest,

their services, when they can be induced to remain, are found very useful.

ABUNDANCE. A mountain of N.A.; discovered by Mitchell, in 1846. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39' 30''$ S., long. $148^{\circ} 40'$ E.

ACHERON. A river in the district of Westernport, A. F.; a branch of the Goulburn river; on this stream are the stations of Watson, Davidson, and Matson.

ADAM BAY. On the N.W. coast of Australia, 70 miles S.W. of Victoria, Port Essington. It was named by Stokes, the discoverer, after Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam. It receives the waters of the Adelaide river, the deepest in Australia. The Bay is six miles deep, and ten broad at the entrance, with nine fathoms of water. The shores gradually approach each other, and at the head, where it receives the waters of the Adelaide, it is only a mile wide; Cape Hotham separates it from Van Diemen's Gulf.

ADAMSON'S PEAK. In the county of Kent, Tasmania.

ADDERTON. The property of Adolphus William Young, Esq., situated on the Kissing Point Road, in the parish of Field of Mars, about two miles from Parramatta, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ADELAIDE. A county of S.A., bounded on the south by the county of Hindmarsh, as far as Mount Barker, to the east; thence by a line continuing along the main range, to the division of the waters between the Gawler and the Rhine, and following the creek Moorooroo (Jacob's River) to its junction with the Gawler, that river then forming the northern boundary to the sea-shore, not including, however, the portion of the Gawler special survey, laid out on its left bank.

ADELAIDE. A river of Australia, discovered by Stokes, in 1839; it falls into Clarence Straits, N.W. Australia, and so called, in honour of Adelaide, the Queen Dowager. The Bay that receives it is called Adam Bay, after Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam. The furthest point yet reached, has been as far up as lat. $12^{\circ} 57'$ S., long. $131^{\circ} 19'$ E. This river swarms with alligators. The mouth of the river is fronted with shoals that extend out five miles. The channel between them is narrow, three and four fathoms deep, and lies on the western side of the bay. The spring tide rises eighteen feet. This river is distant from Victoria, Port Essington, seventy miles.

ADELAIDE. A city of South Australia, and the capital of the province is situated in the county of Adelaide, and lies in lat. $34^{\circ} 57'$ S., long. $138^{\circ} 38'$ E., and comprises about 1000 acres, besides the streets, squares, and public walks. It is situated about six miles from the sea, on the eastern coast of Gulf St. Vincent, and is divided into two unequal parts by a reserve of 200 acres of land, intended for a park, through which runs the river Torrens (called by the natives Yatala), a pretty stream, rising in the mountains, and expending itself in the swamp, from which a branch of the harbour has been found to emerge. The situation of the city is very beautiful, either approached from the harbour or Holdfast Bay; the road from both of these places is over an extensive plain, lightly timbered. The view presented at each change of the road is very pleasing and varied, some parts are

through open plains of meadow, from three to four thousand acres in extent, bounded by belts of trees, on passing which you enter another and somewhat similar plain, intersected in one part by the river, its course being indicated by a belt of magnificent gum trees, growing along its banks; in spring, the white flowers of the marsh mallow, which abound, indicate to those acquainted with the nature of Australian botany, the neighbourhood of water. Approaching from Holdfast Bay, on the right of the plain alluded to, is a slight eminence, well wooded with trees of a different character from those in the low grounds. On this gentle eminence the southern and larger part of the city is laid out, occupying about 700 acres. This hill, about sixty feet above the level of the plain, forms a table land. The town is, therefore, nearly a dead level, but the views presented by the four exterior frontages or terraces of the southern town are very dissimilar from each other, though all are delightful in their kind.

The North Terrace overlooks the valley of the river separating the two parts of the town and the park, which, being studded with very fine trees, and picturesque sheets of water, add much to the beauty of this situation, which will be greatly heightened when the river is dammed up. The Western Terrace overlooks the extensive plains between the coast and the town, and commands a view of the gulf, together with the vessels at anchor in the roadstead; it also overlooks the roads from both the Harbour and Holdfast Bay, and is, to those who are fond of bustle, the most agreeable situation: its direct exposure to the sea-breeze will also render it a desirable summer residence. The South Terrace is perhaps the least desirable in point of beauty, the view being more confined than the others, as the hills here approach the nearest to the town. The East Terrace appears to be the favourite spot for villa residences; commanding an extensive view of rich plains, backed by the range of mountains, of which, Mount Lofty, 2400 feet above the level of the sea, is the most prominent feature; and it is difficult to imagine anything more varied and beautiful than the aspect of these hills as they are illumined by the sun, or enveloped in clouds. To the left, the hills gently curve round and trend down to the coast at about nine miles from the town, inclosing a plain country, in some places open, in others wooded, having a few small streams of fresh water lakes. To the right, the hills run in a northerly and easterly direction, continuing for thirty or forty miles, when they appear to sink into a plain. The country along their base is well timbered; near the coast it is open and level. These terraces are all situated on the brow of the hill, which slopes gradually into the plain.

The town is surrounded by a park of about 500 yards wide, which is intended for public walks. And there are six squares in various parts of the town, besides several pieces of land of an irregular shape, that will some time or other be made ornamental places. There is also, a reserve of ten acres close upon the town, and partly on the Torrens, for a Government domain, and upon which the Government House is now building; and about a quarter of a mile west of the town stands a piece of ground reserved for a botanical garden, and

the sites for a hospital and public cemetery are also reserved; Government stores and schools are laid out on the park land outside the town. All the streets are spacious, running at right angles with each other, and varying from 130 to 60 feet wide.

The town is prettily studded with large gum trees; and also, for some miles to the north and south, amply sufficient for fire-wood and shade for cattle. To the east and west of the town, along the banks of the Torrens, are some very beautiful spots for farms and villa residences; the views are delightful, and the land of the richest quality.

The 4th Vic. No. 4, constitutes a municipal corporation for the City of Adelaide, to consist of a mayor, three aldermen, and fifteen councillors. The population of the city amounts to about 9000. The public buildings have been reared at much cost, and in a style of great elegance and comfort, and are not to be surpassed by any erections of a similar kind in any part of the more modern colonies of the British empire.

Trinity Church, Adelaide, was the first public building, of any importance, executed in the colony of South Australia; its style is somewhat gothic, and its form that of a cross, with the spire at its foot, under which is its principal entrance. The public offices, Government House, Bank, Music Saloon, St. John's Church, (which is in that interesting style of architecture which marks the transition from the circular arch to the pointed, usually called "the Lancet," supposed to have been adopted in England during the 12th century), the Independent Chapel, Wesleyan Chapel, the Gaol, the Club House, Scots Presbyterian Church, Baptist Chapel, and Theatre, are all of English appearance, and equal to any in Australia. Of scholastic institutions, Adelaide boasts of its Literary and Scientific Associations, and Mechanics' Institute, South Australian School Society's School, and ten other schools; of literature, six newspapers. Three banks—the Bank of South Australia; the Bank of Australasia; and the Savings' Bank. It has also the South Australian Marine and Fire and Life Assurance Company; the Adelaide Auction Company; the Chamber of Commerce; South Australian Club; Joint Stock Cattle Company; Freemason, Odd Fellow, and other Lodges; Total Abstinence Society, and the Philanthropic Institution, and the General Post Office establishment.

ADELAIDE PLAINS. M'Leay district, N.S.W., on Dungee Creek, ten miles from Kempsey. The station of J. and C. F. Warne.

ADELAIDE, PORT. Is an inlet from St. Vincent's Gulf, and the landing-place is situated about seven miles N.W. from Adelaide. The entrance to the harbour is in lat. 34° 53' S., long. 138° 34' E. Vessels from England, bound to Port Adelaide, should make the west end of Kangaroo Island first, and run between it and a small island called Althorpe Island—which will bring them into Investigator's Straits. There is no danger, either in these Straits or Gulf St. Vincent, to which they lead, except a shoal called Troubridge Shoal, which lies off the S.E. extremity of Yorke's Peninsula. But there

is plenty of room in the Straits and Gulf, so that it is unnecessary for any vessel to approach this shoal at all. Having made the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, vessels should run along in six to eight fathoms until Mount Lofty (which may be known from having the trees cut off its summit, and a beacon erected on it) bears due E. This is the mark for anchoring in Holdfast Bay—being directly abreast of the flag-staff. But as it is generally unnecessary for ships to bring up in the Bay, they may run along the coast for about twelve miles further, not shoaling the water to less than six fathoms. This will bring them within sight of the light-ship, which is moored at the entrance to the harbour, one mile and a-half S.W. of the outer bar. Pilots reside on board the light ship, and board all vessels which approach.

Vessels running up the Gulf during the night, must anchor a little to the southward of the light, in five or six fathoms.

All vessels not drawing more than sixteen feet water, may proceed at once to the harbour; but any vessel, drawing more, had better bring up in Holdfast Bay, where a Custom-house officer will board her.

ADELE. An island off the N.W. coast of Australia, situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 32' 30''$ S. It is one of the Buccaneer Archipelago.

ADELONG CREEK. Murrumbidgee district. Johnston's station.

ADELPHI. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Westbury, and county of Westmoreland; bounded W. by Quamby, N. by Silwood, and E. by the river Liffey.

ADGEE. In the district of Western Port, A.F. J. J. Howell's station.

ADGENBILLY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Moore's station.

ADIEU CAPE. S.A. Lat. 32° S., long. 132° E.

ADMINABY. The station of Cosgrove and York, in the district of Maneroo, N.S.W.

ADMIRALTY GULF. On the N.W. coast of Australia, in about long. 126° E. and lat. 14° S., between Cape Voltaire and Cape Bougainville. At the entrance of this gulf is an island, called the Island of Cassini; and in the Bay are the Osborne Islands.

ADOLPHUS. An island of W.A., situate in Cambridge Gulf.

ADRAH MOUNT. See MOUNT ADRAH.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., two miles N.W. of the town of Marulan.

ADVENTURE BAY. Is situated on the E. coast of Bruni Island, Tasmania, between Cape Cornelle and Cape Frederick Henry, lat. $43^{\circ} 21' 20''$ S., long. $147^{\circ} 29'$ E. It was discovered by Captain Furneaux, in 1773, and named from the vessel in which he made the discovery.

AIDELONG. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee; it flows into the river Murrumbidgee at the town of Gundagai.

AIKIN. A mountain of N.S.W., near Wetere, district of Murrumbidgee.

AILSA. A town of N.S.W. in the county of Bligh, on Crui river. It contains three houses and thirteen inhabitants.

AINSLEY. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Murray.

AIRDS. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.W. side by Bunburry Curran Creek, Minto, and Upper Minto districts; on the W. side by the Nepean River, to a small rocky creek; on the S. by that creek, to the N.W. corner of Woodhouse's Farm; and from thence, in an east line, to George's River; on the E. by George's River.

AIRE RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It flows into the sea to the westward of Cape Otway.

AITON BAY. Is situated in Coburg Peninsula, N.W. Australia, one of the bays of Van Diemen's Gulf.

AITON MOUNT. See **MATTA.**

ALARM RIVER. In Tasmania; it falls into Bass's Straits near Rocky Cape.

ALBANS ST. See **ST. ALBANS.**

ALBANY. A town of W. Australia, in the county of Plantagenet, King George's Sound. The origin of this settlement was first planned in consequence of a report that the French were about to establish themselves here, which turned out to be the truth, for they had actually formed, and abandoned a settlement, before Major Lockyer arrived from Sydney, in 1825. The gang of prisoners he took with him was withdrawn when Albany became a part of the government of W. Australia.

ALBANY ISLES. Off the N.E. coast of Australia; they consist of six islands, of which, only one is of large size; the easternmost has a small peak. Lat. $10^{\circ} 43' 45''$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 35' 5''$ E.

ALBATROSS ISLAND. Lies to the N.W. of Barren Island, in Bass's Straits.

ALBERT. A river of Australia, discovered by Stokes; it disembogues into the Gulf of Carpentaria, N.A., in lat. $17^{\circ} 32' 10''$ S., long. $7^{\circ} 35' 50''$ E. of Port Essington. This river is navigable for vessels of a draught of water suited to the bar, thirteen feet, and within five miles of where the water is fresh; at the head of this river are extensive plains, called the Plains of Promise.

ALBERT. A lake of S.A., situated to the eastward of Lake Alexandrina.

ALBERT. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Stanley; it is a branch of the river Logan.

ALBERT. A mountain of W.A., situated in Victoria Land.

ALBERT. District of Adelaide, S.A.

ALBERT PARK. In the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Liverpool Road, seven miles from Sydney.

ALBERT RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it falls into Port Albert. Stratton has his station here.

ALBERTON. A town of N.S.W., and the capital of Gipps Land; it is situated on the banks of the Albert River, which flows into Port Albert. Petty Sessions are held here; it is also, a post town.

ALBERT TOWN. In the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., in Middle Harbour, Port Jackson.

ALBERT TOWN. In S.A.; it is in the county of Adelaide, near the city of Adelaide.

ALBUERA. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, on the Drummond range, named by Captain Forbes, of the 39th Regiment.

ALBURY. A town of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee, on the river Murray, about 286 miles from Sydney. It contains a population of sixty-five, and has twelve houses. Petty Sessions are held here.

ALDERLEE. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the Stroud river, 170 miles from Sydney.

ALDINGA. A bay of S.A., Gulf of St. Vincent, county of Hindmarsh.

ALDINGHA PLAINS. In S.A., at the foot of Mount Barker, in the district of Willunga.

ALDIS PEAK. A prominent mountain of N.A., discovered in 1846, by Dr. Leichhardt, and named by him, after Mr. Aldis, tobacco merchant, of Sydney, who rendered him and his companions great assistance in his expedition. Lat. $24^{\circ}52'30''$. It is an excellent landmark, and can be seen for a great distance to the north-east. It lies to the westward of Zamia Creek, and is the highest point of Expedition range.

ALEXANDER. A mountain in the district of Western Port, A.F., in lat. 37° S.

ALEXANDER CAPE. The north head of Caledon Bay, on the west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, N.A.

ALEXANDRIA. A parish in the hundred of Sydney, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.W. by Port Jackson, from the inner south head to the head of Wolloomoloo Bay; on the W. by the western boundary of the Wolloomoloo estate, by a line from the south-west corner of that estate, across the South Head Road, to the north-west corner of the 200 acres granted to Palmer, Foveaux, and Donaldson; by part of the west boundary of that 200 acres, to Elizabeth-street; by part of the east side of Elizabeth-street, and by a line west across that street, to the south corner of the Protestant Burial Ground; by the north-east and west boundaries of D. Cooper's land; by the west boundary of C. Smith's 10 acres, and by part of the north boundary of Redfern's 100 acres, to the Old Botany Road; by a continuation of the north boundary of W. Redfern's 100 acres, to the centre of the Old Botany Road; by the centre of that road, to the centre of its junction with the road from Sydney to Parramatta; by the centre of that road, to the centre of the Blackwattle Swamp Bridge. By Blackwattle Swamp Creek, to the south-west boundary line of W. Chippendale's 95 acres; by that boundary line, and by the west boundaries of W. Hutchinson's 1400 acres; on the south, by the south boundaries of W. Hutchinson's 1400 acres, S. Terry's 570 acres, and the 4175 acres granted to the Church and School Corporation; on the east, by the sea-coast, to the inner South Head, including all the islands in Port Jackson, east of Bennelong Point. It

contains 1967 houses, and a population of 8385, viz. :—4489 males, and 3896 females.

AELALONG. Parish of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. by Pokolbin.

ALIMONT. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Buckingham, on the Derwent River, about forty miles from Hobarton.

ALLAN. (Or **WOLGA**); a mountain of N.S.W., district of Wellington.

ALLANDALE. District of Encounter Bay, S.A.

ALLANDALE. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; bounded N. by Branxton; S. by Pokolbin; E. by Gosford and Heddou; and W. by Rothbury.

ALLAN VALE. In the district of Western Port, A.F. J. Sinclair's station.

ALLEN. An island of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, between Bentinck Island and the main land.

ALLENDAL. District of Portland, A.F. The station of J. and W. Allen, on the river Hopkins, near Lady Bay.

ALLIGATOR EAST. South and Upper East, are rivers of N. Australia, which flow into Van Diemen's Gulf. The valley of the Upper East Alligator, says Dr. Leichhardt (should rather be called Goose River, as he nowhere observed so many geese; and what is called alligator, is no alligator, but a crocodile) is one of the most romantic spots he had seen in his wanderings in Australia. A broad level valley, with the most luxurious verdure, abrupt hills and ranges rising everywhere along its east and west sides, and closing it apparently, at its southern extremity; lagoons, forming fine sheets of water, scattered over it; a creek, though with salt water, winding through it.

ALLYN RIVER. In the county of Durham, N. S. W.; it falls into the river Paterson.

ALNWICK. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. and E. by the river Hunter; W. by Maitland, and S. by Hexham.

ALTHORP. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; bounded on the N. by Vaux; W. and S. by the river Hunter; and E. by Wynn.

ALTHORPE. An island of S.A., situated in Investigator Straits, off Cape Spenser.

ALTHORP PEAKS. In the county of Howick, W.A.

AMBY. A river of N.S.W.; a branch of the river Maranoa.

AMHERST. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Lawrenny, and county of Cumberland; bounded N. by St. Albans; E. by the river Clyde; W. by Fortescue, and S. by Abergavenny.

AMITY POINT. The northernmost point of Stradbroke Island, at the entrance of Moreton Bay; county of Stanley, N.S.W.

AMPHINOME. Shoals situated off the N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 19° 41' S., long. 119° 24' E.

AMYOT. (Or **CAMERBERDAUG**); a mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington, between Goobang Creek, and the river Lachlan.

ANAKI HILLS. In the county of Grant, A.F., near the Little River.

ANKERS. In the district of Portland, A.F. F. Griffin's station.

ANDERSON. A river of N.S.W., in the district of New England.

ANDERSON'S INLET. Is situate in Bass's Straits, between Capes Liptrap and Patterson, A.F. It is six miles in extent, full of mud banks, and available for boats only. The river Toluncan empties itself into this Inlet.

ANDOVER. A town of Tasmania, parish of Brisbane, hundred of Oatlands, county of Somerset; on Little Swanport River.

ANEMBO. Bull's station; in the district of Maneroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee River, fifty-two miles from Queanbeyan.

ANGAS. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

ANGAS. A river of S.A. It falls into Lake Alexandrina.

ANGLESEA. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of New Norfolk, county of Buckingham; bounded N. by the river Derwent; W. by Russell's Falls, dividing it from the parish of Argyle; and E. by the river Styx.

ANGLEWOOD. The residence of W. T. Parramore, near Richmond, Tasmania.

ANGUS MOUNT. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; at the head of the Dunlop river.

ANLABY. In the district of Gawler, S.A.

ANN. An island of N.S.W., at the entrance of Jervis Bay, in the county of St. Vincent; named by Captain Grant, in compliment to Mrs. King, wife of Governor King.

ANN. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Darling Downs.

ANNANDALE. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., three miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta-road. The property of R. Johnstone.

ANSON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded on the N. by Worcester and Clinton; S. by Shadforth; E. by Lewis Ponds; and W. by Frederick's Valley.

ANSON'S BAY. Is situated in N.W. Australia, between Cape Ford and Cape Grose.

ANSTEY. A river of S.A., in the county of Adelaide; it is a branch of the river Torrens.

ANSTEY BARTON. Near Oatlands, Tasmania; the residence of T. Anstey.

ANTILL PONDS. In the county of Somerset, Tasmania, sixty miles from Hobarton.

ANTONIO'S CREEK. In N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Roxburgh and Westmoreland, and is crossed eighty-nine miles from Sydney, on the Bathurst-road; it falls into the Fish River.

ANVIL CREEK. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

ANXIOUS. A Bay of S.A., between the meridian of 134° and 135° E.

APPIN. A parish in the hundred of Campbelltown, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded N. by the northern boundary of

Joseph Wylde's 60 acres, from George's River to the Appin-road, by a line thence in continuation of that boundary, to the centre of the said road; by the centre of part of that road, and a line bearing W. to the head of a creek forming the northern boundary of Alexander Riley's 750 acres; by that creek to Ousedale Creek, and by Ousedale Creek to the Nepean River; on the W. by the Nepean River, to its confluence with the Cataract River, and by the Cataract River, and a branch of it, to its head, by a line thence bearing E. to George's River, being part of the S. boundary of William Barnett's 91 acres; on the E. by George's River, to the N.E. corner of Joseph Wylde's 60 acres. It contains 91 houses, and 491 inhabitants.

APPIN. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Appin, hundred of Campbelltown, county of Cumberland, at King's Falls, where the road to Illawarra crosses Tuggerah Creek, forty-five miles from Sydney. It contains twenty-six houses, and 125 inhabitants.

APPIN. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by George's River; on the N. by the district of Airds; on the W. by the Nepean River, to the eastern branch thereof; and on the S. by the East or Cataract River, a branch of the Nepean River, to the point crossed by the Illawarra-road.

APPLE HILL. Near the junction of the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

APSLEY. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Macquarie, three miles from Wellington. The station of W. and J. Raymond.

APSLEY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of New England; it is a branch of the river M'Leay. The bed of this river is thus described by Oxley:—This tremendous ravine runs nearly N. and S.; its breadth at the bottom does not apparently exceed 100 or 200 feet, whilst the separation of the outer edges is from two to three miles. In perpendicular depth it exceeds 3000 feet. The slopes from the edges were so steep, and covered with loose stones, that any attempt to descend them, even on foot, was impracticable.

APSLEY. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Rutland, Springhill, Winterton, and Apsley, in the county of Monmouth; bounded W. by Bothwell, S. by Picton, E. by Bath, and N. by the rivers Exe and Dulverton.

APSLEY. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. by Bathurst, W. by Queen Charlotte's Vale, E. by the Campbell River, and S. by Ponsonby and Oakley.

APSLEY. A river of Tasmania, county of Glamorgan; it falls into Oyster Bay.

APSLEY. A parish of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, hundred of Apsley; bounded N. by Rutland, W. by Vincent and Grantham, E. by the river Jordan, and S. by Beaufort.

APSLEY STRAITS. On the N.W. coast of Australia. It divides Bathurst and Melville Islands.

ARABLE. In the district of Maneroo, N.S.W. The station of A. Brierly.

ARALUEN. A remarkable deep gully in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., near the Shoalhaven River.

ARANDOUNY, in the county of Normanby, A.F., near the Crawford River.

ARAPILES. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Wimmera, near the River Norton. It is a feature which may always be easily recognised, both by its isolated position, and by its small companion the Mitre Rock, situated midway between it and the lake to the northward, named Mitre Lake. This mountain consists of sandstone, passing into quartz.

ARARAL. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Herbert's station.

ARARAT. A mountain of A.F., district of Westernport, near the Great Swamp. Doe and Hennessey's station lies under this hill.

ARBUTHNOT'S RANGE. See **WARRABUNGLE.**

ARCADIA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Goulburn River, sixty miles from Seymour. Messrs. Cliftons' station.

ARCHER. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Chudleigh, and county of Westmoreland; bounded W. by Woodbridge, and E. by the Meander River.

ARCHEY'S FLAT. The station of W. Hibbard; in the district of Maneroo, N.S.W.

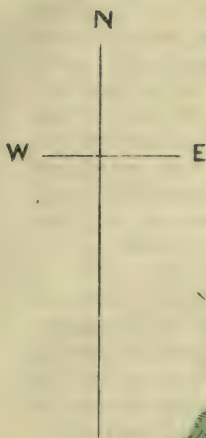
ARDEN. A mountain of S.A., near Lake Torrens, and to the northward of Mount Brown.

ARDGOUR. In the county of Grant, A.F. John M'Lean's station.

ARDTORNISH. District of Adelaide, S.A.

ARGYLE. A county of N.S.W., is bounded on the north by the river Guinecor from its junction with the Wollondilly to its source near Burra Burra Lagoon on the dividing range; on the W. by the dividing range from Burra Burra by Cullarin to Lake George, including the three Bredalbane Plains; on the S. by the northern margin of Lake George to Kenny's station, from Lake George to the Alianoyonyga mountain by a small gully descending to the lake, from Alianoyonyga by the ridge extending S.E. to the hill of Wolowolar, and from Wolowolar by Boro creek to the Shoalhaven river; on the E. by the Shoalhaven river to the junction of the rivulet from Barbers to its source across a narrow neck of land to the head of the Uringalla, by the Uringalla to its junction with the Wollondilly, and by the Wollondilly to the junction of the Guinecor above-mentioned.

This county contains 1,248,600 acres, and is in length from N. to S., 60 miles and in breadth from E. to W. 36 miles. It consists of extensive ridges and swelling hills with irregular plains between, and is watered by streams branching from the Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven rivers, which even the heat of the summer does not altogether dry up. Lake Bathurst, which is from 3 to 5 miles in diameter, is in this county; also Goulburn plains, consisting of



ARGYLE.





35,000 acres without a single tree. In point of fact, although Argyle cannot be said to be deficient in timber compared with other counties, it is but thinly wooded; and large tracts called brushes are altogether barren. The most elevated points are Wayo, Mount Fitton, Towrang, Marulan, Mount Macalister, and Mount Hobbes. The chief rivers are the Wollondilly, which rising on a mountain near Cottle Wolley, runs through the town of Goulburn, and onwards through this county, into Camden; the Cookbundoon, Shoalhaven and Guinecor. The principal creeks are Windellama, Curran, Bangalore, Lerida, Crisps, Mulwaree Ponds, Woorondooronbidge, Kerrowong, Myrtle, and Uringalla.

The plains of Argyle rank among the richest in the territory of N.S.W. The scenery is, in general, delightfully picturesque, and the effect is heightened considerably by the presence of the expanding stream of the Wollondilly, which forms many beautiful curvatures in these delicious plains. Goulburn is the county town, and is situated on the banks of the Wollondilly, 125 miles from Sydney, and 44 from Berrimma, and contains 1171 inhabitants.

Marulan, the second town in the county, is situated at the junction of the roads leading to Goulburn and Bungonia, distant 108 miles from Sydney. The other town is Bungonia—on Bungonia Creek. The population of this county is estimated at 5000. The number of houses is 583. The stock of the county comprises 3432 horses, 970 head of horned cattle, 3268 pigs, and 269,993 sheep. It sends one member to the Legislative Council.

ARGYLE. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Rugby, and county of Buckingham; bounded W. by Sutherland, N. by the river Derwent, E. by Russell's Falls, dividing it from Anglesea.

ARID. A Cape of W.A., the westernmost point of the Great Australian Bight, in long. 123° 30' E.

ARGOWAN PLAINS. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. Crawford's station.

ARMIDALE. In the district of New England, N.S.W., 144 miles from Murrurundi. Petty Sessions are held here; it is also a post town.

ARNHEM BAY. Is situated in N.W.A., between Cape Arnhem and Point Dale.

ARNHEM CAPE. Is situated at the N.W. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria, N.W. Australia, in about lat. 18° 20' S.

ARNHEM LAND. Comprises all that portion of the northern coast of Australia, lying to the eastward of N.W. Cape, in 11° S., and long. 103° E., and as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It was discovered in 1618, by Zeachen.

ARNO VALE. District of Gawler, S.A.

ARNPRIOR. Is in the county of Murray, N.S.W., on the Shoalhaven River; about 152 miles from Sydney.

ARRANDORONG. At the Lower Grange, in the district of Portland, A.F.

ARROWSMITH. A mountain of W.A. in the county of Beaufort.

ARROWSMITH CAPE. Is situated in about lat. $13^{\circ} 15' S.$, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to the northward of Cape Shield.

ARROWSMITH. A river of W. Australia, situated in Victoria Land. It rises in Herschell Range, and flows into the sea in lat. $29^{\circ} 30' S.$

ARTAMON. Is in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about three miles from St. Leonards.

ARTHUR. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Durham.

ARTHUR. A lake of Tasmania, in the county of Westmoreland.

ARTHUR. A river of Tasmania; it falls into the sea, in lat. $41^{\circ} 10' S.$, and receives in its course the waters of the Hellyer, Horton, Frankland, and Leigh rivers.

ARTHUR. A river of W.A., in the county of Wicklow.

ARTHURSLEIGH. On the Wollondilly River, near Eden Forest, in the county of Argyle, 100 miles from Sydney.

ARTHUR, PORT. See **PORT ARTHUR.**

ARTHUR'S RANGE. Tasmania; lying in lat. $43^{\circ} 5' S.$, long. $145^{\circ} 15' E.$

ARTHUR'S SEAT. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Westernport, near Port Phillip Harbour; under this mountain are the stations of G. Smith, and A. M. M'Crae.

ARUNDEL. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Pontville, county of Monmouth; bounded N. and W. by Lansdowne, and the Back River; E. by Melville, and S. by the river Derwent.

ARVE RIVER. County of Kent, Tasmania; it is a branch of the Huon River.

ASBESTOS. A range of hills in the county of Devon, Tasmania; they run south-easterly, from near Point Flinders to the South Esk River.

ASH. An island of N.S.W., in the river Hunter, situated between the counties of Northumberland and Gloucester.

ASHBROOKE. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

ASHBY. A town of A.F., in the county of Grant. Its population is 150.

ASHBY. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W. The station of A. Sandeman.

ASHFIELD. A village of N.S.W., situate in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, and hundred of Sydney, about six and a-half miles from Sydney.

ASHFORD. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Brentwood, county of Cornwall; bounded W. by the parish of Brentwood, S. by Lymington, and E. by the river Nile.

ASHGROVE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

ASHGROVE. Near Oatlands, Tasmania. The residence of P. Roberts.

ASLINESDALE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

ASTELL. An island of N.W.A., one of the English Company's islands, situated in Arnhem Bay.

AUCKLAND



J. Allen Lith.
2 Hunter St.

ASTON. Is situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., fifty miles from Twofold Bay. The station of Tucker and Co.

ATLANTIC. The Atlantic Ocean is the name given to the great basin of waters that separate Europe and Africa from America. It is divided by the equator into the North and South Atlantic. The Atlantic, however immense as it appeared to the ancient navigators, who yet had no just ideas of its extent, is only an arm of that vast ocean which, under the names of the Indian, Pacific, and Southern, extends from pole to pole.

ATKIN'S FLAT. In the district of New England, N.S.W. Blaxland's station.

ATUNGA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. Bos-sley's station,

AUBINS, ST. See **ST. AUBINS.**

AUBURN. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Denbigh, Hill, Chatsworth, and Milton; bounded on the N. by Maitland; E. by Campbelltown, Ross, and Tunbridge; S. by Tunbridge; and W. by the Lake River.

AUBURN. A town of Tasmania, in the parish of Hill, hundred of Auburn, and county of Somerset, on the Isis River.

AUBURN VALE. In the district of New England, N.S.W. Borthwicks' station.

AUCKLAND. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; bounded on the W. by Fallbrook; S. by the river Hunter; and E. by Darlington.

AUCKLAND. A county of N.S.W. It comprehends the portion of the colony of N.S.W. bounded by a line running from Cape Howe along the boundary of the district of Port Phillip, to the point where the said boundary crosses the 149th degree of E. long., reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich; thence due north along the said 149th degree of E. long. to the lat. of 36° 40' S.; thence due E. to the sea, and thence S. along the sea coast to Cape Howe. It is about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and contains about 1,536,000 square acres. It contains 100 houses, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The beautiful harbour of Twofold Bay, is situated in this county. The principal rivers are, the Towamba, or Kiah, the Towaca, Merumbal, Bega, Bomballa, and Bemboka. The towns are, Boyd, Eden, and Pambula. The mountains of this county are, Mount Imlay, and the Wanderer's Range; Mount Imlay is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. It affords a good landmark, therefore, more especially as a guide to Twofold Bay; it is named after Dr. Imlay, who first explored the adjacent country.

The plains of Bega, situated about 25 miles from Boyd, are extremely fertile. The geological features of this county show strong mineral productions. See **BOYD TOWN** and **MENAROO.**

AUGUSTA. A town of W.A., in the county of Sussex, on the shores of Flinder's Bay.

AUGUSTUS. An island off the N.W. coast of Australia, between Camden Sound and Brunswick Bay.

AUSTENHAM. Is in the parish of Petersham, county of Cum-

berland, N.S.W., about six miles from Sydney. The property of S. A. Perry, Esq., Deputy-Surveyor-General.

AUSTRALASIA. Is the name given by some modern geographers, with doubtful propriety, to the immense archipelago which extends between the Indian seas and the great ocean, and which is considered as forming a fifth division of the world. M. Malte Brun designates this grand division by the name of Oceanica; comprising, first, the north-western group of the Malay Islands; secondly, New Holland, and the surrounding islands; and thirdly, the islands included under the name of Polynesia. This arrangement and nomenclature are, however, scarcely likely to become generally adopted, although Oceanica is a term far more appropriate than Australasia, or Southern Asia, as denoting these various groups. By some geographers, the latter term is restricted to the central group, which may be conveniently distinguished as the Austral or Australian islands, the word Australia being limited to New Holland itself.

AUSTRALIA. Is the name given in modern geography to the southern continent, more commonly known as New Holland, and originally designated as Terra Australis, or Southern Land. This vast island, the largest in the world, is bounded on the N. by Torres Straits, and the Timor sea, which separates it from Asia; on the S. by the South Pacific Ocean, and Bass's Straits, dividing it from Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by the Indian Ocean; lying between 10° and 39° of south latitude, and 112° and 158° of longitude. It measures about 2000 miles from north to south, and 2500 miles from east to west, and is estimated to contain 3,000,000 square miles, or 1,920,000,000 square acres, with a coast line of upwards of 8000 miles; but a very small portion of the interior has yet been explored. Blumenbach, indeed, was so puzzled to account for this land, that he considered it to have been, originally, a comet, which happening to fall within the sphere of the earth's attraction, lighted upon its surface; and doubtless, it is the antipodes of everything European. In the fifteenth century, the discovery of the American continent, naturally gave rise to the supposition of another continent in the south-eastern division of the earth; and after De Gama had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, several expeditions were projected to investigate the problem. It is difficult to determine to which European nation is due the merit of solving the mystery. The French, English, Dutch, and Spanish, all claim it. The chart of Marco Polo, however, leads to the supposition that the Chinese were aware of the existence of a Great South Land, previous to its discovery by Europeans. The claim of the French to the discovery of Terra Australis in 1504, rests upon the assertion that Paulmier de Gonneville, a French captain, visited it in that year; but, as the distinguished navigator Flinders remarks, it was not to any part of Terra Australis, but to Madagascar, that Gonneville was driven, from whence he conveyed Prince Escomerie to Normandy.

Two manuscript charts (now in the British Museum), which were brought to light within the present century, would seem to indicate a

knowledge of Australasia; one is in English, with a dedication to the King of England, and bearing the date of 1542; the other is in French, without date, and evidently a translation of the foregoing. On these charts, an extensive country is marked to the southward of the Moluccas, under the name of Great Java: it agrees more in position and extent with Terra Australis, than with any other land; and the tracing of some parts of the coasts, particularly to the N. and N.W., approaches too near the truth to permit us to believe that it could have been marked from conjecture.

In 1605, Don Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, a Spanish nobleman, sailed with three vessels from Callao, in Peru, one of the objects of his expedition being to search for the Terra Austral, a continent supposed to occupy a considerable portion of that part of the southern hemisphere lying westward of America. Quiros, after the discovery of several islands, came to a land which he named Australia del Espiritu Santo, supposing it to be a part of the great southern continent; but Quiros's second in command, Luis Vaes de Torres, on his separation from the Admiral, found that the territory discovered was an island. Torres spent two months in the intricate navigation of the strait dividing Terra Australis from New Guinea; but we know little of the proceedings either of him or Quiros, as the accounts were transmitted by Torres himself to the King of Spain, who kept them from the public, and the existence of the strait, now called Torres Strait, was generally unknown, until re-discovered and passed by Captain Cook, in 1770. Torres, fortunately for his future fame, lodged a copy of his letter to the King of Spain, in the archives of Manila, in which city it was found by Mr. Dalrymple, after its capture by the British troops in 1762. Mr. D., with true generosity, rescued the name of the enterprising Spanish navigator from oblivion, and gave it to the strait which he discovered.

In 1644, Commodore Abel Janz Tasman was sent from Batavia, on his second voyage of discovery; his instructions (signed by the Governor-General Antonio Van Diemen, and four members of Council, at Batavia), recited in chronological order, the previous discoveries of the Dutch in Nova Guinea and the Great South Land; from this document it appears, that on the 11th November, 1605, (the same year that Quiros and Torres sailed from Peru) the Dutch yacht *Duyfhen* was despatched from Bantam to explore the islands of New Guinea, and that she sailed along what was thought to be the W. side of that country, to $13\frac{1}{2}$ of S. lat., but which was really a part of Terra Australis; the *Duyfhen* returned to Banda, in June, 1606, being in want of provisions, &c., and thus unconsciously discovered the long sought for South Land. The second expedition, mentioned in the Dutch recital, sent in search of the "South Land," was in a yacht in 1617, with little success; the journals and remarks could not be found. In 1623, the yachts *Pera* and *Arnhem* were despatched from Amboina, on a similar errand. Carstens, the commander of the expedition, was murdered on the coast of New Guinea, together with eight of his crew; but it is stated in the narrative, that the survivors pursued their voyage, and "discovered the great islands,

of Arnhem and the Spult." The Arnhem returned to Amboina; the Pera proceeded along the W. coast to Cape Keer Weer (Cape Turnagain, where the Duyfhen had been), and from thence explored the coast further S. as far as 17° lat.; the land was then seen stretching to the westward, and the Pera returned to Amboina. Gerrit Tomaz Pool was sent in 1636, from Banda, with the yachts Klyn, Amsterdam, and Wezel, on a similar expedition to that of Carstens, whose fate he met on the coast of New Guinea; the crews nevertheless pursued their voyage, and sailed along the Arnhem coast, by which name Terra Australis was then called, as also sometimes Van Diemen's Land, for 120 miles S. of 11° lat., without seeing any people.

This appears to have been all that was known, when Abel Janz Tasman sailed upon his second voyage, in 1644; he was, therefore, instructed after passing the coast of Arnhem, in 17° S' lat. 'to follow the coast further as it may run westward or southward, endeavouring by all means to proceed, that we may be sure whether this land is divided from the Great Known South Land or not.' It is evident from the latter expression, that the Dutch had by this time acquired a knowledge of some part of the N. coast of Terra Australis, or as they then termed it, "the Great South Land." Unfortunately no account of this voyage of Tasman's has ever been published; it appears, however, that he sailed round the Gulf of Carpentaria, then westward and southward; and his track is indicated by the names applied to different places, namely, those of the Governor-General Van Diemen, two of the Council who signed his instructions, and Maria, the daughter of the Governor-General, to whom he was attached. The preceding information regarding Australia was derived from expeditions fitted out by the Dutch settlers in India; but the outward bound Dutch vessels had been long obtaining a knowledge of the west coasts of Australia, without knowing for certain that the discoveries made by both parties were on the shores of one and the same island. In Tasman's instructions, dated 1644, which have been already adverted to, it is stated that, "in the years 1616, 1618, 1619, and 1622, the west coasts of the Great Unknown South Land, from 35° to 22° S. lat., were discovered by outward bound ships, and among others by the ship Endraght; and in a manuscript chart by Eessel Gerrits, dated 1627, the first authentic discovery of the west coast is attributed to Dirk Hartog, commander of the Endraght, outward bound to India, in 1616, who saw the coast in $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. lat., and sailed northward to 23° , giving the name Landt de Endraght to the country so discovered. Flinders, a navigator of whom every Englishman ought to feel proud, says, that an important part of this discovery was Dirk Hartog's Road, at the entrance of a sound, afterwards called Shark's Bay by Dampier, S. of 25° . Upon one of the islands, Dirk Hartog's Islands, forming the roadstead, there was found, first in 1697, and again in 1801, a pewter plate: it bore two inscriptions by different persons, and at different times. The first ran—"1616. On the 25th October, the ship Endraght, of Amsterdam, arrived here; first merchant, Gilles Miebaïs Van Luck, Captain

Dirk Hartog, of Amsterdam. She sailed on the 27th of the same month, Bantam; supercargo, Janstins; chief pilot, Pieter Ecoores Van Bue.....Year, 1616."

The second was to this effect:—"1697. On the 4th February, the ship *Geelvink*, of Amsterdam, arrived here, *Wilhelem de Vlaming*, captain commandant; *John Bremen*, of Copenhagen, assistant; *Michael Bloem Van Estight*, of Bremen, assistant.

"The *Dogger Nyptangh*, Captain *Gerril Coldart*, of Amsterdam; *Theodore Hiermanns*, of the same place, assistant; first pilot, *Gerrit Gerritzen*, of Bremen.

"The galley *Net Weseltje*, *Cornelius de Vlaming*, of *Vielandt*, commander, *Coert Gerritzen*, of Bremen, pilot. Our fleet sails hence leaving the southern territories, for *Batavia*."

The *Mauritius*, another outward bound Dutch ship, touched at *Willem's River*, near the N.W. cape, in July, 1618. Captain *Edel*, commanding an outward bound Holland ship, touched on the coast in July, 1619, and called the land from 29° to 26° S. lat., after his own name.

The ship *Leuwin*, another outward bound vessel, fell in with the coast as far S. as 35° , and sailed along it to the N., giving the name to the cape, in lat. $34^{\circ} 19'$, long. $115^{\circ} 6'$. In 1628, the *Vianen*, one of the "seven ships" which returned to Europe under the command of General *Carpenter*, is reported to have seen the shore, which circumstance is thus alluded to in the Dutch recital; "the coast was seen again, accidentally, on the N. side, in 21° S. lat., and coasted 200 miles without gaining any knowledge of this Great Country, only observing a foul and barren shore, green fields, and very wild, black, barbarous inhabitants."

This part was subsequently called *De Witt's Land*. In *Thevenot's* collection, there is an account of the shipwreck of *Francisco Pelsert*, in the ship *Batavia*, on the 4th June, 1629, upon a reef called the *Abrolhos*, or rocks of *Frederick Houtman*, lying off the west coast about lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$ S. *Pelsert* coasted along in his boat to $22^{\circ} 17'$, when he proceeded to *Batavia*, to procure succour for some of his people left on the *Abrolhos*. This period brings us to that of *Tasman's* second voyage, in 1644, who, it would appear, after exploring the north coast, pursued his course westward, along the shore, as far as N.W. Cape; but did not advance further S. along the land of *Endraght* than the tropic of *Capricorn*, on reaching which he set out on his return to *Batavia*. In 1663, *Thevenot* published his chart of the W. coast of the Great South Land, or *Hollandia Nova*, (when it was first so called I cannot ascertain), and gave a connected outline to the shore. In 1688 the W. coast was visited by our own celebrated navigator *Dampier*, with the *Buccaneers*, when they careened and refitted in about 16° S. lat.; and the W. and N.W. coasts were again visited by *Dampier* in His Majesty's ship *Roebuck*.

We now come to consider the S. and S.E. coasts. The S. coast of New Holland is universally allowed to have been accidentally discovered in January, 1627, by the Dutch ship *Gulde Zeepaard*, outward bound from Holland. It was called *Nuyt's Land*, but whether

Pieter, who was afterwards ambassador at the Court of Japan and Governor of Formosa, was at the time captain of the *Gulde Zeepaard*, cannot now be ascertained. The coast was said to have been traced for 1000 miles from Cape Leuwin. The Dutch government at Batavia, being extremely anxious to ascertain how far the south coast of this great unknown land extended towards the antarctic circle, despatched Captain Abel Janz Tasman from Batavia, with two vessels, on the 14th August, 1642. Tasman after touching at Mauritius, steered S. and E., and on the 24th November, made some high land in 40° S. lat., and $163^{\circ} 50'$ E. of Teneriffe, which he named in honour of the Governor-General, Antony Van Diemen's Land. Tasman sailed along the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land, without even supposing it to be an island, anchored in one bay, and then proceeded to the eastward. More than a century elapsed from this period, during which the coast was never visited, until the celebrated Captain Cook was sent on his scientific and exploring expedition, in 1770, when the S.E. coast of New Holland was surveyed, with the exception of Van Diemen's Land. Captain Marrion, a French officer, with two ships, skirted the coast in 1772, in search of the supposed southern continent. In 1791, the S. coast was visited by Captain George Vancouver, on his way to the N.W. coast of America; he made the land on the 26th September, at Cape Chatham, in $35^{\circ} 3'$ S. lat., and $116^{\circ} 35'$ E. long.; then sailed east along the coast till the 28th, when he anchored in a sound, and named it after George III. Bad weather prevented his doing more than verifying a part of the coast laid down in Nuyt's chart of 1627.

On the 9th March, 1773, Captain Tobias, in his *Britannic Majesty's* ship *Adventure*, made the West Cape, and steered E. close to the rocks called Maatsuyker's by Tasman, afterwards anchoring in what he took to be Storm Bay, (which he called *Adventure Bay*), so named by Tasman in 1662; not however, the Storm Bay laid down in the present charts, but that now termed D'Entrecasteaux's channel, which runs inland for ten leagues, and then communicates with the true Storm Bay of Tasman.

Captain Furneaux then sailed along the Van Diemen coast to the northward, to discover whether it was joined to New Holland, or was a peninsula running off from the main land; but he finally steered for New Zealand, giving it as his opinion, that "there was no strait between Van Diemen's Land and New Holland, but only a very deep bay." Captain Cook, with *H.M.S. Resolution* and *Discovery*, made the S.W. Cape, 24th January 1777, and after steering eastward, anchored, as Furneaux had done, in *Adventure Bay*, on the 26th; but Captain Cook proceeded on his voyage, still ignorant of the insularity of the land.

In 1792, Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, a French rear-admiral, with two ships of war, *La Recherche* and *L'Esperance*, made the coast of Van Diemen's Land, to obtain supplies of wood and water; and while intending to enter the Storm Bay of Tasman, entered the *Adventure Bay* of Furneaux, up which he sailed thirty miles, and found it to be separated by a small island from Storm Bay. The island he named

Bruny, and the channel D'Entrecasteaux, and then sailed to the E. without ascertaining that Van Diemen's Land was insulated.

Captain Bligh in 1788, in the *Bounty*, and in 1792, with the *Providence* and *Assistant*, and Captain John Hayes, of the Bombay Marine, with the private ships *Duke* and *Duchess* from India, in 1794, visited D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, without adding much to our geographical knowledge of the coast: indeed, so little of the S. coast of the "Great South Land" was known, even after Captain Cook's surveys, that Port Jackson, the splendid haven on whose shores the flourishing city of Sydney is now built, was laid down in the charts as a boat harbour, and only fully explored by Captain Phillip in 1788, when founding the penal settlement; Botany Bay (three leagues to the southward) being deemed disadvantageous for the establishment of a colony.

After the formation of the settlement at Port Jackson, attention was paid to the eastern and southern shores; and Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, and Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Flinders, in a little boat called *Tom Thumb*, eight feet long, the crew consisting only of those two enterprising characters and a boy, commenced a survey of the coast. Mr. Bass was afterwards reinforced with a whale boat, six men, and six weeks' provisions; in this open boat, and in boisterous weather, Mr. Bass explored the coast for 600 miles, entered what Furneaux considered a "deep bay," and, in 1798 became satisfied that there was a strait separating Van Diemen's Land from New Holland. On his return to Sydney, Governor Hunter was induced to verify the results of Mr. Bass's observations by sending Lieutenant Flinders and Mr. Bass in the colonial schooner *Norfolk*, of twenty-five tons burthen; with this little vessel they sailed through the strait now called Bass's strait, and by circumnavigating Van Diemen's Land demonstrated, for the first time, its insularity.

Australia may be rendered by cultivation, capable of producing every variety of grain and vegetable necessary to the support of man. The long continuance of warm weather during the year, which is only interrupted in the winter months by showers and a slight approach to frost, enables the farmer to reap two harvests, except during seasons of drought. The various descriptions of fruit which the other parts of the world individually produce, spring forth here in the greatest perfection and profuseness, from the currant and gooseberry of colder climes, to the banana and pine-apple of the tropics.

Vineyards and olive-grounds have recently been planted in different districts, and wine has been produced; tobacco of a good quality is also grown.

The only species of native eatable fruit produced by New Holland, is the cranberry, and a few other berries of scarcely any importance.

Palm trees are scarce, but fern trees, and nettles of from fifteen to twenty feet high, together with thousands of small plants of every variety of colour, diversify the scenery.

The majestic forests of the new world are wanting; and the trees being principally evergreen, present rather a sombre and melancholy

appearance, very different from the fresh and varying aspect of those of Europe. The leafless acacia is common, and is a striking peculiarity in the vegetation.

The most important minerals that have yet been found in Australia, consist of coal, copper, lead, iron, lime, and granite. Coal appears to be abundant, and generally of an excellent quality.

Iron ore appears to be abundant on the whole coast, and thin beds of both coal and iron are also met with along the banks of the rivers.

The only animals worthy of being mentioned as belonging to Australia, are the kangaroo and a species of wild dog. The great kangaroo is the largest quadruped of Australia. There are several varieties of the kangaroo species, some of them diminutive in size; but their numbers have been greatly thinned by a destructive war that has been perpetually carried on against them by the European settlers.

The wild dog appears to want all the good qualities of its species. They still abound, and, with the sagacity inherent in that animal, they are always on the alert to attack cattle and sheep that are left exposed during the night; they are, however, easily scared or warded off.

Among rapacious birds, eagles, falcons, and various species of hawks, abound everywhere, as well as owls of different kinds; also, the emu, a bird resembling the ostrich.

There exists a vast variety of the parrot tribe, comprising many beautiful species of parroquets and cockatoos, unrivalled in the variety and gaudiness of their plumage.

Water-fowls are also numerous.

Fish are abundant along the coasts. Seals are found to the southward, and the whale fishery is becoming very important. In the rivers excellent perch and eels are taken.

Snakes and smaller reptiles, very few of the former of which are venomous, are found in different parts of Australia.

Musquitoes are a source of considerable torment,

Australia contains five different divisions, viz:—

	Chief Town	Population
1 Australia Felix	Melbourne	33,000
2 New South Wales	Sydney	163,000
3 North Australia	Gladstone	200
4 Port Essington,	Victoria	1,500
or		
Central North Australia	Perth	6,000
5 Western Australia		

Its principal Rivers are—The Darling, Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Macquarie, Hawkesbury, Victoria of Stokes, Victoria of Mitchell, Yarra Yarra, Maranoa, Barwin, Nammoi, Peel, Gwyder, Brisbane, Hunter, Shoalhaven, Wollondilly, Prince Regent's, Adelaide, Albert, Liverpool. Swan, Balonne, Lynd, and Burdekin.

The principal Capes are—Wilson's Promontory, Cape York, Cape Flattery, Cape Leuwin, Sandy Cape, N.W. Cape, Cape Howe, Cape Croker, Cape Wessel, Cape Van Diemen, Cape Arnhem, Cape

Melville, Cape Byron, Cape Otway, Cape Arid, Cape Londonderry, and Cape Rulhieres.

The Islands adjacent to Australia are—Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, King's Island, Kent's Group, Furneaux's Islands, Kangaroo Island, Nuyt's Archipelago, Sir Joseph Banks' Islands, Gambier Islands, Houtman's Abrolhos, Barrow's Island, Dampier's Archipelago, Buccaneer Archipelago, Bathurst Island, Melville Island, Croker Island, Wessel Island, English Company's Islands, Groote Eylandt, Sir E. Pellew, Wellesley's Islands, Cumberland Islands, Northumberland Islands, Keppel Islands, and Moreton Island.

The principal Gulfs and Bays are—The Gulf of Carpentaria, Castlereagh Bay, Van Diemen's Gulf, Anson Bay, Queen's Channel, Cambridge Gulf, Vansittart Bay, Admiralty Gulf, Montague Sound, York Sound, Brunswick Bay, Camden Sound, King Sound, Roebuck Bay, Shark's Bay, Exmouth Gulf, Gantheaume Bay, Geographe Bay, Flinder's Bay, King George's Sound, Doubtful Island Bay, The Australian Bight, Fowler Bay, Denial Bay, Smoky Bay, Anxious Bay, Spencer's Gulf, St. Vincent's Gulf, Encounter Bay, Portland Bay, Port Phillip, Western Port, Corner Inlet, Twofold Bay, Bateman's Bay, Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Broken Bay, Moreton Bay, Port Stephens, Hervey's Bay, Keppel's Bay, Broad Sound, Edgecumbe Bay, Halifax Bay, Rockingham Bay, Trinity Bay, Princess Charlotte Bay, Temple Bay, and Shelborne Bay.

Vide—New South Wales, Australia Felix, Australia North, Australia South, Australia West, Port Essington, and Australia Central South.

AUSTRALIA SOUTH. Is that portion of the immense island of Australia comprised between 132° and 141° E. long., and extending from the sea-coast on the S., inland, as far as 26° S. lat. The colony contains an area of about 300,000 square miles, or nearly 200,000,000 acres.

The peninsula formed by St. Vincent's Gulf on the W., and Lake Alexandrina and the Murray on the E., the western boundary extending from Cape Jervis, in lat. about $36^{\circ} 20'$, to the head of Spencer's Gulf, in lat. about $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and the eastern boundary extending from Cape Jervis to the Great Bend of the Murray, in latitude 34° ; Yorke's Peninsula, between Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs; and the peninsula of Eyria, the boundaries of which extend from Sleaford Bay, in a N. and E. direction as far as the head of Spencer's Gulf; and in a N. and W. direction as far as Streaky Bay, are the only portions of the province which have as yet been explored; and the latter of these is still only very imperfectly known.

The settlement of the colony has not, excepting a few hundred persons at Port Lincoln, yet extended beyond the peninsula formed by the Murray and the Gulf; nor, considering the vast extent of available country still unappropriated, is it likely to do so for some years. From Adelaide as far as Lake Alexandrina on the east, and Encounter Bay and Cape Jervis on the south, lies a fine extent of country, consisting alternately of rich alluvial valleys and mountain ranges of grassy forest. The only rivers of any consequence which

empty themselves into the sea which forms the western boundary of this country, are the Sturt and Onkaparinga Rivers, and several smaller streams. On the east, the Bremer, Angas, Finnis, Inman, Hindmarsh, and other streams disgorge into the Lake and Encounter Bay.

This country is intersected by three great mountain masses—the Mount Lofty, Mount Barker, and Wakefield ranges. The first of these running from N.W. to S.W., after attaining a central elevation at Mount Lofty, twelve miles E. of Adelaide, of about 2450 feet, falls to the S.W., and terminates in low cliffs at the sea-shore, to the N. of the Onkaparinga. The Mount Barker range runs in a direction parallel to the Mount Lofty. The summit of the Mount Barker range forms a table land of from six to ten miles in width, which consists principally of excellent land; Mount Barker itself being about 800 feet above the level of the surrounding country, which is again about 1600 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Wakefield is scarcely to be considered as a distinct formation from the Mount Barker range, being rather a disruption from its S.W. extremity. The Mount Barker range divides the waters which flow into Gulf St. Vincent from those which flow into Lake Alexandrina and the Murray. The whole of this country, according to Colonel Gawler, consists, roughly calculated, of one-third of land adapted for agricultural or grazing purposes, one-third covered with stringy-bark forest, and the remainder with unavailable scrub or rock. Lake Alexandrina, which bounds this country on the E., is a fine sheet of water, sixty miles long, and varying in width from ten to forty miles. It is navigable across from the Upper Murray to the Lower Murray, for vessels drawing six feet water, and the entrance to the sea may, by means of a breakwater, be rendered safe in moderate weather for vessels of the same draught of water. The Murray itself is navigable for steam vessels for many hundred miles, thus affording an outlet for the produce not only of the settlers along the banks, but also to a great portion of the back settlements of New South Wales, who will find it much more convenient to send their produce down the Murray, than to convey it by land for some hundred miles, to Port Jackson or Port Phillip, as they have done hitherto.

Seven miles N.W. by W. of Adelaide, lies Port Adelaide, an inlet from St. Vincent's Gulf. It has two entrances, a northern and a southern. The southern entrance is navigable for vessels of seven hundred tons, for eight miles from the bar, which at high water has from seventeen to nineteen feet water on it. [The geographical position of the port, and directions for making it from sea, will be found in another place.] To the north of Adelaide stretches a long tract of level, well-watered country, which, at about 100 miles distant, opens into a series of high open downs. The Para, Hutt, Wakefield, Broughton, and other smaller rivers, are here met with, all flowing to St. Vincent's Gulf. The Broughton, named by Mr. Eyre, lies about 33° 30' S. There are several small streams in the neighbourhood of the Broughton, all of which are lost before they reach St. Vincent's Gulf. The country around the head of Spencer's Gulf has

been said by Mr. Eyre to be barren, and destitute of water, and an immense salt-water lake, called Lake Torrens, has been discovered by Mr. Eyre, about ninety miles N. from the head of the gulf. The lake has been coasted along a distance of nearly 400 miles, and stretches in the form of a horse-shoe, round the head of the gulf.

To the N. and E. of Adelaide is a hilly country, intersected by extensive valleys of fine, fertile, well-watered land.

The range which divides the waters flowing into Gulf St. Vincent from those flowing to the eastward, rises in different ridges to the southward of Currency Creek, around Encounter Bay and Yankalilla, and unites into a general ridge N.E. of Willunga. It then runs N. past Mount Barker, divides at the sources of the Torrens, the sources of the Onkaparinga, and the Bremer, and continues to run in a northerly direction. Nearly due west of the Bend of the Murray, and at about thirty miles from the river, it inclines to the westward, and was until lately thought to terminate its northerly course in lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$; or, about sixty-five miles N.W. by W. of the Great Bend, in Mount Bryan: its elevation is about 2400 feet. From Mount Bryan, it runs westerly to Flinders Range, near Gulf Spencer, and then throws out a range, the peaks of which are about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, which runs from E. by N. to E.N.E., as far as has yet been examined.

The Peninsula Eyria is nearly an equilateral triangle of two hundred miles on each side; from Cape Catastrophe to Denial Bay as its S.W., from Denial Bay to the head of Spencer's Gulf as its N., and from the head of Spencer's Gulf to Cape Catastrophe as its S.E. outlines.

Its surface is naturally divided into three great portions—the mountainous tract, the low undulating country, and the hill country.

The general summit of the mountainous table land is about 1300 feet above the level of the sea. Its width from S.W. to N.E. appears to be from twenty to twenty-five miles. It declines gradually to the N.E. and E., and is abrupt in its S.E., S., and S.W. faces. Its surface is traversed by many short and narrow mountain ridges, from three to seven hundred feet in elevation above it. These are in much confusion, but their prevailing direction, in the extremity towards Spencer's Gulf, at least, is about S.W. and N.E.

The slopes of these ridges, in the extremity towards Spencer's Gulf, are generally grassy, and sprinkled with small casuarina (she-oak). The water-courses between them are frequently also grassy, and lined with pines from twenty-five to thirty feet in height, and small casuarina.

The low undulating country commences from the southern bases of the great table land, and stretches to the commencement of the hill country, which, including Port Lincoln, and its neighbourhood, forms the tongue of the peninsula.

The surface of the low country consists generally of very gentle elevations, rising to not more than 300 feet above the level of the sea. There are, however, a few much higher abrupt cones and rocks scattered about it.

The drainage of the southern slopes of the mountainous table land runs through it, and on the eastern side of the peninsula, joins the sea in Driver's Bay, in lat. 34° . It is there salt for at least six miles upwards; its banks are clothed with fine groves of the salt water tea-tree, and skirted by very extensive but very shallow and generally dry salt lagoons.

The hill country commences in about lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, and occupies the southern extremity of the peninsula. It consists of elevations from 600 to 1000 feet in height, of which the common courses are, N.E. and S.W., with strong deviations to N.W. and S.E. The hills constituting the northerly sub-division of these ridges, that is, from the "Sheep-hills," in lat. $34^{\circ} 11'$, nearly to "Northside Hill," a direct distance of forty miles, are extensively covered with good grass; the same character extends into the southern subdivision towards Cape Catastrophe, but in a much more limited proportion.

The hill ridges contain a more than ordinary proportion of valleys. One of them, that of the Tod, is sixteen miles in length, and its lateral branches are numerous. Another, six or eight miles to the W. of Boston Bay, which drains into the head of Port Lincoln Proper, is a succession of broad swamps, some of which are now available for agriculture; and the most humid or them may probably be made so. The alluvial soil in these, and in the valleys of the Tod, is of excellent quality. In the hill ranges, there is a considerable quantity of permanent surface water, and great facilities for artificial tanks. The grassy hills and valleys are sprinkled with fine casuarina, but few valuable eucalypti occur; nevertheless, the scenery is very beautiful.

On the S.W. coast of the peninsula, Denial and Streaky Bays are good harbours. In Spencer's Gulf—Port Lincoln in its three branches, Spalding Cove, Port Lincoln Proper, and Boston Bay,—is one of the finest in the world. Its natural scenery is little, if at all inferior to that of Rio Janeiro. As a port, it is as secure, and more commodious and convenient; and the climate is very fine. The available land in its neighbourhood may well support a population of 5000 souls. Lake Flinders (Lagoon seen from the mast-head) is a beautiful sheet of water, eight miles in length, by two in breadth, and the port at its entrance, Franklin Harbour, is excellent. There are twenty-one feet water on the bar at low water, and double that depth in an extensive basin in the inside of it.

The coast from Port Lincoln to Franklin Harbour is generally a succession of rocky bays, many of them with fine sandy beaches and shelter for small craft. Short reefs run out from all their points, but outside of these, and generally between them, the water is deep, and apparently clear of dangers.

The population of South Australia is about 24,000. The quantity of land in cultivation is about 26,000 acres. The stock of S.A. is reckoned at about 650,000 sheep, 36,000 head of horned cattle, 3000 horses, and 16,000 goats and pigs.

Adelaide is its chief city; the other towns are—Boston, Balhannah,

Rapid Bay, Kangaroo Island, Nairne, Willunga, Onkaparinga, Noarlunga, Para, Gawler, Mitcham, Kensington, Klemzig, Hindmarsh, Bowden, Albert, Glenelg, Walkerville, Goodwood, Hahndorff, Encounter Bay, Mount Barker, and Strathalbyn.

It contains the counties of Hindmarsh, Adelaide, Gawler, Light, Stanley, Russell, Sturt, Eyre, Flinders, and Grey.

Its principal Gulfs and Bays are—Spencer's Gulf, the Gulf of St. Vincent, Holdfast Bay, Hardwicke Bay, Port Lincoln, Sleaford Bay, Avoid Bay, Coffin's Bay, Anxious Bay, Streaky Bay, Smoky Bay, Denial Bay, Fowler's Bay, Lacepede Bay, Guichen Bay, and Rivoli Bay.

The Capes and Headlands are—Cape Adieu, Point Bell, Cape Radstock, Point Drummond, Whidby Point, Cape Wiles, Cape Catastrophe, Cape Spencer, Cape Jervis, Cape Willoughby, Cape Bernouille, Cape Lannes, and C. W. Banks.

The Rivers are—The Murray, (the largest in Australia) Lindesay, Broughton, Wakefield, Broughton, Hill, Light, Gawler, Finnis, Torrens, and Sturt.

The most conspicuous elevations are—Mount Barker, Mount Lofty, Hay's Range, Mount Gawler, Barossa Range, Mount Pullen, Mount Bryan, Mount Brown, Mount Arden, Mount Eyre, Flinder's Range, Barn Hill, Mount Young, Mount Sturt and Mount Cooper.

The Islands adjacent and belonging to S.A. are—Kangaroo Island, Althorp Islands, Mundo Island, Hindmarsh Island, Wright Island, The Gambier Islands, Sir Joseph Banks' Group, Neptune Islands, Whidbey's Island, Perforated Island, Rocky Island, Investigator's Group, and Nuyt's Archipelago.

The Mines of the province are as follows:—

LEAD MINES.—Wheal Gawler, Glen Osmond, Wheal Watkins, M'Farlane's, Finke's, which are all situated within a few miles of Adelaide, on the low range of hills W. of Mount Lofty; Yattogolinga, at Rapid Bay.

COPPER MINES.—Kapunda, Montacute, Yattogolinga, Barossa, Mukerta, Magill, Onkaparinga, Burra Burra, Princess Royal, Wakefield, Kanmantoo, (South Australian Company's), Paringa, (Anstey and others) and Higher Montacute.

Copper and lead ores have been discovered in S.A., between S. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ and $35^{\circ} 30'$, and long. E. $138^{\circ} 15'$ and $139^{\circ} 1'$, a district of about 7150 square miles. In almost every part of the territory indications and lodes of copper have been found close to the surface, most of them good, and some of them of extraordinary richness. The Burra Burra; ninety miles, the Kapunda, forty-five miles N. of Adelaide, and the Mount Barker, (Kanmantoo and Paringa) mines have yielded from 30 to 65 per cent. of the pure metal.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH. Comprises all that portion of the island of Australia lying to the N. of the 26th degree of S. lat., and to the E. of the 141st degree of E. long., and contains an area of about 350,000 square miles, or 225,000,000 square acres. Gladstone is the capital, situated on the river Boyne, in about lat. 24° S., long. $151^{\circ} 30'$ E.

The principal Bays and Gulfs belonging to this colony are—the Gulf of Carpentaria, Newcastle, Shelburne, Temple, Weymouth, Lloyd, Princess Charlotte, Bathurst, Trinity, Rockingham, Halifax, Cleveland, Edgumbe, Repulse, Broadsound, and Shoalwater Bays; Port Bowen, Keppel Bay, Port Curtis, Rodd Bay, Bustard Bay, Hervey's Bay, and Wide Bay.

The Rivers are—the Boyne, Endeavour, Escape, Batavia, Vereenidge, Nassau, Staten, Van Diemen, Caron, Dawson, Warrego, Salvador, Nogoa, Victoria, Nive, Claude, Belyando, Comet, Mackenzie, Isaacs, Suttor, Cape, Burdekin, Lynd, Mitchell, Gilbert, and Bloomfield.

The Islands adjacent and belonging to North Australia, are—Wallis, Possession, York, Mount Adolphus, Albany, Turtle, Cairncross, Boydal, Bird, Cockburn, Raines, Sir C. Hardy, Sir E. Home, Haggerstone, Forbes, Quoin, Sherrard, Night, Claremont, Pelican, Flinders, Howick, Lizard, Direction, Frankland, Barnard, Family, Brooke, Palm, Magnetical, Holborne, Gloucester, Cumberland, Restoration, Repulse, Northumberland, Percy, Long, Harvey, Keppel, Facing, and Lady Elliott, Islands.

The Capes and Headlands are—Capes Keer Weer, Pera Head, Duyfhen Point, York, Grenville, Weymouth, Direction, Sidmouth, Flinders, Melville, Bowen, Murdoch, Flattery, Bedford, Tribulation, Grafton, Mount Hinchinbrooke, Cleveland, Upstart, Bowling-green, Palmerston, Townshend, Clinton, Manifold, Capricorn, and Sandy Capes, and Double Island Point.

Very little of the interior of this colony was known till Dr. Leichhardt, a visitor in N.S.W., and a man of science and enterprise, conceived the idea of making an overland journey from Moreton Bay, the most northern settlement on the coast of N.S.W., to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The project, on account of its prospective utility, was applauded; but, owing to the distance of the gulf, and peculiar danger of the enterprise, coupled with the absence of support from the local government, it was not encouraged by Dr. Leichhardt's friends with any ardour. But the Doctor having resolved on the expedition, a number of friends subscribed in aid of the outfit, few of them, however, expecting that he would return alive. He started from the stock station, the farthest from the town of Brisbane, the settlement of Moreton Bay, in October, 1844, and arrived safe with his party, (save Mr. Gilbert, who was killed by the natives near the Gulf of Carpentaria,) at Victoria, Port Essington, on the N. coast of Australia, about 300 miles W. of the Gulf, in November, 1845, this surpassing journey having occupied about thirteen months. Dr. Leichhardt's success was not learned in Sydney, until the 25th of March, 1846, when, to the astonishment and delight of the city, he suddenly made his appearance in the streets, by means of a vessel which arrived from Port Essington that morning. The most important results of his expedition are the discovery of the Mackenzie, the Isaacks, the Downs of Peak Range, and the Suttor; that of a communication between the E. coast of Australia, and of the E. coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, along a river, with running water through a fine country;

that of the Nonda country, and of the big plains at the E. side, and at the head of the Gulf; that of a communication between Limnen bight and the South Alligator River, along running streams and creeks. The future will show how far the country along the big rivers between the head of the Gulf and Limnen bight is available.

Very few mountains are yet known, the principal are—Mount Dryander, (4566 feet high) Mount Abbott, Mounts Elliott, Leach, Bellenden Ker Hills, Jane's Table-land, Aldis Peak, Nicholson, Expedition Range, Peak Range, Coxen's Peak, Mounts Narrien, Chantry, Beaufort, Northampton, Mudge, Hutton, Plato, Playfair, P. P. King, Buckland's table-land, Inglis, Dyke, Ackland, and Inniskillen.

Sir T. L. Mitchell added considerably, in his attempt to make an overland route to Port Essington, in the discovery of the rivers Warrego, Salvator, Nive, Claude, Belyando, and Victoria; he having also discovered a tract of country available for every purpose of civilized man, equal to the whole extent of the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIA NORTH WEST. Comprises all that portion of the island of Australia, situate and lying between the 129th and 141st degrees of E. long., and to the N. of the 26th degree of S. lat. It contains about 518,400 square miles, or, 331,776,000 square acres, and is about 800 miles in length, from N. to S., and 700 miles from E. to W. Victoria is the chief place, situated on the shores of Port Essington, in lat. 11° 22' 21' S., and long. 132° 12' E. of Greenwich.

The Islands adjacent and belonging to Australia N.W. are—Bathurst, Melville, Vernon, Sir G. Hope, Mayday, Greenhill, Croker, Peron, The Goulburn Isles, Valentia, Oxley, Grant, New Year's Entrance, The Crocodile Isles, Wessel, English Company's, Astell, Inglis, Cunningham, Woodah, Bickerton, Connexion, Winchelsea, Groote Eylandt, Maria, Sir Edward Pellew's Group, Vanderlin, The Wellesley's Islands, Mornington, Pisonia, Bountiful, and Sweers Islands. From Cape York to the range of low hills W. of Wellesley's Islands, an extent of 600 miles, no part of the coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria is so high as the mast-head of a ship; the country wooded, and fronted with sandy beach nearly throughout. Inspection Hill and part of Mornington Islands are higher than the main land.

The maritime coast of N.W. Australia is marked by Capes Hay, Ford, Blaze, Grace, Fourcroy, Van Diemen, Fleming, Croker, Cockburn, and Stewart; Point Dale, Cape Wessel, Wilberforce, Alexander, Shield, and Barrow.

The harbours and bays are—Port Essington, Darwin, Kent's and Hurd's, Anson's Bay, Paterson Bay, St. Asaph Bay, Cockburn Sound, Van Diemen Gulf, Mountmorris Bay, Raffles Bay, Junction Bay, Castlereagh Bay, Arnhem Bay, Melville Bay, Caledon Bay, Blue Mud Bay, Limnen Bight, and the Great Gulf of Carpentaria.

The straits are—Clarence Straits, separating the islands of Bathurst and Melville from the main land; Apsley Straits, dividing Bathurst

and Melville Islands; Dundas Strait, between Coburg Peninsula and Melville Island; Brown Strait, between Point Dale and the Wessel Islands; and, Investigator Road, separating Bentinck Island and Sweers Island from the main land.

The Rivers and Streams are—the Flinders, or Yappar, Beame's creek, Disaster river, Albert river, Nicholson River, Moonlight, Smith's Cycas, Turner's, Sterculia and Pandanus creeks; the rivers Marlow, Van Alphen, Calvert, Abel Tasman, 7 Emu, Robinson, Red Kangaroo, Macarthur, Limnen's Bight, Wickham, Roper, Snowdrop, Flying Fox, Liverpool, Alligator; Adelaide, Victoria, and Fitzmaurice, rivers.

AUSTRALIA CENTRAL SOUTH. Comprises all that portion of the immense island of Australia, lying between the 129th and 132nd degree of E. long., and to the S. of the 26th degree of S. lat. It is about 180 miles in width, from E. to W., and 360 miles in length from N. to S.; and contains about 64,800 square miles, or, 41,472,000 square acres.

The northernmost part of the Great Australian Bight extends into this part of the island. Very little further than a few miles from the sea is known of this extensive tract; it is supposed to be nothing more than sand ridges. Cliffs, 400 to 600 feet high, along the shores, and nothing seen beyond them.

Cape Adieu is its E. extremity.

AUSTRALIA FELIX. The southernmost part of the island of Australia, known also, as the Port Phillip District. This portion of Australia is named by Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General, Australia Felix. He says, "We traversed in two directions, with heavy carts, meeting no other obstruction than the softness of the soil, and, in returning over flowery plains, and green hills fanned by the breezes of early spring, I named this region Australia Felix, the better to distinguish it from the parched deserts of the interior country, where we had wandered so unprofitably and so long." This portion of A. containing about 80,000 square miles, or 51,200,000 acres, is 500 miles in length from E. to W., and in breadth, from N. to S. 250 miles, and is bounded by a line from Cape Howe, bearing N.W. to one of the branches of the River Murray, dividing it from the county of Auckland and the district of Maneroo; on the N. by the River Murray, to the South Australian frontier, being the 141st degree of E. long.; on the W. by the South Australian frontier, being a line bearing S. to the ocean; and on the S. by the ocean and Bass's Straits, separating it from the island of Tasmania. From the richness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, it is one of the finest portions of Australia hitherto explored.

The principal harbours of A.F. are—Port Phillip, Westernport, Portland Bay, Port Fairy, Port Albert, and Corner Inlet.

The population of A.F. amounts to about 34,000, viz.—21,000 males, and 13,000 females; and the number of houses is 5198. The stock comprises, 11,400 horses, 290,439 head of horned cattle, 5867 pigs, and 2,996,992 sheep.

The principal rivers and streams which flow through and water

this country, are—the Murray, or Millewa; Goulburn, or Bayungun; Ovens, or Burwang; Mitta Mitta, Swamp River, or Currajalinga; Oxley Creek, Muddy Creek, Tangulla, India, and Cowrang Creeks; Rivers Thompson, Macarthur's, Perry, Dunlop, Barney, Moconochie, La Trobe, Yarra Yarra, Mariburnong, Darebin Creek, Merri Merri Creek, Little River, Moorabul, Lee, Barwon, Caranbalac, Hopkins, Barnard, Campaspe, Yarrayne, Sarray, or Dyonboors; Loddon, Avoca, Dorcasas, Wimmera, Mackenzie, Norton, Richardson's Creek, Sorauren Creek, Glenelg, Wannon, Stokes, Crawford, Surry, Fitzroy, Shaw, and Pooringh-y-jalla rivers.

The counties of A.F., with their chief towns, are as follows:—

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Bourke	Melbourne	17,333.
Grant	Geelong	3870.
Normanby	Portland	2267.

Port Phillip is an immense basin, thirty-five miles either way, with a narrow entrance, about a mile and a-half wide, safe and deep enough to admit vessels of any size. They must enter at low water, or flood of tide, which rises here about six feet. It is situated in $38^{\circ} 18'$ S. lat., and $144^{\circ} 38'$ E. long. The harbour is secure, and large enough to contain all the navies in the world. There are numerous sandbanks about the middle of the harbour which break the reach of the waves when the wind is southerly, so that vessels ride easier at anchor near Melbourne. The eastern passage is the deepest, and consequently most secure.

It extends about thirty miles into the land, in a N. direction, and is from fifteen to eighteen miles wide, throwing off a branch in a W.S.W. direction, which extends into the land about fifteen miles, having an entrance of six or seven miles wide, called Geelong Harbour; and a small inner basin at its upper end, communicating with the larger one by a narrow navigable channel. Port Phillip is separated from Westernport by a narrow promontory, forming the eastern side of the latter.

The charts of the accurate and indefatigable Flinders are found to be correct, not only here, but in every place on the Australian coast that he has laid down, with the exception of some places where there might be shifting banks of sand. Melbourne is situated at the head of the bay, on the N. side, about nine miles up a river, which admits vessels of sixty tons burthen. The town is building where the water is fresh, at the head of the navigable part of the Yarra Yarra river.

The aborigines of this country are not numerous; there are only a few tribes, being perfectly harmless.

The black whale frequents the S. coast of this province, where two fishing stations are established; one at Port Fairy, about thirty miles to the E. of Portland Bay, which lies between Cape Nelson and Cape Sir William Grant, in lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$ S., and $141^{\circ} 35'$ E. long. This bay affords good shelter for ships during the winter months, the wind blowing off the land, which is the calving season of the whales, which are found here in great numbers. A few years ago, they had seven-

teen whales killed and dragged ashore at one time ; and having filled all their casks previously with oil, they were obliged to wait until they could procure more from Launceston ; and in the interim, as the fish were losing the oil, they dug holes in the earth, plastering them round with adhesive clay, into which they emptied the oil : but before the casks arrived most of it had oozed through the earth.

This colony should be formed into a separate government, for which a precedent has been already established in South Africa ; Graham's Town being about the same distance from Cape Town, 600 miles, as Melbourne is from Sydney.

Australia Felix is divided, also, into five squatting districts, viz.:—Gipps Land, Murray, Portland Bay, Westernport, and Wimmera. The towns are—Melbourne (the capital), Geelong, Alberton, Ashby, Belfast, Brighton, Brunswick, Irishtown, Newtown, Portland, Richmond, and Williamstown.

The mountains of A.F. are—the Australian Alps, Snowy Mountains, Granitic Range, Alexandrine Range, Villaumarnartar Mountains, Hills of Lava, Pyrenees, Grampians, Dundas Group, Victoria Range, the Serra and the Rifle Range, Mounts Kosciusko, and Mount William, 4500 feet high.

Its lakes are—Omeo, Colac, Salt Lake, Carangamite, Boloke, Cockajemmy, Repose, Linlithgow, White, Bola, Mitre, and Greenhill, lakes.

Its maritime boundary is very picturesquely marked, by Capes Bridgewater, Northumberland, Nelson, Sir William Grant, Otway, Patton, Schanck, Wollomai, Patterson, Liptrap, and Cape Howe, Ram Head, Point Hicks (the first land of Australia seen by Captain Cook, in 1770), Point Grant, Point Nepean, Point Lonsdale, Bold Head, &c.

It returns five members to the Australian Senate.

AUSTRALIA, WEST. The colony of Western Australia, as defined by His Majesty's Commission, includes all that portion of New Holland which is situated to the westward of the 129th degree of E. long. ; its greatest length is therefore, 1280 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to W., containing about 1,000,000 square miles.

The voyage from England to Western Australia may be performed in about a month less than the voyage to N.S.W., and the homeward route, instead of being by the way of Cape Horn, is in the opposite direction, by the Cape of Good Hope. The nearest islands in the Malay Archipelago are at the distance of two days' sail from the northern ports of this colony. Passages to Madras have been effected in twenty-five days, and to the Isle of France and China in proportionate short periods. For the purposes of commercial intercourse with the countries above-mentioned, whether by steam or by sailing vessels, the position of W.A. is highly advantageous. In maritime warfare, the importance of a coast which bounds the Indian Ocean for 2000 miles may be easily estimated ; nor is its value in peace unimportant, when it is considered how much the position which it occupies may influence the navigation of the neighbouring seas.

It appears, from King's surveys, that the coast of the colony within

the tropic, is fronted by indentations, bays, straits, and islands, and abounds in the finest harbours imaginable. The rise and fall of tide in some places amounts to thirty-five feet, affording opportunities thereby for building docks, or for laying ships on shore, without considerable expense. The existence of an interior sea, or of great rivers, connected with some of the inlets which were not fully explored by King, remains a problem as yet undetermined. Although the nature of the country on that coast is but little known, there is reason to believe that portions of it suitable to cultivation may be found. It possesses one peculiarity in point of seasons, of considerable value, and that is, the occurrence of the boisterous W. monsoon, accompanied by clouds and rain, at the hottest period of the year, from November to March.

The principal ports in the S.W. parts of the colony are, those in Cockburn Sound, and in King George's Sound. The first of these is an excellent port, but its entrance is encumbered by rocks, and it is not accessible with safety to large vessels while there is not an effective establishment of pilots and beacons. The open anchorage at the mouth of the Swan River is, therefore, in general use at present.

King George's Sound possesses all the qualities which constitute a good harbour. Its position, however, being to eastward and to leeward of Cape Leuwin, in the vicinity of which strong westerly gales prevail, this circumstance detracts from the value of its other qualifications. Shark's Bay abounds in safe anchorages, and affords, as well as Doubtful Island Bay, secure access to the districts in their immediate vicinity.

Harbours for boats and small coasting vessels exist near the entrance of Peel's Inlet, Port Leschenault, Augusta, Nornalup, Torbay, Collingwood Bay, and Cape Riche.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities on the S.W. coast of the settlement is the frequent occurrence of estuaries or inlets of the sea, having narrow and shallow entrances. Between King George's Sound and Swan River, there are no less than ten of these. They are usually from five to ten miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. They serve as receptacles of the streams in their vicinity, and will afford hereafter water communication to the inhabitants. In the summer season the water in them is salt, but becomes fresh after the return of the rains.

In the interior no lakes of any extent have been as yet discovered, but salt marshes and salt pools of small diameter are not unfrequent.

The absence of considerable mountain ranges forbids the chance of finding any considerable rivers of a permanent character, and it is somewhat remarkable, that one of the largest rivers known, whose course is not less than 200 miles, disappears entirely as a stream, and ceases to run long before the the end of the dry season. In the country situated to the S. of Swan River, there are, however, streams which continue to run throughout the year, as may be instanced in the cases of the Murray, Harvey, Brunswick, Preston, Capel, and Donelly; and on the S. coast, where the country is more

hilly, and the rains later, mill-streams exist in great numbers, and fortunately, those districts contain an inexhaustible supply of the finest timber.

The supply of water for domestic purposes, in all those districts which have been occupied, appears to be sufficient. In the district of York inconvenience has been found on some farms, from the difficulty of finding water at first, but these inconveniences have been usually overcome by the discovery of springs on further inspection. The country, at the distance of 100 miles from the W. coast does not appear to enjoy its share of the rain brought in by the westerly winds, and it is to be apprehended, that a deficiency in the supply of water during the dry season, will be found in that quarter, when it becomes to be settled.

The wet season commences with light showers in April, which continue to increase in number and force throughout May, June, and July, and from that period to decrease until they cease altogether, in the month of November, when the dry weather begins. These two seasons, with an intermediate spring following the conclusion of each, embrace the circle of the year. It is usual to call the wet season the winter, and the dry season the summer, but neither of them has the character of the corresponding season in Europe. The extreme drought and heat of an Australian summer render it the less agreeable portion of the year; whilst the winter, with the exception of intervals of stormy weather, is only sufficiently cold to be pleasant.

The prevailing wind in the seas adjacent to Cape Leeuwin is from the westward throughout the year. On the coast, however, land and sea breezes take place with great regularity during the summer. In the winter season gales of wind from the N.W. and S.W. are very frequent, and are usually accompanied by heavy falls of rain. At such periods the atmosphere is charged with moisture to a considerable degree, and the quantity of rain that has been ascertained to fall at King George's Sound in the course of the six winter months, equals the quantity experienced in the western counties of England. The atmosphere in the summer season retains so little moisture, that none but hardy and fibrous plants can withstand the drought. The air is so clear, and the reflection of solar heat so great, that the thermometer occasionally reaches in the shade near the ground, 105°, but the effect at those times on the European constitution is not injurious. This can only be accounted for, under so great a heat, by the peculiar dryness of the air, and the regular succession of cool nights after the warmest days. The experience of the last eight years has established in the minds of the colonists the full belief that the climate of the settlement is in a remarkable degree conducive to health and to comfort, but it certainly is not equally suitable to the growth of those vegetable products which flourish to great advantage in moister climates. With reference to this point of difference between England and this new colony, it is perhaps fortunate that it does not resemble the former country, but may rather be considered, in temperature, as a supplement to the southern districts of the United Kingdom, and as affording every range of temperature between the Land's End and the equa-

torial regions, for the production of commodities which cannot be raised in the colder atmosphere of the mother-country.

The whole of the occupied portion of the territory appears to rest upon a granitic base, rocks of that description having been found to exist in every district which has been as yet explored. In the neighbourhood of Doubtful Island Bay the granite assumes the stratified form of gneis: and as red sandstone is found on the N.W. coast, and tertiary formations on the shore of the Australian Bight, it is probable that the general dip of the country is in a direction a little to the N. of E. To the S. of 31° lat. there are no mountain ranges of any great altitude, the highest yet known being that of Koikeunneruf, near King George's Sound, which attains to the height of 3500 feet. On the primitive base of the country none of the secondary formations have been found to exist. Basaltic rocks are not, however, unfrequent, in almost every district in the country, and in one position, at Geographe Bay, there is a columnar formation, resembling in its character, that which exists on the N. coast of Ireland. The principal range of hills extends in a northerly direction from the S. coast, near Cape Chatham, for at least 300 miles. The only varieties of rock which have been found on this granitic range are occasional portions of roofing slate, and of indurated clay; but extending from the western base of these hills towards the sea, upon an average breadth of about twenty miles, there is a low and tolerably level plain of deluvial origin, which bears the marks of having been covered by the sea at some remote period. The portion of this plain nearest the sea presents limestone hills, which have a slight covering of a meagre sandy soil. The remainder varies from sand to clay, with the exception of the lands in the immediate vicinity of rivers, which have been affected and rendered rich by the overflowing of the streams.

The mineral substances heretofore discovered, are, lime, marl, selinite, slate, siliceous and calcareous petrifications, magnetic iron ore, peacock iron ore, chromate of lead, and crystals of quartz. The very small portion of the territory which has been inspected being almost entirely of a primitive description, a larger list of minerals could not be expected; but when time shall permit the further examination of the northern districts, of the red sandstone formation, it is not unlikely that important mineralogical discoveries may be effected. The discovery of copper ore by Captain King, in the vicinity of Camden Bay, corroborates this expectation.

The surface of the country generally is covered with those substances which are technically called earths, in contradistinction to soils. Of the latter, as far at least as relates to those of a vegetable origin, a very small portion exists, and that only on moist grounds. The extreme drought of the climate and summer conflagrations appear to prevent the growth of succulent plants, as well as any great accumulation of soil from decayed vegetation. But although the country is not remarkable for richness of soil, it is favourable in other respects to farming purposes. In its natural state, there is scarcely any part which does not produce some description of plant, and its defects

appear to be of that class which art, aided by climate, will be enabled hereafter to overcome.

The best districts at present known, are those on the Avon, the Hotham, the Williams, Arthur, Beaufort, and South East River; together with the portions of country adjacent to the Swan, the Murray, the Harvey, the Brunswick, the Preston, the Capel, and the Vasse.

It is to be remembered, however, that these remarks apply only to the very small part of this vast country which has been as yet explored.

The salubrity of the climate of W.A. is abundantly testified, both by the colonial surgeon and the military surgeon, and this under all the circumstances of exposure and privation to which many are necessarily subject in a new settlement. The only ailments mentioned as in any degree incidental to the climate are a slight inflammatory affection of the eyelids, especially on the part of those who sleep exposed to the night air; and a slight attack of bowel complaint by those who neglect warm clothing in the change of the year, or who are addicted to intemperance. This salubrity is attributed to the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere, and its freedom from damp exhalations, noxious vapours, or unwholesome fogs. If this state of things were generally known, and the low per-centage of deaths were duly considered, it would appear but reasonable that they should operate strongly in favour of those who desire to effect insurances upon their lives, either whilst residing in, or when coming out to, this colony. It may be very important to state, that, since the date of the communications of the medical gentlemen, the application of vaccine matter has, after many previous failures, been attended with complete success; and vaccination may now be considered as established in W.A.

The foregoing has been limited to that part of A.W. which is included between the 31st degree of latitude and the south coast, and from Doubtful Island Bay to the westward. W.A. contains the following counties—Melbourne, Glenelg, Grey, Carnarvon, Twiss, Victoria, Durham, Lansdowne, Perth, York, Howick, Beaufort, Minto, Grantham, Murray, Wellington, Wicklow, Peel, Hay, Goderick, Lanark, Sussex, Nelson, Stirling, Plantagenet, and Kent. The Islands adjacent and belonging to W.A., are the Archipelago of the Recherche,—Bald, Eclipse, Garden, Rottenest, Johns, Houtman's Abrolhos, Pylsart group, Wallabi, Dirk Hartog, Dorre, Bernier, Koks, Marion, Rosilly, Thevenard, Barrow, Trimouille, Legendre, Delambre, Bezout, Depuch, Forrestiers, Bedout, Turtle, Pausonnier, Lacepede, Caffarelli, Buccaneers' Archipelago, Champagny, Coronation, Barkers, Eclipse, Stewarts, Revelly, Lacrosse, and Casini.

The rivers are—Hunters, Roes, Prince Regent, Glenelg, Fitzroy, Curlew, Gascoyne, Murchison, Hutt, Bowes, Greenough, Irwin, Arrowsmith, Hill, Moore, Norcott, Toodyoy, Avon, Dale, Bannister, Dandalup, Murray, Harvey, Brunswick, Collier, Preston, Williams, Blackwood, Scott, Gordon, Denmark, Kalgan, Salt, and Bremer.

The capes and headlands, are—Point Cuvier, Cape Arid, Point Hood, Cape Vancouver, Howe, Chatham, Point D'Entrecasteaux, Cape Leeuwin, Naturaliste, Bouvard, Leschenault, Inscription, Cuvier, N.W. Cape, Capes Preston, Lambert, Larry, Villaret, Leveque, Voltaire, Bougainville, Londonderry, Rulhieres, and Dussejour.

The gulfs and bays are—Cambridge Gulf, Vansittart's Bay, Admiralty Gulf, Montague Sound, Frederick's Harbour, Brunswick Bay, Colliers Bay, King's Sound, Roebuck Bay, Carnot Bay, Desault Bay, Exmouth Gulf, Shark's Bay, Freycincts Harbour, Gantheaume Bay, Champion Bay, Koombanah Bay, Bay du Geographe, Flinders Bay, King George's Sound, Port 2 People, Doubtful Island Bay, and Esperance Bay.

Western Australia, lying between the parallels of 32° and 35° , and the meridians of 115° and 118° , comprises a fine territory, of which the distinguishing features are three distinct parallel ranges of primitive mountains, bordering on the sea-coast, in a N. and S. direction. The highest and easternmost has its termination near King George's Sound, in 35° S. lat., and 118° E. long. The second, denominated the Darling Range, passes behind the Swan River, and meets the sea at Cape Chatham, in $34^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., and $115^{\circ} 20'$ E. long.; the thin ridge, which is inferior in altitude and extent, has its southern boundary at Cape Leeuwin, in $34^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat., and 115° E. long.; disappearing at Cape Naturaliste, in the same meridian, in $33^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat.; and on showing itself again at Moresby's Flat-topped Range, about half-way between Swan River and Shark's Bay, or about 300 miles to the N. of Cape Leeuwin.

The towns are Perth, the capital, Freemantle, Guildford, Kyott-mungar, Bejoordung, Toodyoy, Northam, York, Beverley, Kelmscott, Garbanup, Williamsbury, Bannister Wicklow, Kojonup, Waterloo, Picton, Bunbury, Australind, Wonnerup, Bussleton, Augusta, Albany, and Wyndham.

The population of W.A. is about 6000.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS. A range of mountains in A.F., the principal heights of which are, Mount Kosciusko, (6510 feet high) Mount Tambo, Mount Gisborne, and Ben Crouchant. This range of mountains divides the district of Gipps Land from the district of Murray and Westernport.

AUSTRALIND. A town of W.A., in the county of Wellington, in Leschenault Inlet.

AUSTRAL ISLANDS. Besides Australia, the central group of the islands of the great ocean which it is proposed to distinguish by this name, consist of, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, Solomon's Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and some smaller islets, all peopled, for the most part by a negro race, extremely wild and barbarous, but varying in the shade of complexion as well as in physical character.

AUSTENTORLIE. (Native name GOODORA); the residence of Thomas Cook, situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the William River; three miles from the town of Dungong.

AVENAL. In the district of Murray, A.F., on Hughes Creek, twelve miles from Seymour. H. K. Hughes's station.

AVOCA POINT. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., about six miles from E. Gosford.

AVOCA. A river of A.F., dividing the districts of Wimmera and Westernport. On this river are the stations of Curlewis and Campbell, Wedge, Cay and Kaye, Foley and Cameron, Orrs, Rutherford, Ellis and Home, Shore and Elliott, Foster, and M'Neil and Hall.

AVOCA. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Avoca, county of Cornwall; bounded W. by Malvern, S. by the South Esk River, N. by Castle Cary, and E. by Chesterfield and St. Pauls.

AVOCA. A hundred of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall; bounded E. by Chesterfield, S. by the South Esk River, W. by the Benlomond River. It comprises the parishes of St. Aubyn, Trefusis, Malvern, and Avoca.

AVOCA. A town of Tasmania, in the parish of Avoca, hundred of Avoca, county of Cornwall, at the confluence of St. Pauls and South Esk rivers; fifty miles from Launceston.

AVOID BAY. S.A., in Eyria peninsula, county of Flinders, between Point Whidby and Point Avoid.

AVOID POINT. The easternmost point of Avoid Bay, S.A.

AVON. A river of A.F., in the district of Wimmera; it flows into Lake Bangnong. The stations of Donald, Macredie, Horsfall, Creswick, Harrison, and Rostron, are on this stream.

AVON. A river of W.A.; it rises in the southern extremity of the county of Grantham, and running northerly through that county, and the county of York, it falls into the river Swan, at its junction with the Toodyoy.

B.

BABBAGE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, in long. 143° E., lat. 30° 40' S.

BABINBOON. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., between the Conadilly and Gaora rivers.

BACKSTAIRS PASSAGE. Is situated in the province of S.A., it is the eastern passage into the Gulf of St. Vincent, between Cape Jervis and Cape Willoughby, in Kangaroo Island.

BAD BAY. A beautiful bay of Tasmania, situated between Bruni Head and Tasman's Head, in Bruni Island.

BADGER BRUSH. Is in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., 96 miles from Sydney.

BADGE. The assumed name of Nekinda, which see.

BAEL BAEL. A lake of A.F., in the district of Westernport, into which the Avoca river flows.

BADULDARRAL. A creek in the county of Wellington, N.S.W.; it empties itself into the river Bell.

BAGABADA. Is situated on the river Bogan, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BAGDAD. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, parish of Strangford; twenty-three miles from Hobarton.

BAGO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S. W.

BAILY PARK. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BAIRD PLAINS. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near the Lachlan River, in about lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ S., and long. $145^{\circ} 35'$ E.; they were named by Mr. Oxley, after the General, to whom Colonel Molle once acted as aide-de-camp, and whose glory he shared.

BALABALA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan. Here is the station of Adam Taylor.

BALDERIGEREE. The station of D. Ramsay, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Little River, thirty miles from Montefiores.

BALD CAPE. See CAPE BALD.

BALD HILLS. H. Dangar's station, in the district of New England, N.S.W., on the Clarence River, sixty miles from Armidale.

BALDRIDGE CREEK. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of H. Bailey.

BALGONGDIAMINE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bogan river, fifty miles from Montefiores. Gilmore's station.

BALGOWAN. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BALHANNAH. A village of S.A., in the district of Mount Barker.

BALLACHYLE. Near Tunbridge, Tasmania. The residence of J. MacLanachan.

BALLADORAN. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. The station of James Morris.

BALLALABA. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the Shoalhaven river, 174 miles from Sydney.

BALLAMARIN. In the district of Westernport, A.F. Alexander M'Naughten's station.

BALLAN. Is situated in the county of Grant, A.F., on the road from Geelong to Portland, 637 miles from Sydney.

BALLANDEAN. The station of H. H. Nicol, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BALLANDOOLA. See BALONNE RIVER.

BALLANYAN. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Hopkins river. J. Eddington's station.

BALLENEE. In the district of Westernport, A.F. J. V. Steiglitz's station.

BALLEGARRA. A town of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie, on the river Wilson.

BALLEGARRY. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., at the Kangaroo Ground, 30 miles from Wollongong. The estate of H. Osborne.

BALLEROO. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. The station of Messrs. Scott and Pitt.

BALLIANG. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the N. by Gorrockburghap, E. by the Little River, and S. by a creek.

BALLINGERA. Cosgrove and York's station, in the district of Maneroo, on the Snowy River, sixty-four miles from Boyd Town.

BALLOON. (Or **WATSON TAYLOR's**); a range of mountains in N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan.

BALLOW. A mountain of N.S.W., on the dividing range, in the district of Clarence River.

BALMAIN. Is situated in the parish of Petersham, in the county Cumberland, N.S.W. It contains 296 houses, and 1337 inhabitants, of which 682 are males, and 655 females. It lies on the opposite side of Sydney, and by land it is distant about seven miles.

BALMERINO. On the Yarra Yarra River, in the county of Bourke, A.F.

BALONNE. A river of N.A., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in 1846; he first came upon it in long. $148^{\circ} 25' E.$, and lat. $28^{\circ} 35' 38'' S.$ The banks of the Balonne Minor are thickly peopled by natives; the Upper Balonne river is only inferior to the river Murray in breadth and depth; it separates into various channels, the first branch being the Bulgoa, falling into the river Darling, about thirty miles above Fort Bourke; the remainder, or Minor Balonne, again spreads its waters into the Narran, Bokhara, Ballandoola, and the Biree. The latter three again unite, and fall into the river Darling, forty or fifty miles above Fort Bourke.

BALONNE MINOR. See **BALONNE**.

BALOON. In the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W., on the Wollondilly river, near Tonalli.

BALUMBELONG. Thompson's station in the district of Maneroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy River, 128 miles from Queanbeyan.

BALUBA. The station of Morse and Tourle, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BALLYBALLY. In the district of M'Leay, N.S.W., on the Bellinger river, 90 miles from Port Macquarie, the station of W. H. Chapman and Co.

BALLYLIN. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, with its junction with the Millburn Creek; the estate of Edmund Markham, situated thirty miles from Carcoar.

BALLYMARCAMON. In the parish of Bringelly, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situated on Bringelly Creek.

BALLYRAN PLAINS. In the district of Liverpool Plains, near the Gwyder river.

BAMBALLA. See **BOMBALLA**.

BANBAN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W.; the station of Captain Bull.

BANBAR. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; a branch of the river Nammoy.

BANDAMINE. The station of Messrs. Grant and Trevallyn, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Burrowa river; fifteen miles from Yass.

BANDANORA. In the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., situate 114 miles from Sydney.

BANDIAR. A lake of W.A. situated in the county of Twiss.

BANDON. The station of Thomas Pye, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BANDON. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Oatlands, county of Somerset; bounded N. by Sligo, W. by Brisbane, E. by the county of Glamorgan, and S. by Little Swanport river.

BANDO PLAINS. The station of W. Alison, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., at Melville Plains; eighty-eight miles from Murrurundi.

BANGALAL. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., about half-a-mile from Bennelong. Berry's station.

BANGALAL. Conway's station, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river; twenty-five miles from Yass.

BANGALORE. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Mulwaree Ponds, near the town of Goulburn.

BANGALORE. A creek of N.S.W. in the county of Argyle; it flows into Mulwaree Ponds.

BANGEL. In the district of Portland, A.F. S. Egerton's station.

BANGHUT. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., the station of R. B. Ottley.

BANGO. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of King; it flows into the Yass river.

BANGOR. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., near Gundagai.

BANGULGULLY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; the station of James Evans.

BANKS, C.W. Is situated to the W. of Cape Northumberland, on the S. coast of Australia.

BANKS HOUSE. In the parish of Botany, hundred of Sydney, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; about five miles from Sydney; the property of the Messrs. Lord.

BANKSTOWN. A parish in the hundred of Liverpool, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by Cook's River, from the centre of the road, at the E. corner of J. Alford's 60 acres, to the centre of Moore's Bridge, on the Liverpool-road; and by the centre of the Liverpool-road, to the centre of Bowler's Bridge, over Prospect Creek; on the W. by Prospect Creek to George's River; and by that river, on the S. by George's River, to Salt-pan Creek; on the E. by Salt-pan Creek to the centre of the road, which forms the S.E. boundaries of Harriett Carr's 30 acres; James Morris's 120 acres; and J. Alford's 60 acres; and by the centre of that road to Cook's River; containing 48 houses, with a population of 252 souls.

BANKSTOWN. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. side by Botany Bay district; on the N. side by the Liverpool-road; on the W. and S. sides by Prospect Creek and George's River.

BANNISTER. A town situated in the province of W.A., in the county of Wicklow, on the banks of the river William.

BANNOCKBURN. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the M'Intyre river, 70 miles from Armidale; the station of James Hall.

BANGNONG. A lake of A.F., in the district of Wimmera, into which the river Avon flows.

BAONBAD. The station of Lady Jamison, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; on the Nammoy river, 75 miles from Tamworth.

BARABA. The station of Mrs. Hughes, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Manilla river, 50 miles from Tamworth.

BARADEAN. The station of James Walker, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BARALIN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Baralin Creek, 64 miles from Yass, and 20 from Gundagai; the station of John Dallas.

BARBER'S. A creek of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Camden and Argyle, and flows into the Shoalhaven river, 106 miles from Sydney. It is also called Jaoromin.

BARCLAY'S HARBOUR. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., between Bateman's Bay and Ulladulla.

BARCOON. On the Avoca river, district of Westernport, A.F. Ellis and Shaw's station.

BARFIELD. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; bounded on the W. by the Patterson river; S. by Butterwick; and E. by Uffington.

BARFORD. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Fingal; S. by Butterwick; and E. by Uffington.

BARGO. A river of N.S.W., in the County of Camden; this is a sure and never-failing stream, murmuring over a rocky bed, on its way to the Nepean, which it joins. It is crossed 54 miles from Sydney.

BARJOOG. In the district of Murray, on the Broken River, A.F.

BARK CREEK. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; on this stream is the station of A. Burke.

BARKER. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet, it is 500 feet high.

BARKER. A mountain of S.A., one of the highest peaks of Hay's Range.

BARKER. A cluster of islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, in about 125° E. and 14° S.

BARNARD. A river of N.S.W., it is the northern boundary of a part of the county of Gloucester, and flows into the river Manning.

BARNARD. A group of islands situated on the N.E. coast of Australia. They form a group of small rocky islands extending in a straggling direction for six miles to the southward of Double Point.

BARNARD. A river of A.F., in the district of Westernport ; it is a branch of the river Yarrayne.

BARNARD. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Murray, to the northward of the river Goulburn.

BARNAWATHA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Murray River, 10 miles from Albury. G. H. Barber's station.

BARNEDOW. In the district of Westernport, A.F., on the Campaspe River. H. G. Bennett's station.

BARNEY DOWNS. In the district of New England, N.W.S., situated at the head of one of the branches of the Clarence River. Here is the station of Browne & Herring.

BARNEY PLAINS. In the district of Gipps' Land, A.F. J. King's station.

BARNEY RIVER. In the district of Gipps' Land, A.F. It rises in the Australian Alps, and falls into the river Latrobe, and has on its banks the stations of M'Farlane and Desailly.

BAROMA. A creek in the county of Gloucester, N.W.S. ; it empties itself into Port Stephens.

BAROMBIN. Is situated on the river Hastings, in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W.

BAROSSA. District of Gawler, S.A.

BARRABA. The station of J. Hoskins, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Manilla River, 35 miles from Tamworth.

BARRABONG. In the district of Westernport, A.F. Elliot & Heriot's station.

BARRABOOL. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F., bounded on the N. by the Barwon river, W. by Gnarwarree, and S. by Duneed.

BARRABUNGALE. A lofty mountain of granite, in the district of Westernport, A.F., between the Tarray and Yarrayne rivers.

BARRAHINEBIN. A large swamp, situated in the county of Northumberland, nine miles from Newcastle. This is what may be called the Delta of the river Hunter.

BARRAMAGUE. The station of A. M'Causland, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BARRAMBEET LAKE. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.

BARREN. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Plantaganet, so properly called for a more wretched, arid looking country, never existed than that around it.

BARRENJUEY. Is a point of land, situated in the parish of Warrabeen, in the hundred of Pakenham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; it is a rocky peninsula, bounded by the sea on the E., and Pittwater on the W., extending E. and W., and joined to the main land by a narrow isthmus of land. This remarkable spot is inhabited by one or two old fishermen, who supply the settlers of the Hawkesbury as far as the river admits of navigation. They also ferry travellers across Broken Bay to Brisbane Water. Coasting vessels often put in here for safety as well as steamers, and when weatherbound from the northward, Hunter's River, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, Moreton Bay, the Clarence, Richmond, M'Leay, and

North Australia, they cast anchor in Pittwater, when passengers prefer walking across to Bulgowlah and getting to Sydney that way, there being a ferry across Middle Harbour, from whence there is a track to Milsom's and Billy Blue's Point opposite to Sydney, where there are other ferries.

BARRINGTON. A river of N.S.W., flowing through the county of Gloucester, and empties itself into the Gloucester river.

BARROW. An island situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, it is about 12 miles broad and 20 miles long, and was named after the Secretary to the Admiralty; situated in about lat. 21° S., and long. 115° E., near the Tryal Rocks.

BARROW'S VALLEY. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., to the northward of the river Peel. It was named by Mr. Oxley after one of the Secretaries of the Board of Admiralty.

BARROW. A mountain of Tasmania, 4500 feet high; it is situated 13 miles from the town of Launceston.

BARSFOLD. On the Campaspe river, in the district of Western Port, A.F.

BARTHONG. The station of Edward Ryan, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Barthong Creek, 70 miles from Yass.

BARWANG. Welman's station, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Barwang Creek, 37 miles from Yass.

BARWJEE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on Hughes Creek, 14 miles from Seymour. T. Buckland's station.

BASALTIC ROCK. A conspicuous and remarkable mountain on the range dividing the districts of New England and Liverpool Plains.

BASS'S STRAITS. Are situated between Australia and Tasmania; the W. entrance formed by the islands off the N.W. point of Tasmania, and the projection in A.F., called Cape Otway, is 108 miles wide. King's Island, lying nearly midway, occupies 35 miles of the space, and leaves to the N. of it, a passage of 47 miles, and to the S. of it one of 37 miles. After the formation of the town of Sydney, attention was paid to the E. and S. shores, and Mr. Bass, surgeon of the Reliance, after whom the straits were named, and Captain Flinders, in a little boat called the Tom Thumb, eight feet long, the crew consisting only of those two enterprising characters, and a boy, commenced a survey of the coast. Mr. Bass was afterwards reinforced by a whaleboat, six men, and six weeks' provisions. In this open boat, and in boisterous weather, Mr. Bass explored the coast for 600 miles, entered what Furneaux considered a deep bay, and in 1798 became satisfied that there was a strait separating Tasmania from Australia. On his return to Sydney, Governor Hunter was induced to verify the results of Mr. Bass's observations, by sending Lieutenant Flinders and Mr. Bass in the colonial schooner Norfolk, of 25 tons burthen; with this little vessel they sailed through the strait now called Bass's Straits, and by circumnavigating Tasmania demonstrated, for the first time, its insularity.

BATAVIA. A river of N.A., in Yorke's peninsula. Lat. 15° S. to the N. of Duyphen point.

BATEMAN'S BAY. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., in lat. 36° S., at the mouth of the Clyde river, distant from Sydney, 170 miles.

BATESFORD. In the county of Grant, A. F., near Geelong.

BATH. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Bath, and county of Monmouth; bounded N. by the Dulverton river, S. by Springhill, and E. by York.

BATHURST. A county of N.S.W.; is bounded on the N.E. by the river Campbell from Pepper Creek, and the river Macquarie, to the junction of Lewis's Ponds; on the W. by Lewis's Ponds Creek to Blackman's Swamp, and thence by the range to the Conobolas mountains, thence by the Panuara range and Panuara rivulet, to the Belubula stream, and by the stream to its junction with the Lachlan; on the S. by that river to the Abercrombie and the junction of Rocky Bridge Creek, also by that creek and the range to the head of Pepper Creek, and by that creek to the river Campbell as aforesaid. This county is 65 miles in length and 40 in breadth, and contains an area of 1,190,400 acres.

This transalpine country was considered inaccessible until 1813. It consists in general of broken table land, in some places forming extensive downs, without a tree, such as Bathurst Plains, which include 50,000 acres. Occasional open downs of this description extend along the banks of the Macquarie river for full 120 miles. They are not unlike the Brighton Downs of England, but with this remarkable peculiarity, that on the summits of some of the elevations or knolls, there are found dangerous quagmires or bogs, resembling sometimes, a pond that has been dried, but at other times concealed by a rich verdure.

Fairy rings are frequent, and in most of them grow fungi of a large size. Bathurst county is one of the most flourishing counties in N.S.W., containing 4391 inhabitants, viz.: 2799 males, and 1592 females. It has 670 houses—its society is excellent—its resources as a fine-woolled sheep-farming district, considerable, and so salubrious is the climate, that the first natural death did not occur until 12 years after its settlement. The stock of the county is reckoned at 3131 horses, 27,166 head of horned cattle, 853 pigs, and 236,033 sheep. Bathurst town, the capital of the county, is in $33^{\circ} 24' 30''$ S. lat., and $149^{\circ} 29' 30''$ E. long., $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Government House, Sydney, and $94\frac{1}{2}$ W., bearing W. $18^{\circ} 20' N.$, 83 geographical, or $95\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, and by the road, distant 121 miles. The other town in this county is Carcoar.

The chief rivers watering this county are—the rivers Macquarie, Campbell, Belubula, Abercrombie, and Lachlan. The creeks are—Rocky Bridge, Frederick's Valley, Emu Swamp, Peppers, Queen Charlotte's Vale, Foster Vale, Princess Charlotte's Vale, Swallow, Coombul, Coombing, Lewis Ponds, Cadiangullong, Muramur, Mundoraman Ponds, Milburn, Grubbenburn, Muringulla, Limestone, Waugola, and Panuara.

The plains are—Bathurst, Warwick, King's, Dunn's, and Pretty Plains.

The most conspicuous mountains are—Conobolas, and the Three Brothers.

This county returns one member to the Legislative Council. It contains the parishes of March, Clinton, Worcester, Freemantle, Orange, Anson, Cadogan, Byng, Bathurst, Mount Pleasant, Malmesbury, Victoria, Colville, Shadforth, Huntley, Clarendon, Waldegrave, Carlton, Blake, Graham, Calvert, Lindesay, Errol, Beaufort, Belubula, Torrens, Napier, Osborne, Shaw, Neville, Somers, Lyndhurst, Lucan, Hampton, Cole, Grantham, Galbraith, Lowry, Apsley, Ponsonby, and Oakley; it also comprises the districts of Bathurst and Carcoar.

The following description of a natural tunnel, near Bathurst, by H. G. W., is here inserted:—

This magnificent tunnel, or archway, was discovered by Mr. Davidson, a short time back, and it is surprising that so little notice has been taken of a work of nature, which is in every way calculated to awaken in the mind of the visitor, feelings of pleasure and admiration; but although it was known to some of the stockmen that there was such a place as “the bridge,” somewhere in the neighbourhood, I could not hear of any one, with the exception of Mr. Davidson, (from whom I gained all my own information,) who had ever explored it, or could even point out its exact situation.

It lies about forty-five miles to the W. of Bathurst, on the Grove Creek, about four miles above the confluence of that stream with the Abercrombie, and seven miles from Mulgunia, a cattle-station belonging to Mr. Askill.

On descending from the hills, we found ourselves in a small valley, which contained just sufficient room for us to leave our horses; and after pursuing our course to the right, a short distance down the creek, the mouth of the tunnel opened to our view.

Upon first entering all was darkness, but after advancing a few paces, a gleam of light was visible at the further extremity; and as our eyes became less and less affected by the sudden diminution of light, every part became more and more distinctly visible.

The roof is thickly covered with stalactites, which display a rich variety of colour, some of them hanging down to a length of as much as twenty feet. The sides, more especially upon the left hand, have the appearance of galleries raised one over the other, and supported, if it may be so called, by natural carved work, and ornamental pillars, and adorned with splendid stalagmites of every form and appearance.

The whole length of this grand archway is about three hundred paces, and its northern entrance seventy feet broad and fifty feet high, towards the centre it increases in breadth, to about ninety feet, and in its most lofty part reaches a height of one hundred feet, and at the southern extremity it is full one hundred feet broad, and seventy or eighty feet high, and the coup d’œil from this end is truly magnificent. Its direction is not exactly straight, for at a short distance from the northern entrance, it inclines slightly to the right, and subsequently

BATHURST.



J. Allan Lith
2 Hudson St.

resumes its straight course. The channel of the creek runs through the archway, but I should think, that unless it be immediately after heavy rains, there can seldom be much water in it.

Almost close to the entrance, at the N. end, is the mouth of a passage, making nearly a right angle with the main archway, in an easterly direction. This, for about the distance of 100 feet, is broad and lofty, after which it gradually contracts, until at the distance of 70 or 80 feet more, it is terminated in a low archway, about two feet high. The latter portion of this passage abounds in handsome stalactites, and upon our creeping through the archway at its extremity we found ourselves in a spacious apartment, the most prominent feature in which are two massive stalagmites, resembling a pulpit and a tomb. I should think that the roof of this cavern must be near the outer surface of the rock, for upon going up a steep ascent on the right, I saw roots of grass hanging down from the fissures in the rock. There were the remains of a fire which Mr. Davidson had made, he being unprovided with the means of obtaining a better light.

Having, however, torches with me for the purpose, I examined the cavern throughout, and I could not discover any outlet but the one by which we had entered.

After quitting the passage, we continued our search, and not many yards further down the grand archway, on the same side of it, we found a second cave, but not of very large dimensions, and about the centre of the tunnel, on the opposite side, another long passage of 500 or 600 feet in length, which also gradually contracting, terminated in a narrow arch, opening to another cavern, lofty but not large, in which the roots of grass were also visible.

Parallel to this is another long passage, separated from it by a stone partition, through two low apertures in which it is approached. These caverns had escaped the notice of Mr. Davidson, and in all probability, had never before been visited by any human beings; the bats were very numerous, and appeared to be much annoyed at our intrusion.

In one of the upper galleries, (if I may so say,) on the eastern side of the grand archway, there is, what we took to be the mouth of another passage. This, however, we were unable to explore, inasmuch as we had no means of ascending; and, moreover, the evening was fast drawing in upon us, and warned us to return homeward.

Wombats must be very numerous, for we saw their holes in every direction.

BATHURST. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by Prospect Hill and Melville districts, on the N.W. sides by the South Creek to the bridge, and on the N.E. side by the Windsor and Toongabbee roads.

BATHURST. A police district of N.S.W. It embraces the county of Roxburgh, the northern portion of the county of Georgiana, and the western portion of the county of Westmoreland;

bounded on the N. by the Cudgegong river, to the village reserve, on the W. by a creek bearing N. W. to the W. source of Cunningham's Creek, thence by Cunningham's Creek, the Turon River, and Macquarie River to Lewis Ponds, thence by Lewis Ponds and Frederick's Valley to the N. boundary of Simeon Lord's grant, and from thence by a line bearing S.W. to Conoballas; on the S. by a line from Conoballas bearing E. to the N.E. angle of J. Sterling's grant, and to the dividing range dividing the waters of King's Plains and Fitzgerald's Valley, and by the crest of this range, and the dividing range of the Abercrombie and Campbell's Waters, to the Werong Range, at the source of the Fish River; on the W. by the Fish River, to its confluence with Solitary Creek, and by that creek to where it intersects the Bathurst Road, and by that road to Honey-suckle Flat, the point where the county boundary meets the road; thence by the great dividing range to the source of Cook's Creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Colo River, and by the river to its source and the source of the Cudgegong River aforesaid. It contains 6647 inhabitants, viz:—4156 males, and 2491 females, and has within its boundaries 1067 houses.

BATHURST. A parish of N.W.S., situated in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. and E. by the Campbell and Macquarie rivers, S. by Apsley, and W. by Mount Pleasant.

BATHURST. In the parish of Rooty Hill, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BATHURST. A town of N.S.W., and the capital of the county of Bathurst. It is situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 24' 30''$ S. and long. $149^{\circ} 29' 30''$ E., $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Government House, Sydney, and N. $94\frac{1}{2}$ W. bearing W. $18^{\circ} 20'$ N., 83 geographical or $95\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, and by the road distant 121 miles. It is seated on the banks of the river Macquarie, and contains 364 houses, of which 302 are built of stone or brick. The population of this town amounts to 1883, viz.—1103 males and 780 females. This town was fixed upon and named by Governor Macquarie on the 7th of May, 1815, in honor of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

BATHURST. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Epping, county of Somerset; bounded N.W. by Cadbury, S. by the Macquarie river and Campbellton.

BATHURST & CARCOAR. A district council of N.S.W., comprising an area of 3,435,094 acres, of which 715,236 are alienated. It embraces the counties of Roxburgh and Bathurst, the northern portion of the county of King, the northern portion of the county of Georgiana, and the north-western portion of the county of Westmoreland; bounded on the N. by the Cudgegong river to the village reserve at the confluence of Cudgegong Creek with the Cudgegong River, on the W. by this creek and a line bearing S. westerly to the western source of Cunningham's Creek, thence by Cunningham's Creek to the Turon River and the Macquarie River to Lewis Ponds, thence by Lewis Ponds and Frederick's Valley to the northern boundary of Simeon Lord's grant, and from thence by a line bearing S. westerly to Conoballas, thence by a line bearing southerly to

Panuara Creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Belubula River, and thence by the Belubula, Lachlan and Burrowa rivers to the confluence of Pudman Creek, on the S. from thence by a line bearing N. easterly to the confluence of the Narrawa and Crookwell rivers, and by the Crookwell River to the confluence of Kangaloola Creek, thence by Kangaloola Creek and a line bearing N. easterly to the village reserve at the confluence of the Isabella River with the Abercrombie, on the E. by the Isabella River to its source, thence by a line bearing N. easterly and crossing the Werong Range to the source of the Fish River, and by this river to its confluence with Solitary Creek, and by that creek to where it intersects the Bathurst road, and by that road to Honeysuckle Flat, the point where the county boundary meets the road, thence by the great dividing range to the source of Cook's Creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Colo River, and by this river to its source and the source of the Cudgegong River aforesaid. The number of members are ten including the warden.

BATHURST BAY. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Melville; it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep and 13 miles wide. The western side is formed by Flinders' Group.

BATHURST ISLAND. Is situated to the S.W. of Melville Island, N.W. Australia, from which it is separated by Apsley Straits. The principal bay in this island is Gordon Bay, and the point at the S.W. extremity is Cape Fourcroy. It is 100 miles in circumference, and separated from the mainland of Australia by Clarence Straits.

BATHURST LAKE. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 129 miles from Sydney. Here are the estates of Messrs. Cooper & Holt. It is from three to five miles in diameter, and its size varies with the mountain torrents, to which it serves as a reservoir. Its waters are pure—although 60 miles distant from Jervis Bay, the nearest part of the coast, it contains an animal resembling a seal, as nearly as can be ascertained, about three feet long, and rising every now and then to the surface to breathe.

BATHURST PLAINS. The plains of Bathurst are situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst, and are about nineteen miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, containing about 120 square miles of naturally clear land. It consists of a series of gentle elevations, with intervening plains of moderate extent, the surrounding forest country being generally very thinly timbered, and patches of forest stretching at irregular intervals a considerable distance into the plains, like points of land into a lake. These plains are traversed in the direction of its length, by the river Macquarie, which pursues a meandering course along them, having its banks occasionally ornamented with the handsome swamp oak. The plains are upwards of 2100 feet above the level of the sea, an elevation which compensates for 10° of lat. This elevation is remarkably conducive to the general health of the Bathurst district, it being unquestionably the Montpellier of N.S.W.

BATMAROO. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Murray; it flows into Lake George.

BATTERSEA. Is situated on the Parramatta-river, opposite the Red House, in the parish of Hunter's Hill, in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about eight miles from Sydney.

BATTERY. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee.

BAUER. A point of land situated in S.A., the southernmost point of Streaky Bay.

BAUER. (Or GILLEWA); a mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington,

BAULKHAM HILLS. Are situated in the parish of Castle-hill, in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about five miles from Parramatta. Here are the finest orangeries in the colony.

BAWAN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bell river.

BAW BAW. A mountain of A.F., district of Westernport; the Latrobe and Yarra Yarra rivers take their rise near this mountain.

BAXTER. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, near the Great North Road, about sixty-four miles from Sydney,

BAYLEIGH. The station of George Fulford, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BAYNTON. On the Wannon river, district of Portland, A.F.; the station of T. Winter.

BAY OF INLETS. Are situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, between Cape Palmerston, and Cape Townshend, and comprehends in its extent the openings named Shoalwater Bay, Thirsty Sound, and Broad Sound.

BEABINDO. The station of Mrs. A. Egan, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BEAGLE BANK. Is situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $15^{\circ} 20' S.$, and long. $123^{\circ} 36' E.$ The position of this dangerous bank is well marked by white sand, and dead coral, from which a reef extends two and a-half miles in a N.N.W., and one mile in a S.S.E. direction, and which rises fifteen feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen six miles off.

BEAGO. The station of J. Goldspink, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BEALIBA. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Westernport, near Mount Kooyoor.

BEAMES BROOK. Is a beautiful stream of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and named by him after Mr. Walter Beames, of George-street, Sydney, who assisted his expedition. It flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, to westward of the Flinders river; a rich, verdant brush of pandanus, and the palm tree, and several other trees, line it.

BEARAWAY POINT. See CAPE WILBERFORCE.

BEARETOWN. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BEAU DESART. The station of J. P. Robinson, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the river Albert, 60 miles from Brisbane.

BEAUFORT. A county of W.A. It is bounded on the N. by the county of Lansdowne, on the W. by the county of Howick, on the S. by the county of Minto; the most prominent features in this county are, the Glenelg Hills, Emu Hill, Mount Walker, and Mount Arrowsmith, which is situated at the southernmost point of the county.

BEAUFORT. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Picton; bounded N. by Apsley, W. by Vincent and Henry, and S. by Jordans river.

BEAUFORT. A parish situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on N. by Calvert, S. by Belubula, W. by Maranuer and Flyer's Creeks, and E. by Combul Creek.

BEAUFORT. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Wicklow.

BEAUFORT CAPE. The southernmost extreme of the county of Sussex, in W.A.

BEAULIEU. District of Willunga, S.A.

BEBB. A mountain of W.A., situated at the S.W. angle of the county of Beaufort.

BECKWITH. District of Gawler, S.A.

BEDFORD CAPE. In N.W. Australia, situated in lat. 15° 10' S.

BEDDULLACK. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W.

BEDFORD CAPE. See CAPE BEDFORD.

BEDOUT. An island situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 19° 35' 45" S., and long. 119° 8' 45" E. It is a circular islet, twenty feet high, and half a mile in extent.

BEDOUT CAPE. The westernmost point of Kangaroo Island, S.A.

BEEBO. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Severn river; it is the station of C. Abercrombie.

BEERY. The station of A. Brown, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BEGA. Plains in the county of Auckland, N.S.W. They are situated twenty-five miles from the town of Boyd, and are extremely fertile.

BEGA. The station of G. Imlay, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Bega river, 75 miles from Boyd Town.

BEJOORDING. A town of W.A., and the capital of the county of Victoria, situated at the head of the river Toodyoy.

BELANGLA. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., 14 miles from Berrima. On this mountain range is found excellent coal, allum, and other minerals.

BELFAST. A town of A.F., situated at Port Fairy, in the county of Normanby, 779 miles from Sydney. It lies in lat. 38° 23' S. and long. 142° 18' 45" E. The population of this town is 269, and it contains 50 houses.

BELFORD. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by the river Hunter, E. by Black Creek, S. by the parishes of Ovingham and Rothbury, and W. by Whittingham.

BELGOREENE. The station of W. C. Wentworth, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie River. 72 miles from Montefiores.

BELIMBOPINI. The station of W. H. Chapman & Co., in the district of M'Leay, N.S.W. on the M'Leay River. 44 miles from Port Macquarie.

BELL. Is a point of land in S.A., situated between Fowler's Bay and Denial Bay.

BELL. A river of N.S.W. It borders the county of Wellington on its western side, and joins the Macquarie River at Wellington Valley, named by Mr. Oxley in compliment to Brevet Major Bell of the 48th regiment.

BELLABIGAL. The station of L. & S. Samuel, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie River. 38 miles from Montefiores.

BELLALEPPA. A creek in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., which flows into Crui River.

BELLAMBI. A village of N.S.W., situated in the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, about 55 miles to the southward of Sydney, on the South Pacific Ocean.

BELLENDEN KER HILLS. Are situated in N.A., near Point Cooper, in lat. 17° 30' S.

BELLE OMBRE. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Cook's River, seven miles from Sydney, by way of Prout's Bridge; the property of C. Prout.

BELLERIVE. A hundred of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, containing the parishes of Forbes, Cambridge, Clarence, and Ralph's Bay; bounded on N. by Brighton, W. by the river Derwent, and E. by Pittwater, Frederick Henry Bay, and Storm Bay.

BELLERIVE. A town of Tasmania, in the parish of Clarence, hundred of Bellerive, and county of Monmouth; on the river Derwent.

BELLFIELD. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Brinnelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BELLINGA. District of Willunga, S.A.

BELLINGER. A river of N.S.W., in the district of M'Leay, on which are the stations of Rens, Chapman, Clinton, and Wright.

BELLOON. At the junction of the Jooriland Creek with the Wollondilly river, in the county of Westmoreland.

BELLO RETIRO. On the Cook's-river Road, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., four miles from Sydney.

BELLTREES. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., about 180 miles from Sydney. This beautiful estate is situated on the banks of the river Hunter, possessing the unusual advantage of having nine miles of river frontage, embedded in a beautiful ampitheatre, through

which the Hunter winds, approached by a romantic pass between two conical shaped mountains ; the lands being left in equal parts on both sides of the river, thereby dividing them between the counties of Durham and Brisbane.

BELMONT. The estate of C. Kerr, in the district of Kurryjong, in the county of Cook, about six miles from the town of Richmond, N.S.W.

BELPIN. In the county of Cook, N.S.W., situate 53 miles from Sydney.

BELUBULA. A parish situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. by Beaufort, S. by the Belubula River, W. by Flyer's Creek, and E. by Combul Creek.

BELUBULA. The station of Wills and Forester, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Belubula River, 60 miles from Wellington.

BELUBULA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst. It bounds the Church Lands on the E., and empties itself into the river Lachlan.

BELYANDO. A river of N.A., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in 1846. He encamped on its banks in lat. 24° S., long. $147^{\circ} 17'$ E. He traced it across two parallels of latitude, as far up as lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$ S. To his great disappointment he then discovered that this river had been previously discovered by that enterprising individual Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, and named by him the "Cape."

BENANEE. A lake of N.S.W., situated about 20 miles from the confluence of the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers.

BENCROUCHANT. One of the highest points of the Australian Alps, A.F., about 10 miles from Mount Gisborne.

BENDOCK. The station of Barber and Williams, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BENDERMERE. The station of J. A. Perry in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BENGALLA. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on the Hunter's River, four miles from Muswellbrook. S. Wright's estate.

BENGALLOW. A creek of N.S.W., called also Boororan. It is a branch of the Lachlan. It flows westward under Warranary and other hills between the Murrumbidgee and Darling rivers.

BENGALLOW. A creek of N.S.W., it flows into the river Murray near Mount Dispersion.

BENKENDERY. the station of M. Lawley, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BENLOMOND. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of New England, on the range dividing the eastern and western waters.

BENLOMOND. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall ; it falls into the South Esk.

BENROCK. The station of J. J. Hensleigh, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BENTICK. An island of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria ; it is one of the Wellesley's group, and situated to the eastward of Sweer's Island.

BENY PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the Bullock river.

BERADIDGAL. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan.

BERAMBING. In the county of Cook, N.S.W. It is 58 miles from Sydney.

BEREWONGBENIE. The station of C. Kerr, in the district of Wellington, N. S.W.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM. The station of J. M'Lean, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BERIMBOKE. In the district of Portland, A.F., the station of F. Atkinson.

BERKELEY. Is in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the shores of Tuggerah Beach. On this estate and the adjoining land can be found timber enough to supply Sydney with building materials for many years to come. It is distant from East Gosford about eight miles.

BERKELEY. In the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, N.S.W., near the post town of Dapto.

BERNERA. In the parish of St. Luke, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BERNIER. An island of W.A., at the entrance of Geographe Channel, between Koks' Sound and Dorre Island.

BERNIER CAPE. See Cape Bernier.

BEROWRA. A parish in the hundred of Dundas, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.W. by Marramarra or Mother Marr's Creek, from its confluence with Berowra Creek to the head of one of its branches, and by a line thence bearing W. to the centre of the new north road, on the W. by the centre of the new north road, on the S. by a line bearing E. from the centre of the new north road to the head of one of the branches of the Mother Marr's Creek, near the centre of George Acres' 1500 acres by that branch, and another to its head in the range dividing the waters of Mother Marr's Creek from Berowra Creek, and by the centre of that range to the head of one of the branches of Berowra Creek, on the S.E. by the last-mentioned branch to the Berowra Creek, on the E. by Berowra Creek to its confluence with Mother Marr's Creek. It contains four houses and fifteen inhabitants.

BERRANGAROO. Kiley's station in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 30 miles from Yass.

BERRIMA. A police district of N.S.W. It embraces the southern portion of the county of Camden; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from the source of the Cordeaux river to Lupton's Inn; from this Inn by a line bearing S. westerly to Jellore; from Jellore by a line bearing N. westerly to the Wollondilly river in a line with Colong, and continued by this river to the mouth of a creek, rising at Murram; on the W. by the Wollondilly, Paddy's river, and the Uringalla to its source; and by a line to the source of Barber's Creek, and by that creek to its confluence with the Shoalhaven river; on the S. by the Shoalhaven and Kangaroo rivers; on the E. by the

middle source of the Kangaroo, and a line bearing N. easterly to the Illawarra range, and by that range to the source of the Cordeaux river. It contains 2025 inhabitants, viz:—1290 males and 735 females, and comprises 299 houses.

BERRIMA. An assize town in N.S.W., and the chief town in the county of Camden, situated on a remarkable bend of the flat which forms the channel of the Wingecarribbee river, having a permanent character and a rocky bed, about five miles lower down than Bong Bong. It is 81 miles from Sydney, and contains a population of 377, viz.—257 males and 120 females. The number of houses is 55.

BERRIMA. A district council of N.S.W., containing an area of 450,845 acres, of which 90,169 are alienated. Its council comprises seven members. Its boundaries are the same as the police district of Berrima.

BERRINDERRY. A creek in the county of Bligh, N.S.W. It flows into Crui Creek.

BERRYGERRY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., the station of John Bray,

BERRYGILL. The station of R. Pringle, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BERWARRA. At the entrance of Lake Illawarra, in the county of Camden, N.S.W.

BERWEUR. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, in St. George's Basin, N.S.W.

BETHANGA. In the district of Murray, A.F., near Johnston's station.

BETHANY. A village of S.A., in the district of Gawler.

BETTYWIND. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, near Araluen.

BEVERLEY. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Lymington, and county of Cornwall; bounded on the W. by Deddington, E. by the Benlomond river, and S. by the South Esk river.

BEVERLY. A town of Tasmania, in the parish of Beverly, hundred of Lymington, and county of Cornwall, on the Benlomond river, about 30 miles from Launceston.

BEXLEY. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about three miles from the Canterbury Sugar Works,

BEZOUT. One of the Islands of Dampier's Archipelago, it is of the same formation as Depuch Island.

BIAMBIL. The station of J. Walker, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castlereagh river, 80 miles from Cassilis.

BIBINLUKE. The station of B. Boyd, in the district of Maneroo, on Bibinluke river, 50 miles from Boyd Town, N.S.W.

BICKENBIMI. The station of J. Maughan, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 32 miles from Montefiore's.

BICKERTON. An island of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, between Groote Eylandt and the main land.

BIDGEMUNIGA. On the Boorawa river, N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan.

BIDYENGOGA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated near the river Lachlan, in lat. $34^{\circ} 10' S.$, and long. $144^{\circ} 5' E.$

BIG BADGER. Haslingden's station, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 107 miles from Goulburn.

BIGGAM. The station of W. Thompson, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 108 miles from Goulburn.

BIGGE. An island of Australia, off the N.W. coast, situated to the N. of Prince Frederick Harbour.

BIGGEN. A range of mountains, situated in N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland, and running through the parish of Gidley, in the hundred of Windsor.

BIG PLAINS. In the district of Westernport, A.F. C. Manton's station.

BIG RIVER. In the district of Westernport, A.F.; a branch of the Goulburn river.

BILLABONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bogan river. Boulton's station.

BILLABONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W. The station of Busby and Miller.

BILLABURGAN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river.

BILLEBONG. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee; on this creek are the stations of Carne, Brougham and Woodford, Kennedy, Patterson, Huon, Simmons, Crighton, Herriott, Carmodie, and Terry.

BILLOBLA. The station of R. Rouse, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river.

BILLY BAKER. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, on a branch of the Namboy river, N.S.W.

BILLY BLUES. A point of land in the parish of Willoughby, opposite to Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is on what is commonly called the North Shore. The passage across, from Dawe's Point to the landing-place, 712 yards.

BILLYBONG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billybong creek, 100 miles from Yass, and 50 miles from Gundagai. John Keighran's station.

BILLYBONG. Carne's station, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., at the junction of Billibong creek, and the Edward river, 60 miles from Deniliquin.

BILLYBONG. Warby's station, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., near Billybong creek, 90 miles from Deniliquin.

BILLYBONG LOWER. The station of Messrs. Brougham and Woodford, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; on the Edward river, 60 miles from Deniliquin.

BILLYRAMBAJA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, near the Wollondilly river, 113 miles from Sydney.

BILYINGERAMBIL. The station of W. H. Hovell, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BIMBALINGAL. The station of W. Lee, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BINAGONG. Hovell's station, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Yanko Yanko creek, 100 miles from Gundagai.

BINALONG. The present head quarters of the Crown Commissioner of the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. Petty Sessions are held here.

BINANGRA. The station of James Keefe, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BINDA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Georgiana; it flows into the Crookwell river.

BINDETHERY. The station of H. Gordon, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BINDUCK MURRELL. The station of Major Stewart, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BINGARA. The station of George Hall, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BINGERALLINGONG. The station of T. Icely, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BINGERUM. The station of R. Skuthorpe, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BINGHAM. In the county of Georgiana, N.S.W., on the Isabella river, 17 miles from Swashfield.

BINGO. The station of Daniel Eaton, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BININDE. The station of William Cox, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BINNIMA. The station of J. M. Moore, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BIRCHGROVE. A pleasant seat in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situated about six miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta river, near Long Nose Point, the property of G. C. Turner.

BIRD'S EYE CORNER. (Or **MENANGLE FORD**); is a ford of the river Nepean, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 38 miles from Sydney. It was at one time in contemplation to build a bridge here, but the instability of the banks, it is supposed, prevented it from being made.

BIRD ISLAND. Is situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $11^{\circ} 15' 30''$ S., and is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Port Essington; it is so named from its being covered with ferns and gulls.

BIRD ISLAND. Is situated off the coast of Northumberland, N.S.W., a short distance to the northward of Bungary Norah.

BIRD ISLES. Are situated off the N.E. coast of Australia; they consist of three low bushy islets. The N.E. island is in lat. $11^{\circ} 44' 15''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 58' 45''$ E.

BIREBOLA. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; it is a branch of the Conadilly river.

BIREE. See **BALONNE RIVER**.

BIRLING. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BIRREGURRA. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.;

bounded on the W. by Irrewarra, and E. by the parish of Karngun, and the Barwon river.

BISCAY, BAY OF. A muddy hollow to be crossed in going from Sydney to Bathurst, a few miles on this side of it.

BISHOPGATE. In the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it adjoins the City of Sydney, on the Parramatta-road.

BOBIALLA. A township of N.S.W., situated in Bobialla Creek, in the county of Brisbane.

BOBOYAN. The station of M'Keahin & Crawford, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BOBUNDERA. The station of J. R. Styles, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BOCO CREEK. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. On this stream is F. Cooper's station, 44 miles from Boyd Town.

BOCO ROCK. The station of B. Boyd, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. on M'Lachlan river, 65 miles from Boyd Town.

BOCHARA. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Grange Burn river. W. Kippin's station.

BOCKENBONG. The station of J. & F. Jenkins, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 100 miles from Gundagai.

BOCOBLE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Wellington, between the Cudgegong Creek and the Cudgegong river. See SCOTT MOUNT.

BOGA. A lake of A.F., six miles in circumference, situated in the district of Westernport near to the junction of the Goulburn and Murray rivers.

BOGABOGALONG. The station of Alice Gibson, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BOGALEGERA. The station of Gobbal Webb, in the district of Murrumbidgee N.S.W.

BOGALLO. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington.

BOGALORO. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Bango creek, three miles from Yass. Barber's station.

BOGAN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington. The chief sources of this river arise in Hervey's range, and also in that much less elevated country situated between the Lachlan and the Macquarie. It flows N. westerly and empties itself into the river Darling, near Fort Bourke, receiving in its course the waters of the Bullock river and Tandoga creek. The uniformity of the Bogan from its spring to its junction with the Darling is very remarkable. In a course of 250 miles no change is observable in the character of its banks, or the breadth of its bed.

BOGANDILLON. The station of Duncan M'Pherson, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BOGEE. Is situated in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., near Tayan Peak.

BOGGEBRIE. The station of J. Panton, in the district of Liver-

pool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 63 miles from Tamworth.

BOGGY CREEK. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of M'Phee, situated 107 miles from Goulburn.

BOGO. The station of H. Macdermott, on Bogo Creek, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., about 42 miles from Yass.

BOGOLONG. The station of J. Lamb, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Bogolong Creek, 20 miles from Yass.

BOGOLONG. The station of Edward Walsh, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Port Phillip Road, about 20 miles from Yass.

BOGUBOGIL. The station of George Rankin, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BOHEMIA. The station of A. Doyle, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Briglow Creek, 145 miles from Murrurrundi.

BOILWAND. In the district of Portland, A.F. Grosvenor Francis's station.

BOKHARA. See **BALONNE RIVER.**

BOLARO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., the station of Thomas Rourke.

BOLD HILL. The station of W. Alison, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Springs, 80 miles from Murrurrundi.

BOLD POINT. Is situated on the southern shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in lat. 17° S.; it is rendered conspicuous by two clumps of trees.

BOLD VENTURE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BOLINDA. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded S. by Bullabulla, W. by Mariburnong River, and E. by Deep creek.

BOLINGBROKE. A point of land situated in the county of Flinders, Eyria Peninsula; it is the northernmost point of Lough Bay, S.A.

BOLIVIA. The station of E. Irby, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BOLLINDA. A parish situated in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the S. by the parish of Bullabulla, W. by a branch of Mariburnong River.

BOLOKE LAKE. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.; into this lake Fiery Creek empties its waters. Here is the station of J. H. Patterson.

BOLONG. In the county of Georgiana, N.S.W., on the Bolong river.

BOLONG. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Georgiana; it flows into the Abercrombie river.

BOLLERO. The station of W. Barnett, in the district of Maneroo, N.S.W.

BOLLO. (Or **QUAWY**); in the district of Lachlan, on the Lachlan river, N.S.W.

BOLT HEAD. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia; it is the N.W. end of the high land at the S. end of Temple Bay.

BOLTON. A parish in the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the Fish river, W. by Langdale, and E. by Kendale.

BOMBALLA. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., near the Shoalhaven river, on the road to St. Vincent, 101 miles from Sydney.

BOMBELLI. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; it flows through Ballyran Plains into the river Gwyder.

BOMBELLI PONDS. In the district of Liverpool Plains, near the Bombelli river.

BOMBULLO. Campbell's station in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 50 miles from Boyd Town.

BONAVISTA. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., about 133 miles from Sydney.

BONAVISTA. The residence of S. Lord, near Avoca, Tasmania.

BONEBONE. The station of E & G. Rouse, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castlereagh river.

BONE CREEK. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. On this stream are the stations of N. S. Lawson.

BONABY. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the Cookbundoon river.

BONANDRA. The station of S. D. Gordon, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 100 miles from Gundagai.

BONDI. The station of B. Boyd, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Genore river, 50 miles from Boyd Town.

BONDO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; the station of Messrs. De Salis.

BONG BONG. The station of James Sloane, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BONG BONG. A township of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, 81 miles from Sydney, on the Wingecarribee river.

BONGYGEBONG. The station of L. Chatham, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BONINYON MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, near the head of the Leigh river.

BONNONNA ROCK. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W.; the station of N. S. Lawson.

BONNUM PIC. A remarkable point in the perpendicular cliff that bounds Burragorang, in the county of Camden, N.S.W., between the Wollondilly and Nattai rivers, 76 miles from Sydney.

BONSHAW. The station of W. C. Hetherington, in the district of New England, N.S.W., on the river Severn.

BONYCO. The station of S. K. Salting, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BOOBADIL. The station of J. B. Bettington, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BOOBIRIE. The station of J. Shepherd, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BOOBYALA. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset; it flows into Ringarooma Bay.

BOOBY ISLAND. Is situated in Torres Straits, in lat. $10^{\circ} 36'$ S., long. $141^{\circ} 52' 50''$ E. It is a small rocky island of scarcely one-third of a mile in diameter. It was discovered by the ships Claudine and Mary, on their passage through Torres Straits, when it was named Larpent Bank.

BOOKHAM. A village of N.S.W., on the Port Phillip road, district of Lachlan, about 20 miles from Yass.

BOOLLADILLA. On the Myall river, county of Gloucester, N.S.W., near the lofty mountain of that name; it belongs to the grandchildren of Sir Richard Bourke.

BOOLONBAYL. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., near the Myall Lake.

BOOLOORA. The station of George Bryant, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BOOMANNOOMAN. The station of T. Woore, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BOOMERA. Hale's station, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Boomera creek, 50 miles from Cassilis.

BOONALLA. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, between the rivers Peel and Turrabeile.

BOONDAMAREMI. Is the station of Beattie and Taylor, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Barwon river, 237 miles from Murrurundi.

BOORAHMIN. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Ovens river. J. Bould's station.

BOORAL. See **BOOREL**.

BOORANBIL. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, 20 miles from Gircobill.

BOORARAN. In the District of Wellington, N.S.W., near Burrabadimba.

BOORDOMBIL. (Or **GRANARD**); a mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington.

BOOREL. A town of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester, on the Karuah river, 165 miles from Sydney.

BOORENGULLEN. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle; it flows into Lorida creek.

BOORGALDI. The station of C. Fitzsimmons, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BOOR HILL. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near the Coorgurderoy ponds.

BOOROKUP. A lake of W.A., situated in the county of Hay.

BOOROLONG. The station of M. H. Marsh, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BOOROOAN. See **OXLEY'S PEAK**.

BOOROOBULBARROWINDI. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., at Gammon Plains.

BOOROOMBA. The station of W. Davis, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BOOROWA. A river of N.S.W.; a branch of the river Lachlan; it bounds the county of King on the west, separating it from the district of Lachlan; it rises in the range dividing the waters of the Yass and Narrawa rivers, and flowing N. it empties itself into the Lachlan river near Warwick Plains.

BOOROWA PLAINS. In the county of King, N.S.W., on the Boorowa river.

BOORT. A lake of A. F., district of Westernport, to the southward of Lake Leagur.

BORA. The station of Campbell Tertius, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Bora creek, 110 miles from Murrundi.

BORAMBIL. The station of W. Tom, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BORATTA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on a branch of the Edward river, 30 miles from Deniliquin; the station of the Messrs. Gwynne.

BORDA CAPE. Is situated in Kangaroo Island, S.A.

BOREE. A fine grazing tract of country, situate to the N.W. of the Belubula river, in the district of Wellington. There is in this country, a very remarkable natural bridge, formed by the limestone rock, across the Boree stream, which receives in its course various subterranean tributaries; N.S.W.

BOREE COBORN. The station of T. Hood, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near Molong.

BOREENORE. A creek in the county of Wellington, N.S.W.; it empties itself into the Molong river.

BOREE NYRANG. On Boree Nyrang creek, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., eight miles from Molong. Barton and Darvall's station.

BORGARA. The station of R. and W. Lowe, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BORO. A post town of N.S.W., situated on Boro creek, county of Murray; 145 miles from Sydney.

BORO CREEK. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., where the road to Kurruducbidgee crosses, 145 miles from Sydney.

BORODOMAIN. In the district of Murray, A.F. Messrs. Thomas's station.

BORONGO. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; the station of R. Pringle.

BOROONDARA. A parish in A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by the Yarra Yarra river, W. by Bulleen, and E. by Yering.

BORRIBILU. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., near Nyengen.

BORRISDAILE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; on the Dunlop river, 60 miles from Alberton. L. Macalister's station.

BOSTON. An island of S.A., situated in Boston Bay, Port Lincoln, in the county of Flinders, Eyria peninsula.

BOSTON BAY. Is one of the coves of Port Lincoln, S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, Eyria peninsula:

BOTANY. A parish in the hundred of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from the sea-coast to Cook's river, forming the northern boundaries of the church and school land, containing 4175 acres; and T. W. M. Winder's 417 acres, and southern boundary of William Hutchinson's 1400 acres; on the W. by Cook's river, to Botany Bay; on the S. by Botany Bay, to the sea-coast; on the E. by the sea-coast, including an island near Cape Banks, and one near the mouth of the Bay; it contains 92 houses and a population of 305 inhabitants.

BOTANY BAY. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is the spot first touched at by Captain Cook, when he discovered the eastern coast of Australia, on the 28th April, 1770, early in the morning of which day he anchored under the S. shore, about two miles within the entrance, abreast of a small native village consisting of six or eight huts. The first person buried at Botany Bay was Forbes Sutherland, a native of the Orkneys, and one of the seamen belonging to the crew of Captain Cook, who died on the 30th April, 1770, and was, on the first of May, carried on shore, and buried near a small fresh-water creek, and from that circumstance, Captain Cook called the point which the land forms in that part of the bay, Sutherland Point.

The name of Botany Bay, conferred upon the comparatively barren coast where Cook and Banks first landed, is a permanent proof of the rich field of vegetable novelties which the latter met with there. The fact is, that wherever there is a particle of soil—in the midst of a desert of sand and salt—in the crevice of a rock—on the surface of a reef just emerged from the sea—or on the trunk of a fallen tree, there grows a plant of some kind or other; it is often a useless, and sometimes an ungainly one, but still it grows, and grows rapidly. The harbour of Botany Bay is about five miles long, from N. to S., and six miles in width, from E. to W., and lies in lat. $34^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $151^{\circ} 14' E.$, and receives the waters of Cook's and George's rivers. Botany Bay, which is about fourteen miles to the southward of the Heads of Port Jackson, is wide, open, and unsheltered for vessels; a brass plate on the cliffs marks the spot where Captain Cook first landed; which, together with a handsome monument, surmounted by a gilt sphere, erected to the memory of La Perouse, contribute to give an intellectual interest to the scene.

On the morning of the 24th January, previous to the removal of the fleet from Botany Bay, a circumstance occurred, which, in ancient times, would, doubtless, have been considered a most favourable omen of the future commercial prosperity of the new settlement, as well as of the wonderful change it was destined to effect in the general aspect and condition of the southern hemisphere. Two large ships under French colours were seen beating into the bay. They proved to be the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, discovery ships, under the command of the unfortunate La Perouse. They had lost *M. de l'Angle*, the junior captain, with several of the officers and seamen, and both the

ships' long-boats, in an unfortunate skirmish with the natives at the Navigators' Islands, and had consequently come to Botany Bay to refit for the prosecution of their voyage. M. de la Perouse remained nearly two months in New South Wales; and during that period, M. le Receveur, a French ecclesiastic, of the order of Friars Minims, who accompanied the expedition in the capacity of naturalist, died of wounds he had received at the Navigators' Islands, and was buried at Botany Bay.

The following epitaph was inscribed on a monument erected to the memory of M. le Receveur, by La Perouse, at Botany Bay:—

Hic jacet Le Receveur,
e F. F. Minimis Galliæ Sacerdos,
Physicus in circumnavigatione
Mundi,
Duce de la Peyrouse.
Ob. 17 Feb., 1788.

A mutual interchange of civilities was kept up between the English and French officers while the latter remained on the coast; and the reader is doubtless aware, that this was the last time that either La Perouse or any of his unfortunate fellow-voyagers were either seen or heard of alive by civilised men. After the lapse of forty years, and the unsuccessful issue of a voyage undertaken expressly to ascertain the place and the manner of his fate, the melancholy truth was at length ascertained, a few years ago, by Captain Dillon, of the Honorable East India Company's ship *Research*. Both vessels, Captain Dillon ascertained, had struck, one stormy night, on a dangerous coral reef off the Manicolo, or Mallicolo Islands, to the northward and eastward of Port Jackson, and had soon gone to pieces. Some of the crew had, it seems reached the land, and one or two of their number had chosen rather to remain on the island, while the rest had unsuccessfully attempted to reach some civilised country: but the last of the unfortunate survivors had died several years before Captain Dillon visited the island in search of the evidences of their fate.

A monument, bearing the following inscription, has been erected to the memory of M. de la Perouse, at Botany Bay:—

A la mémoire de Monsieur de la Perouse. Cette terre, qu'il visita en 1788, est le dernière d'où il a fait parvenir de soi nouvelles. Erige au nom de la France par le soins de MM. Bougainville et Ducampier, commandant la frégate *La Thétis*, et la corvette *L'Esperance*, en relache au Port Jackson en 1825.

Le fondement posé en 1825;
Elévé 1828.

BOTANY BAY. An old district of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the S.E. side by Botany Bay; on the N.E. side by Cook river; N. side by the Liverpool-road; on the W. side by a line passing from Hacking's Creek Bridge, to the head of the Salt Creek, in George's river, Old road; and thence by that creek, and on the S. side by George's river.



BOURKE AND GRANT.



J Allan Lithog^r
New York

BOTHOROE. The station of James Vincent, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BOTHWELL. A town of Tasmania, in the parish of Amherst, hundred of Lawrence, and county of Cumberland; it is situated in the centre of a level country, on the E. bank of the river Clyde, 43 miles from Hobarton.

BOTTALLY. The station of J. Hawdon, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BOUGAINVILLE CAPE. Is situated on the E. coast of Tasmania; it is the northernmost point of Prosser's Bay, in the county of Pembroke.

BOUGAINVILLE. A cape on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Admiralty Gulf and Vansittart Bay.

BOUGUER CAPE. In Kangaroo Island, S.A.

BOUNTIFUL ISLANDS. Are situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria; they form the eastern group of a group of islands called Wellesley's islands, and were so named from the quantity of turtle found there. Mount Flinders is the highest hill, and is situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 40' S.$, and long. $7^{\circ} 45' 25'' E.$ of Port Essington. These islands are two in number, and are distant a mile and a-half apart. The northern and largest is two and a-half miles long, and three-quarters of a mile wide. The smallest is about half a mile each way, and has a mound with a remarkable tree on its summit.

BOURBEEN. The station of R. Rouse, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castlereagh river.

BOURBINANDERA. In the district of Westernport, A.F., at Westernport. T. Rutherford's station.

BOURKE. A district council of A.F., containing 5,184,000 acres, of which 156,640 are alienated. The boundaries of the district are as follows: Bounded on the E. by the 146th degree of E. long., reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich; on the N. by the 37th parallel of S. lat.; on the W. by the Werriby river, and a line drawn due N. and S. from the principal source of the same, to the said parallel, and by the waters of Port Phillip; and the sea on the S. and S.W. This council contains, with the Warden, ten members.

BOURKE. A county of A.F.; it is 65 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, containing an area of about 3000 square miles, or 2,496,000 acres; it is bounded on the S.W. and W. by the Werriby river, from its mouth to its source, in the great dividing range; on the N. by the great dividing range from the source of the Werriby, to that of the Plenty river; on the E. by the Plenty river, from its source to its confluence with the Yarra Yarra river, thence upward by that river, to the confluence of the Deep Creek; thence by the Deep Creek upward, to the point where the main stream commences to run in a N.W. direction; thence by a line southerly from the aforesaid bend to Dandenong Creek; thence by the Dandenong Creek, downward to the shore of the Port Phillip Bay; and on the S. by the shores of Port Phillip Bay, to the mouth of the Werriby aforesaid. This county contains 17,331 inhabitants, namely, 9440 males, and 7891

females; comprising also, 3442 houses. The quantity of stock in this county is—1617 horses, 23,907 head of horned cattle, 2036 pigs, and 102,677 sheep. The principal towns of the county, are—Melbourne, the capital, situated in lat. $37^{\circ} 50' S.$, and long. $145^{\circ} 8' E.$; Brighton, Brunswick, Richmond, and Williams Town. It comprises 35 parishes, and is watered by the Yarra Yarra, Werriby, Marriburnong, and Plenty, rivers; by Yarra Yarra, Kunung Kunung, Kororoit, Monee Monee, Merrimerri, and Darebin creeks; and by Hobson's Bay, and the shores of Port Phillip harbour. The most conspicuous mountains in the county, are—Mount Macedon, Kororoit, Mount Holden, Cottrell, Large Marble Rocks, Mount Disappointment, Bateman's Hill, Blackwood, King, Ripon, Forbes, Hume's Peak, and the Jullun Range.

BOURKE TOWN. A township of N.S.W., in the parish of Concord, hundred of Parramatta; on the shores of Long Cove; it is a part of the Five Dock estate, distant from Sydney, about nine miles.

BOURKE TOWN EAST. Adjoins **BOURKE TOWN**.

BOUROUBUNG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray, near Limestone Plains.

BOUVARD CAPE. In the county of Murray, W.A.

BOW. A creek in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., which flows into the river Goulburn.

BOWDEN. A town of S.A., near the City of Adelaide.

BOWENFELS. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, at Bowen's Hollow, near the junction of the roads leading from Sydney and Mudgee to Hartley.

BOWEN. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; it rises near Pandora's Pass, and falls into the Turrabeile, at its junction with the Yorke river; it was named by Mr. Oxley, in honour of Commissioner Bowen, of the Navy Board.

BOWENS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Cook; it flows into Wollinganby creek.

BOWEN CAPE. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $14^{\circ} 34' S.$, and long. $144^{\circ} 35' 40'' E.$

BOWEN PORT. See **PORT BOWEN**.

BOWEN STRAITS. Are situate between Coburg peninsula and Croker Island, N.W. Australia.

BOWERS VALLEY. District of Willunga, S.A.

BOWES. A river of W.A., situated near the Hutt river; it rises in the Victoria range, in Victoria Land, and flows into the sea.

BOWETHICK. District of Willunga, S.A.

BOWLES. A river of W.A. situated in the county of Lanark.

BOWLING-GREEN CAPE. See **CAPE BOWLING-GREEN**.

BOWNING. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, near Derringullen creek.

BOWNING. The station of W. Broughton, in the district of Lachlan, N. S. W., on Derringullen creek, eight miles from Yass.

BOW PLAINS. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.

BOWRA. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the river Turrabeile.

BOWRELL. See GIBRALTAR.

BOWTHORNE. Is in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Patterson river, in the parish of Butterwick, about one mile and a-half from the town of Hinton.

BOX HILL. On the Windsor-road, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

BOYD. A river of Tasmania, a branch of the river Gordon.

BOYD. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence River; on this stream are the stations of Messrs. Boyd. It is a considerable branch of the river Clarence.

BOYDE. The station of Hugh Hamilton, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BOYD EAST. See BOYD TOWN.

BOYD TOWN. Which is separated from East Boyd by the river Kiah, (or Towamba), lies on the south shore of Twofold Bay, in the county of Auckland, N.S.W. This part of the S.E. coast of N.S.W. has been laid down by Flinders and others, ten miles too much to the E. of Sydney. The recent observations of Captain Stokes, place Point Brierly in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' 40''$ S., long. $1^{\circ} 18' 18''$ W. of Sydney; or, $149^{\circ} 57' 42''$ E. of Greenwich, according to what that officer considers the meridian of Sydney. Point Brierly lies (at a distance of about a mile) equidistant from the two townships. A particular interest attaches to this port, as it was off Twofold Bay that Captain Cook lay to on the night of Friday, the 20th of April, 1770, after having first made the land of New South Wales in the neighbourhood of Cape Howe, sighting the Ram Head.

Boyd Town, although but lately founded, is already a flourishing sea-port, enjoying a commerce of considerable importance; and, being the key to the extensive Maneroo country (whence an excellent road has been constructed) it is the chief port of outlet for the south-eastern districts of N.S.W. Of the convenience, capacity, and safety, of the anchorage, both at Boyd Town and East Boyd, Captain Stokes, R.N., Lieutenant Woore, R.N., Mr. Surveyor Tyers, and every other officer who has visited Twofold Bay, speak in the highest terms. Both townships are named after their founder, Mr. B. Boyd, to whose spirit and individual enterprise, must be ascribed every sign of advance and improvement which now greets the eye of the visitor to this fine bay. A slight sketch of the chief features, which already give promising assurance of the future important position of these townships, may not be uninteresting.

The first object which strikes the eye, when approaching Twofold Bay from the N., after passing the Dromedary, is the Light-house, now erecting on the S. head of East Boyd, and which is nearly completed. It is a tower, composed of white Sydney sand-stone, in blocks averaging half a ton each in weight. Its height, when finished, will be 76 feet, its diameter, 22; and it is not an exaggeration to state, that it is the finest building of the kind in Australia. Its use as a beacon in the day time, will be obvious, as by reason of the height of the

headland, it can be seen at a distance of 25 miles. At East Boyd is the large whaling establishment of Mr. Boyd; whence nine sperm whalers now sail: and inasmuch as Great Britain, and all her colonies, have only 59 vessels engaged in this important trade, which, in the Pacific alone, employs nearly 700 American whalers, the most correct idea of the value of the depots at Twofold Bay, is thus given.

At Boyd Town, there is a convenient jetty, 300 feet long; and as vessels seeking the port to refit have the advantage of a heaving-down hulk, and every necessary mechanical assistance—abundance of water, and every description of provision and vegetables—both Boyd and East Boyd are favorite resorts for shipping. The laying out of Boyd Town is in good taste. A handsome Gothic church, the spire of which is visible twenty miles at sea—ranges of commodious stores, some 120 feet in length—well-built brick houses, and neat verandah cottages—a splendid hotel in the Elizabethan style, (one of the most unique establishments in the colony)—large salting and boiling-down houses; and various other substantial proofs of an increasing trade and commerce, mark the rapid advance of this young and hitherto almost unknown port of the Pacific.

This is not, perhaps, the proper place to enter into a lengthy inquiry as to the comparative state of the British and American whaling trades—the sudden rise of the latter, and the strange decay of the former, until the exertions of Mr. Boyd gave it an impetus, which must yet be productive of the most favorable results. The obstacles presented by the existing Navigation Laws, and by the exhaustion of the labor market in New South Wales, are points which must be carefully considered by the British Government, before the South Sea Fisheries can be made profitably available for British enterprise. But whenever these difficulties are satisfactorily adjusted, it is predicted that Twofold Bay will be the great whaling depôt of the South.

The advance in civilization made by the aborigines of Twofold Bay, since the formation of the whaling establishments, is not the least interesting feature in a sketch of the progress of the place. They are an active and intelligent race, and in their useful labors, in boating, and in various arduous employments on board the whalers, they certainly contradict the hasty conclusions which so many superficial writers have drawn in reference to the degrading tendency of the faculties of the natives of New South Wales.

Boyd Town, as a port of outlet, is the key to the vast Maneroo country, to the pasturage plains of which, a line of road has been completed under Mr. Boyd's auspices—a labor, which though acknowledged to be a most important one, was postponed year after year by the local government, from a fear of its impracticability—and probably from an anxiety on the part of interested persons, to divert the trade to Jervis Bay—a project which signally failed. Of the valuable results to Boyd Town, as regards its export trade, I need only instance the present returns of the stock pastured at Maneroo—a very large proportion of the wool, tallow, hides, salted meat, &c., the produce of which must of necessity, be shipped in Twofold Bay.

According to the latest return, as given by the Colonial Secretary, there are in Maneroo:—

113,291 Head of horned cattle; 307,596 Sheep; and 4544 horses.

It is calculated, that the portion of the pastoral produce of the Maneroo country which will be shipped in Twofold Bay during the next year, may be set down thus:—

	Value.
2,000 Bales of wool	£30,000
300 Tons of tallow	9,000
1,000 Tierces of beef	3,500
4,000 Hides	1,600
10,000 Sheep, for shipment to New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land,—say, at 7s. per head	3,500
2,000 Horned cattle, for the same ports,—say, at 2 <i>l</i> . per head	4,000
Dairy produce, vegetables, bark, &c., &c.	2,000
	<hr/>
	£53,600

The produce of the present whaling operations may be estimated as follows:—

500 Tuns sperm oil	£36,100
200 Tuns black oil	4,000
10 Tons whalebone	1,500
	<hr/>
	£42,600

Which, with the pastoral produce, will make a total export of the value of 95,200*l*., and exhibits another of those rapid metamorphoses from the wild bush to the bustling sea-port town, which seem to characterise the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon colonists.

On the north shore of Twofold Bay, is Snug Cove, interesting, as having afforded a shelter to Bass during his daring exploration, in an open boat, which led to his discovery of the straits which now bear his name. The Government have formed a township here, called Eden, but from there being no fresh water, and from the limited nature of its anchorage, (it being little more than a boat-harbour, exposed to the prevailing S.W. winds) it has made no progress.

The obvious superiority of both East Boyd and Boyd Town, as ports of refuge, and as regards their actual commerce, has been acknowledged by the resident officers of the customs, who have formed their establishments at East Boyd. But inasmuch as the local Government have contemplated the erection of a Custom House at their own township of Eden, seemingly to justify their selection of that inconvenient spot as the site of the capital of the country round Twofold Bay, it may not be out of place, in a work of this kind to conclude this description with the following certificates, showing the relative advantages of the S. and N. sides of Twofold Bay, as anchorages for shipping, and for purposes of trade and commerce: which certificates have been already printed for the information of the Legislative Council of New South Wales:—

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Woore, R.N., formerly of H.M. Ship Alligator, who made the survey of Twofold Bay, for the Admiralty Chart, 1834.

Sydney, 28th October, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in acceding to your wishes by stating my opinion of Twofold Bay. I visited it in Her Majesty's ship *Alligator*, in 1835, when I made the survey which is published in the Admiralty Charts of New Holland. The South Bay, or that on the shores of which East Boyd now stands, has a decided superiority over any other anchorage in Twofold Bay, arising from the prevailing and strong winds blowing from the southward. It is more extensive than the North bay, where Eden is, and possesses abundance of fresh water, which the other does not, advantages that must always make it most eligible for a port.

THOMAS WOORE.

Copy of a letter from Charles J. Tyers, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands for Gipps Land, and formerly Government Surveyor, who executed the Trigonometrical Survey for the Port Phillip District.

Port Albert, 28th August, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I have but just now received your letter of the 16th July, asking my opinion on various questions relative to the proper site for a Custom House at Twofold Bay, and of the comparative merits of the anchorages of Boyd as contrasted with Eden. With respect to the former, I can only say, that if it be the intention of the Government to erect the Custom House where the greater part of the trade is carried on, there can be no doubt but that it must be at Boyd Town. Considering however that nearly all the shipping seeking shelter at Twofold Bay, anchor at East Boyd, which is also, I believe, the anchorage for the numerous whaling vessels that refit in the Bay, I should be disposed to recommend East Boyd as the most convenient place, more especially, since no vessel can either enter or depart from the bay without being seen from thence; whereas, particularly in stormy weather, vessels may arrive and depart from East Boyd unknown to the residents of Boyd. So that, if the Custom House were erected at the latter place, smuggling to any extent might be carried on at the former place before the Custom House authorities knew that any vessels had anchored there. I apprehend that next to collecting the revenue, the duty of the Custom House Officers is to prevent the revenue from being defrauded. With respect to the comparative merits of the anchorages, I can hardly venture an opinion, having been at Twofold Bay but for a few weeks, and in the winter season, when the prevailing gales are from the west and south-west. During these gales, I have no hesitation in saying, that the best anchorages are off Boyd and East Boyd; for Eden being situated on a lee shore, during those winds, and having a fetch of several miles, not only is the anchorage less secure than the others, but the landing is more difficult.

CHARLES J. TYERS.

Extract from Captain Stokes' Work. 1846. Chapter 13, page 417.

"After leaving Sydney we had a succession of south-easterly gales of three or four days' duration, and equal in severity to any we had experienced since leaving England. To avoid one from the westward we put into Twofold Bay, a remarkably high peaked hill, Mount Imlay, lying at the head of it, bearing S.W. half W. leads in.

"I was surprised to find by my observations here, that this part of the coast is laid down ten miles too much to the eastward of Sydney, an error I subsequently found to be continued to Jervis Bay, so that the course from thence to Sydney, instead of being according to the chart, N. half E. mag., is N. by E., a fact that should be borne in mind by masters of vessels until this part of the coast is properly surveyed."

In another note to the work in question, speaking of Twofold Bay, Captain Stokes further states :—

"This we found to be a very convenient anchorage, and the constant resort of coasters. From its proximity to the southern parts of the Menaroo country, it is likely to become a very thriving place under the auspices of Mr. Boyd, who is erecting a town there."

Letter from Captain William Oldrey, R.N.

Sir,—Having again recently visited Boyd Town, East Boyd, and "Eden," the Government Township in Twofold Bay, I am enabled, after having carefully examined it, to offer my opinion professionally on the merits of the above places. Boyd Town and East Boyd afford capacious, convenient, and safe anchorages for many ships and vessels of large tonnage, sheltered at every point of the compass, more particularly during severe southerly, S.E., and S.W. gales, when vessels seek refuge therein. Boyd Town is already a place of commercial importance; there is a line of road to Menaroo, and the interior, which must naturally secure the trade of that vast country, and it will, no doubt, become the principal port of the south; it already possesses numerous well-built dwelling-houses, a first-rate hotel, ranges of strongly-built storehouses, stores where articles of every description for ship, farm, or household purposes, can be obtained; there is a jetty, heaving-down hulk, an abundant supply of fresh water and provisions, with every other refreshment for shipping on an extensive scale. The Government township at Eden, with its small boat harbour, wherein only two or three vessels can ride and swing at a time in fine weather, is, during gales of wind from the south, *as it already has been proved* to be, a most *unsafe and dangerous* anchorage, and therefore cannot become a place of trade to any extent; it appears now nearly in its primitive state, with the exception of a small public-house and a few scattered huts. Any attempt to draw the trade from Boyd Town, its natural and present channel, to the Government township at Eden, must be attended with considerable inconvenience and loss to the public; and it would be an ungrateful return for the great benefit conferred on the colony by the erection of a lighthouse and beacon at the southhead, and on the east point of the anchorage of Boyd Town, were it to be ever at-

tempted. I regret not having my remark book with me, as I was very particular in noting the depth of water and bearings of every point of Twofold Bay. However, this hasty sketch I forward to you, in the hope that it may prove beneficial to the public interest and to individual patriotic enterprise.

WILLIAM OLDREY,
Captain Royal Navy.

Edgecumbe, near Sydney, 2nd July, 1846.

Certificate of Captain W. H. Saunders.

I, William Henry Saunders, have commanded the brig Christina for many years in the Port Phillip trade, and am thoroughly acquainted with Twofold Bay, and give it as my opinion that the anchorage of Eden is not only so small, but so exposed to the southerly gales, which are prevalent upon this coast, that it is quite unsafe as an anchorage, and never can become a place of trade. As corroborative of this opinion, I may mention that I was some months ago in Twofold Bay, when two cattle vessels were nearly lost. The Mumford, Captain Orr, lost an anchor and chain, and had she not been a smart vessel, must have gone ashore. The Malcolm, however was not so fortunate, for she did go ashore, and very narrowly escaped being totally wrecked. At this time I was anchored on the S. side of the bay, as completely protected as if I had been in a dock. The whole trade is carried on at Boyd Town, if I except some of Dr. Imlay's cattle vessels, and there is no question that as trade increases it will continue at the south side. Boyd Town is already grown into a place of considerable importance, having nine or ten sperm whalers belonging to it, which, at a very low calculation, ought to form an export of from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* sterling per annum, in the article of sperm oil. It has three brick stores, which in size and accommodation are almost equal to any in Sydney. There is a jetty which runs out for several hundred feet, a large hulk of upwards of three hundred tons, used as a coal depot, and also a heaving down hulk for vessels requiring repairs, and at it the barque Rebecca, of about 400 tons, which had got ashore at King's Island, was thoroughly repaired, having had an entirely new false keel put on her. I may also mention that as regards the stores, any vessel can get supplied with provisions of all kinds, and ship's chandlery of every description, as well as the assistance of shipwrights to effect repairs. There is a handsome brick church in progress; the hotel is now completed, and is perhaps the most commodious in the colony; there is also carried on at Boyd Town a large boiling establishment and an extensive salt provision trade. The road which Mr. Boyd has made at his own expense, from Menaroo, a distance of about 45 miles, naturally commands the whole of the Menaroo traffic, and although Eden and Boyd Town were commenced at the same time, the former appears, with the exception of a small public-house and two or three miserable huts, to be still in a state of nature; while Boyd Town, on the other hand, appears to be a thriving and increasing township. The last voyage which I made to Port Phillip I had to take shelter at the east anchorage at Boyd, which I may describe as one of the most commodious and safe in

the colony, with deep water and completely land locked. There is every facility afforded to ships going in to procure water—a necessity of which the Government township is totally destitute, as they are indebted to Mr. Boyd's indulgence for a supply. I walked out as far as the South Head to see the light-house, which is now erecting, and is considerably advanced. It is to be a tower of seventy-six feet in height, with a diameter of seventy-two feet, it is building of white Sydney sandstone, in solid blocks of nearly half a ton each, and will prove as a land-mark, independent of any light, most invaluable to the coasting trade. For from the height of the headland itself, it will become visible almost immediately after passing the Dromedary, pointing out where the Bay is situated, and giving the ship her true position when, in the thick weather which always accompanies the southerly gales, Mount Imlay and the other land-marks are completely enveloped in fog.

W. H. SAUNDERS.

I, John Thom, owner and commander of the brig William, have for many years been a regular trader to Launceston, and having been applied to by Mr. Boyd to give an impartial opinion respecting the anchorage of Twofold Bay, I must here in candour state, that long previous to Mr. Boyd's arrival in the colony, I, in common with other masters of vessels trading to the southward, had been constantly in the habit of taking shelter in Twofold Bay, against southerly gales, so often met with on the coast; and that, on these occasions, I always availed myself of the South Bay, now called East Boyd, and which is unquestionably one of the finest harbours on the coast, being completely sheltered from all winds, with good depth of water. And I consider that this ought to have been selected as the site of the Government township instead of Eden, which latter place is not at all calculated for a township, as it is so exposed to the southerly winds that shipping could never be considered secure; independently of which, it is of no extent, and the want of fresh water is of itself a most serious drawback.

With regard to Boyd Town, all trade is carried on there; and, connected as I am with the shipping interests of this colony, I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the numerous and important advantages which I in common with many others, have derived from the arrangements made by Mr. Boyd, at Twofold Bay, where vessels can not only obtain supplies of all kinds from the stores—water, vegetables, fresh and salt provisions—but can also be repaired in case of accident. The lighthouse upon the South Head will soon be completed, and with the beacon and the church spire, the bay is now so well marked, that there is no apprehension, as formerly, of vessels not being able to make out the port in thick weather.

As I have understood that the object of the inquiry made of me on this subject, is in some measure connected with the site of a Custom-house, were I to offer an opinion on such a point, I should, looking impartially to the public advantage, decidedly recommend it to be fixed on the South Bay, in preference either to Eden or Boyd Town;

and my reasons for so doing are the following :—First. If the proposed establishment is for the prevention of smuggling, the South Bay is infinitely better situated ; it is nearer the Heads, and vessels can be boarded coming in or going out. It is the established shelter of all vessels bound S., and the rendezvous of all whalers ; and where, naturally, if smuggling were to be carried on extensively, it affords the greatest facility for landing spirits and tobacco ; besides which all vessels could be seen from the lighthouse almost immediately after passing the Dromedary ; and, moreover, as it is unquestionably the best harbour in the bay, and nearly equi-distant from Boyd Town or Eden. And I can only answer for the shipping interests, that the place I allude to would be the most satisfactory to them ; and, in my opinion would render the Custom-house department, as a preventive force, much more efficient, and with one-third the boat-work.

JOHN THOM.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention that in May last, in my downward passage, I was no less than three times in Twofold Bay, and on each occasion went into the anchorage at East Boyd, or the South Bay.

J. T.

Certificate of William Spenser Orr.

I, William Spenser Orr, was in Twofold Bay in the month of November last, commanding the schooner Mumford, of which I was part proprietor, and having arranged to take in sheep at the Government township of Eden, hereby declare, that I consider it a most dangerous and unsafe anchorage, and that I as nearly as possible lost my vessel there during a southerly gale ; not only is the anchorage so exposed, but there is not room to work a square-rigged vessel out. I lost one of my anchors, and it was only from my having a very smart fore and aft vessel which prevented me from going ashore, and at the very same time, the David Malcolm did go on shore. Having been one whaling season in Twofold Bay, I know the anchorage well, and give as my decided opinion, that the Government anchorage at Eden is unfit for a harbour of refuge or trade ; that the whole trade of Twofold Bay is from Boyd Town, and that it must continue from it, as no persons who value their property will put a vessel on the N. side of the bay, subject as the coast is to heavy southerly gales. Independent of the internal trade of Menaroo coming to Boyd Town, to which place Mr. Boyd has made a road at great expense, Twofold Bay must naturally have a large whaling trade, as Mr. Boyd has about nine or ten ships in the sperm fishery, and it is every year becoming more and more a rendezvous for whalers for refreshment, and where of course they will naturally, as in Sydney, dispose of the whole or a portion of their oil, and fit out again. The E. anchorage of Boyd is the place of resort for whalers, and is a remarkably fine bay, with deep water, capable of holding at least thirty ships, completely landlocked, and it was in this anchorage that I found shelter last year, when on a voyage to Manila with horses. I was caught in a gale of wind off Cape Howe, which threw me so completely on my beam ends as to pitch some of the horses right out of their stalls ; in such a gale no

vessel could have held for five minutes at the Government anchorage, whereas, at the S. side, where I lay, there was scarcely a ripple on the waters.

WILLIAM SPENSER ORR.

Letter from Captain R. Cooney.

Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, July 28th, 1846.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry as to my opinions respecting the anchorages at Twofold Bay, and the accommodation it affords for purposes of trade, I cannot see that there can be two opinions on the subject with any seaman, or any one else who has a knowledge of the place: I therefore state, that beyond all question the south side (*i.e.* your part of the bay) is the only part of the bay it is possible to obtain shelter in a southerly or S.W. gale. It is spacious, and sufficiently roomy to shelter a large fleet of ships; while at the north side, where the Government township is situated, the anchorage is so confined, and exposed to the violence of southerly winds, that no ship can lie at safety or work out. The Government township, therefore, can never be a place of any note, and all the commerce will, of necessity, remain at Boyd Town, which, with Boyd East, is the only place in the bay fresh water or supplies for shipping can be had; besides which, as the Menaroo road runs into the township, no vessel would ever seek for freight anywhere else in the bay. If any further particulars are required I shall be happy to furnish them: but in what I now state, I know that I speak the sentiments of every ship-master acquainted with the place.

R. COONEY,

Master of the brig Maukin,

Certificate of Captain John Hayle.

I, John Hayle, at present, and for a long time past, in command of the *Waterlily*, a regular trader between Sydney and Hobart Town, being asked to state what I know of Twofold Bay as a harbour of refuge and place of trade, give it as my opinion, that the Government anchorage being on the N. side of the Bay must be a most dangerous one—in fact, though only in the bay three times, I declined anchoring there to discharge cargo. I have done a good deal of business at Boyd Town, and have great pleasure in saying I found every facility of discharging and loading cargo, possessing as it does, a jetty of very considerable length, and many other advantages. The S. side of the bay is perfectly protected from all southerly winds, which was, I presume, the cause of its being selected by Mr. Boyd. I cannot fail to mention that the lighthouse, erected by that gentleman, is of very great importance to all persons trading on the coast.

JOHN HAYLE.

Letter from Captain W. H. Saunders.

Brig Christina, Sydney, August 6, 1846.

Sir,—Since I gave my opinion of the anchorages at Twofold Bay, on the 1st ultimo, I have had that opinion amply confirmed, for having brought Mr. William Walker up from Melbourne, and he wishing to be landed at Eden, with his goods, I found it next to impossible to do so, and was nearly obliged to bring them on to Sydney, the wind

being from the S.W., and having stated to Mr. Walker that I had given a certificate in favour of the anchorages on your side of the bay, Mr. Walker admitted that he had no idea that the landing at the Government township was so bad; and I feel assured, that however interested Mr. Walker may be in furthering the interests of Eden, that if you call upon him for his opinion, after what he has himself experienced, he will at once give you a candid opinion upon the subject, which will fully confirm mine.

W. H. SAUNDERS.

Certificate of Captain D. Walsh.

I, David Walsh, commander of the Dorset, trader to Adelaide, and for many years trading upon this coast, am well acquainted with Twofold Bay, having been repeatedly obliged to take shelter there during the southerly gales so frequent upon this coast. I always avail myself of the E. anchorage, which for security, perhaps, has not its equal in the colony, having plenty of water, and being completely landlocked. With regard to the Government township, I should never think of taking my vessel there in a southerly gale, as it is a lee shore; but at no time do I consider it a safe anchorage, for the shifts of wind to the southward are so sudden, that a vessel in the Government anchorage might suddenly find herself in a very awkward position, viz., a dead lee shore without room to work out. The whole trade of Twofold Bay goes through Boyd Town, where it must naturally continue, for at the Government township, independent of the bad anchorage, there are no facilities for carrying on trade, whereas at Boyd Town there are stores, lighters, jetty, hulk, in fact, everything which is requisite for carrying on an extensive trade. The lighthouse and spire of the church will prove most invaluable landmarks to vessels on the coast in bad weather.

DAVID WALSH.

Certificate of Captain Arthur Devlin.

I, Arthur Devlin, have commanded merchant vessels from the port of Sydney, for the last thirteen years, and am thoroughly acquainted with Twofold Bay, and give it as my practical opinion, that the Government anchorage is most unsafe. I once anchored there, in the year 1840, in the brig Rapid, when it came to blow a gale from the S.W., and had a very narrow escape from being driven on shore, and was obliged to pay out ninety fathoms chain to a first, and sixty fathoms to a second anchor. In 1844 I came into Twofold Bay, at night, and being ignorant of the situation of Boyd Town, which had been only recently commenced, I anchored off the Government township, but before daylight it came on to blow a heavy gale from the W.S.W., and had to let go a second anchor with 90 fathoms chain; but, being anxious for the vessel, I took advantage of the first lull, got up my anchors, and worked over to Boyd Town, where I lay in company with the Hawk, for five days, during a very heavy gale from the S.W., but were perfectly sheltered, and I feel assured, that had I attempted to have remained at the Government anchorage I must have gone on shore. I may also mention, in confirmation of my opinion of the Government anchorage, that about nine years ago, I came into

Twofold Bay during a S.W. gale, and found that the *Friendship* had gone on shore a day or two previous. The trade at present is from Boyd Town, and, in my opinion will continue at it, on account of the road from Menaroo securing that traffic, and it must necessarily become one of the principal sperm whale depots in the colony; already there are nine whalers belonging to Mr. Boyd, which ought to bring in at least 40,000*l.* a year; and the Americans will also, like the *Van Diemen's Land* ships, frequent it for provisions and refreshments, especially water, which is only to be obtained from Mr. Boyd's establishment, the Government township being entirely destitute.

ARTHUR DEVLIN.

Certificate of Captain George Browning.

I, George Browning, master of merchant vessels for the last twenty-two years, and thoroughly acquainted with Twofold Bay, in reply to the enquiries made by Mr. B. Boyd, requesting me to state the relative advantages of the different anchorages, the trade of the district, and the general commercial advantages of the Bay, give this my unqualified opinion, that the Government township never can become a place of any importance, the anchorage is little more than a boat-harbour, or at least only adapted for very small vessels, and of course, being situated on the N. side of the bay, is exposed to all the southerly winds, which makes it dangerous in the extreme for vessels to lie there. The township itself is selected upon the side of a precipitous barren hill; there is not a drop of water to be procured except what is rafted over from the E. anchorage at Boyd; there is no back country, with the exception of the few small paddocks at the village of Pampula, but even the little trade in potatoes, shells, &c., is carried on direct to the sea, fourteen or fifteen miles to the northward of Twofold Bay altogether. The trade in shells comes exclusively to Boyd Town, as it is only there any building is carried on. I may mention as confirmatory of my opinion, that Dr. Imlay, in shipping cattle for *Van Diemen's Land* and *New Zealand*, does not use the Government anchorage, but takes the vessels considerably more to the westward, where he has more room. With regard to the whole S. side of the bay, which belongs to Mr. Boyd, it is completely protected from all southerly gales, which are the prevalent ones on this coast, and the only ones which really blow home. The whole trade of the Menaroo district passes through Boyd Town, where the road which Mr. Boyd made, at an expense, I am told, of upwards of 3000*l.*, terminates, and there is no question that the increasing trade will be also through that township, as it possesses stores, warehouses, lighters, a jetty, &c., and, in fact, every facility that could be had in Sydney. The whaling trade must naturally become one of vast importance to Twofold Bay, one-twelfth of all the sperm whale ships belonging to Great Britain and her colonies being Mr. Boyd's, and hail from Boyd Town, and so soon as it is generally known, the facilities with which whalers can refresh, refit, and get repair, it will be, I have no doubt, one of the principal whaling rendezvous. I may mention, that when the light-house on the South Head is completed, it will be unequalled in the

colony, and prove of the utmost importance to vessels on this coast, for in bad weather, the mountains and natural land-marks are always obscured by fog, I may also state, that the E. anchorage at Boyd is completely landlocked, and has deep water and ample room for a large fleet of vessels.

GEORGE BROWNING.

Certificate of Captain L. Grant.

I, Lewis Grant, commander of the City of Sydney, a regular trader from this port to Launceston, and having been engaged for years in the above trade, am thoroughly acquainted with Twofold Bay, which is the only harbour of shelter in meeting a southerly gale off Cape Howe, and give it as my opinion, that the Government township is a most unsafe anchorage, and one which no one who considered the safety of his vessel would attempt to take during a southerly gale; but as these gales are so prevalent, and come on so suddenly, that anchorage can never be looked upon as secure; independent of its insecurity, being so limited, that in the event of bad weather coming on, there is not room for a vessel to work out. There is no question that the whole S. side of the bay, and which, I understand, belongs to Mr. Boyd, affords the only secure anchorage against southerly gales, and I can state, without fear of contradiction, that the anchorage at East Boyd is one of the most convenient, commodious, and secure in the whole colony, and is so completely sheltered, that a fleet of vessels might be completely landlocked, and in deep water. The whole trade of the district is carried on at Boyd, and from the facilities afforded of stores, jetty, lighters, &c., to shipping, there can be, in my opinion, no question of its retaining it. I may mention that shipping are indebted to Mr. Boyd for water, as there is none at the Government township. The lighthouse and the spire of the church, which are rapidly progressing, will enable vessels to make the bay out in thick weather, which is exceedingly difficult when the hills are covered with fog.

L. GRANT.

Certificate of Captain H. T. Fox.

I, Henry Thomas Fox, commander of the Emma, regular trader to Adelaide, am well acquainted with Twofold Bay, and give it as my opinion, that the Government township is not a good or convenient anchorage; it is situated on the N. side, and consequently exposed to the heavy southerly gales, and is so exceedingly small that there is scarcely room for two vessels to lay, far less to work out in the event of their being caught in a southerly gale. The best anchorages are on the S. side of the bay, which are of course protected from all southerly gales; in fact, the E. anchorage at Boyd, is one of the finest and most secure in the colony, and will, no doubt, soon form one of the principal refreshing ports for sperm whalers, as wood, water, fresh and salt provisions, with every article vessels require, can be had at Boyd Town at the most moderate prices. There appears neither to be trade or the appearance of trade at the Government township; whereas Boyd Town is a thriving place, and must, from its situation, continue to command all the traffic of Twofold Bay.

HENRY T. FOX.

Certificate of Captain R. F. Pockley.

I, Robert Francis Pockley, commander of the schooner Martha and Elizabeth, trading between Sydney and Port Phillip, hereby certify, that I am thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of Twofold Bay, and give it as my unbiassed opinion, that the Government anchorage at Eden is quite unfit, from its limited extent and insecurity, as a harbour, either for trade or refuge, being open to the southerly gales so common on the coast. I also certify, that the place in question possesses no facilities for carrying on trade, nor water for the supply of shipping; even the few inhabitants of the township being dependent upon Mr. Boyd's permission for obtaining this necessary article, nor could cargo either be taken in or landed during a southerly gale, it being a lee shore with a heavy sea.

I cannot conceive why the Government should have selected the N. side of the bay for their township, as, in my opinion, it has nothing to recommend it, being situated upon the almost precipitous brow of a barren hill, with not a drop of water in its vicinity, a limited and exposed anchorage, and no back country to support it. On the other hand, the whole S. side of the bay is entirely protected from the southerly gales. In my last passage to Port Phillip, which occupied six weeks, in consequence of an almost continued southerly gale, I was obliged twice to take shelter at Boyd, and being in want of water, provisions, and other necessities, I should have been obliged to put back to Sydney had it not been for the accommodation and assistance I received from Mr. Boyd's establishments at the S. side of the bay, there being at Boyd every facility of obtaining stores of all kinds, as well as in effecting the repairs of vessels. In fact, the whole trade of the bay, with the exception of Dr. Imlay's cattle ships, is carried on at Boyd, and there is no question that the principal trade must be carried on at that side, in consequence of the prevalent southerly gales, which render the whole N. side of the bay dangerous in the extreme.

ROBERT F. POCKLEY.

Letter from James Atkinson, Esq., J.P.

Belfast, Port Fairy, 5th August, 1846.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request to be informed what is my opinion of your township of Boyd, Twofold Bay, as compared with the Government township of Eden, on the opposite side of that bay, for the purposes of commerce, and as a suitable place for a population, I beg to say, that your property, especially East Boyd, appeared to me to possess more of the essentials of a township than any other site on the waters of Twofold Bay; whether it be considered with reference to commerce, or to the natural wants of a population. You have at East Boyd, a good supply of wholesome water and a sufficient quantity of good soil to raise vegetables and fruit, whilst the adjacent country did not appear to me too broken in its features, and possesses pasturage for the production of milk, butter, &c., for a number of inhabitants. The anchorage at East Boyd is, I think, the best in the bay, it being equally safe, but more roomy, than any other: and at some expense, you have it in your power to make a good quay and

wharfs, alongside which vessels might lie all the year. With respect to the Government township of Eden, I have never visited a more miserable place, or one, in my opinion, less calculated for a township.

Its barren surface, and, when I visited it in February last, a want of water for some miles around, gave me the idea of its total inaptitude for a population; the anchorage appeared to be safe, except when the wind is from the S., to which it is exposed, and I should say, that in a southerly gale, a vessel would be obliged to run to the opposite side of the bay for shelter. The improvements you have already made at Boyd Town, your jetty, lighthouse, and commodious stores, have given a facility for carrying on trade, and the supplying and refitting of vessels, of which Eden is at present wholly devoid.

JAMES ATKINSON.

In another communication from Mr. Atkinson, of the same date, he states as follows:—

“I have given you, from conviction, my candid opinions of both places, and, indeed, if I were to confine myself to the simple assertion that your township is better than the Government one, it would be saying but little for Boyd Town, as a more hopeless attempt at a town than Eden is, I have never seen.”

Certificate of Captain J. Levens.

I, James Levens, commander of the barque Mary, of Glasgow, having been engaged by Dr. A. Imlay, to convey cattle to New Zealand, having laid twice in Twofold Bay, and am thoroughly acquainted with all the anchorages, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the government anchorage dangerous in the extreme, being exposed to the S.W. gales, and also from its very limited extent it is unfit for anything but small craft, and it is quite apparent that the Government township with such an anchorage, never can become a place of trade. On the other hand, as a practical man, I can state that the Boyd anchorages, on the S. side of the bay, are completely protected from southerly gales; and also, that I consider the anchorage at East Boyd one of the most commodious and securely land-locked which I have met with in this or any other country, and which will, no doubt, become one of the principal resorts of south-seamen for refreshment, when they learn that from the extensive stores and establishment at Boyd Town, they can be re-victualled, watered, and, if necessary, repaired, as well as they can in Sydney, and upon much more moderate terms. I can only further state, as a proof of my opinion of the Government anchorage, and the N. side of the bay generally, that on the 7th instant, although it could be called nothing but a fresh southerly breeze, my ship dragged, and I was very apprehensive for her safety. I therefore give it as my decided opinion, that the trade of Twofold Bay, as it increases, must be, as it is at present, all from Boyd Town. At the Government township I could procure little or nothing, and had to send over to Mr. Boyd's establishment for my supplies. I could procure no fresh water at Eden.

JAMES LEVENS.

Letter from Captain George Gilmore.

July 7th, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of the 5th instant, and in reply, I am sorry I cannot state all that you desire. In consequence of some misunderstanding between the directors of the Hunter River Steam Company and yourself, the steamer Shamrock, for the last six months was ordered to call only at the Government township of “Eden,” Twofold Bay; it therefore places me in a delicate position to give evidence which may be considered by the Hunter River Company favourable to your interests. You mention the Shamrock during a south-westerly gale, having left the anchorage at “Eden” to get shelter at Boyd; and also, after the loss of an anchor and cable under Cape Howe, returning for safety to the anchorage in East Boyd. I beg to state, these are facts so well known, that any of the numerous residents in Twofold Bay, could give you every information. After this statement, I feel you will not reflect on my motives for silence.

GEORGE GILMORE.

Certificate of Captain J. B. Mills.

I, John Brabyn Mills, Master of the Essington, in the Port Phillip trade, am well acquainted with Twofold Bay, having visited it frequently since the year 1833, when whaling, and as a place of shelter, in the ships Lady Rowena, Pelham, David, and the vessel I at present command. I had also a shore party at Snug Cove, the Government township, during one season. From the practical knowledge thus acquired, I can state deliberately and confidently, that the only safe anchorages at Twofold Bay during S.W. winds, which are the most prevalent, are those at Boyd and East Boyd. During S.W. gales, the anchorage at Eden, the Government township, is entirely exposed, and becomes a dangerous lee shore; neither is it capacious enough at any time for more than two vessels to swing at their anchors. Under such circumstances, it is natural that all vessels running back from the southward on account of contrary winds, should seek shelter at the S. side of the bay, where they can lie perfectly secure in smooth water, and refit and obtain supplies, and every assistance from Mr. Boyd's establishments. When in the David we put into East Boyd for repairs, and lightened the vessel by six feet, and were perfectly safe from all winds. Whilst I was engaged with the shore party at Snug Cove, we were obliged to send over to East Boyd even for fresh water, of which Eden is destitute; and there being only a few wretched huts at the place, there is no accommodation whatever for trade. In fact, Boyd Town must necessarily be the place where the Twofold Bay trade will be carried on, not only from its natural advantages as a port, but it being the terminus of the Menaroo road, whilst Eden, from its small and insecure anchorage, and the want of a back country to support it, can never be a place of any importance, and in my opinion, its selection as a Government township has been most injudicious.

J. B. MILLS.

Certificate of Captain Thomas Collins.

I, Thomas Collins, commanding the whaling ship Arabian, of

London, went into Twofold Bay, in the month of May last, for refreshment, and anchored at the E. anchorage of Boyd, which I found most commodious and sheltered from all winds. I remained at the bay for several weeks, and during that time had every opportunity of forming an opinion respecting it; and am, therefore, enabled to state that the anchorage at the government township of Eden is so limited that it never can be a place of extensive trade, and being upon the N. side of the bay, is exposed to the S.W. gale.

I have also great pleasure in mentioning that I got everything which I required at Boyd Town, and upon as reasonable terms as I could have procured them in Sydney. In fact, Boyd Town has the trade of Twofold Bay, and from its situation and the numerous facilities it affords shipping, its stores, jetty, &c., and its being the only place where water can be procured, the commerce must remain at that place; and in corroboration of my opinion, I can only say, that I have recommended all the vessels I have met with to go to Boyd Town for refreshment and water, and advised their anchorage at East Boyd, where, in two days, I took in forty tuns of water on board.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Certificate of Captain Henry Irving.

I, Henry Irving, having formerly commanded the *Lowestoff*, schooner, have repeatedly been obliged to put into Twofold Bay, when bound to the southward, on meeting with southerly gales, and I always took shelter at East Boyd, which is an excellent, safe, and roomy, anchorage, protected in deep water from all winds. I always avoided anchoring at the Government township of Eden, not only from its being very unprotected and dangerous in southerly gales, but so small that a vessel of any size would find it next to impossible to work out.

HENRY IRVING.

I, Mowbray Megget, owner and master of the *James and Amelia*, have been for the last twelve months trading regularly to Twofold Bay, under charter to Mr. Benjamin Boyd, am thoroughly acquainted with all the anchorages, and have no hesitation in stating that the Government township is far from being a good anchorage, even for small vessels, being so much exposed to the prevailing S.W. gales, from which Boyd Town is completely protected; and as I have been called upon to give an impartial opinion, there is no question that the S. bay or East Boyd, is the best anchorage in the bay, in fact, few better in the colony.

MOWBRAY MEGGET.

Master and owner of *James and Amelia*.

Certificate of Captain George Bennett.

I, George Bennett, now commanding the schooner *Phœbe*, have been engaged in the coasting trade in this colony for many years. I had many opportunities during that period of making myself acquainted with the anchorage at Twofold Bay, and its facilities for trade; and I, therefore, can speak from personal experience, that the only safe and roomy anchorage is at the S. side of the Bay; and I also look upon it as the only harbour into which vessels can run for shelter

in S.W. winds. At the N. side the anchorage is small and exposed, and cannot be compared with the opposite side; and it is on this account that I consider that all the trade must remain at Boyd Town, where it is at present carried on.

GEORGE BENNETT.

Certificate of Captain John D. Baragwanath.

I, John D. Baragwanath, now commander of the John and Charlotte, and formerly of the Will Watch, have loaded at, and been repeatedly in, Twofold Bay, and give it as my opinion, that the anchorage at Eden, the Government township, is not only unsafe, but also too small for anything except small craft, the prevalent winds and heavy gales being S.W.; all vessels seeking shelter always take either of the anchorages of Boyd, at the S. side of the bay. Having loaded at Boyd Town, I can only say, that there is every facility for so doing, which is not the case at the Government township.

JOHN D. BARAGWANATH.

I, Abraham Barter, part owner and commander of the schooner Elizabeth, a small vessel in the coasting trade, have been for some time past principally trading to Twofold Bay, and am well acquainted with the anchorages there, and, from experience, can state that the Government township of Eden is a small and dangerous harbour, exposed to the southerly gales; and that the only safe anchorage is on the S. side of the bay, either at Boyd or at East Boyd. But I decidedly pronounce East Boyd, on the S. side of the bay, to be the best in the bay, and one, in fact, to which there are very few equal in the colony.

ABRAHAM BARTER.

Certificate of Captain Charles Harrold.

I, Charles Harrold, commander of the brig Calypso, trading to the southward, have often been obliged to take shelter from southerly gales in Twofold Bay, and have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that under such circumstances, no person would ever think of anchoring off the Government township, as he would most probably go ashore. The anchorage of East Boyd is the one usually sought for refuge, which is completely protected from all winds; in fact, all harbours on the S. side of the bay are naturally sheltered from southerly gales.

CHARLES HARROLD.

BOYD PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W., 60 miles from Armidale; the station of Archibald Boyd.

BOYD PLAINS. The station of W. M. Boyd, in the district of New England, N.S.W., 100 miles from Armidale.

BOYLE. A parish in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Percy, S. by Jembaicumbene Swamp, and W. by the Shoalhaven river.

BOYNE. A river of N.A., discovered by Mr. Surveyor Oxley; it disembogues its waters into the harbour of Port Curtis, or rather, just at its entrance, and is like the generality of the rivers on the E. coast, with a bar at its mouth.

BOYONGO. A lake of N.S.W., situated near the Lachlan river, in lat. 34° S.

BOZEVILLE. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BLACKBOBS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Camden; it flows into the Wingecarribee river, and is crossed by the great South Road, 89 miles from Sydney; it is also called Narrawa.

BLACK CREEK. The station of the Bank of Australasia, on the Nammoy river, district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., 40 miles from Murrurundi.

BLACK CREEK. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.; it rises in the Broken Back range, and flowing northerly, empties itself into the river Hunter, between Singleton and Maitland.

BLACK DOG CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F.; it flows into the river Murray. Here are the stations of Baker, Withers, and Grey & Gulliver; an excellent house of accommodation is also here.

BLACKFORDS. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BLACKFORD. Is situated in the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BLACK FOREST. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BLACKGOOLER. Is situated in the county of Cook, N.S.W., on Cox's river.

BLACKHEAD. A point on the sea-coast, near Geringong, in the county of Camden, N.S.W., 89 miles from Sydney.

BLACKHEAD. An island of N.S.W., off the coast of Gloucester, and situate about 10 miles N. of Port Stephens.

BLACKHEATH. In the county of Cook, N.S.W., on the Great Western Road, 70 miles from Sydney.

BLACKISTON. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

BLACKMAN'S. A river of Tasmania, in the county of Somerset; it is a branch of the river Macquarie.

BLACKMAN'S CROWN. A remarkable hill, situate in the county of Roxburgh, 107 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

BLACKMAN'S Point. In the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., situate at the junction of the rivers Hastings and Wilson.

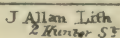
BLACKMAN'S SWAMP. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., situate 156 miles from Sydney.

BLACK PYRAMID. Is a dark mass of rock in Bass's Straits, 250 feet high, lying about 16 miles from Hunter Island, or Barren Island, and situate in lat. 40° 28' S. It is a finger-post to the entrance of Bass's Straits.

BLACK RANGE. The station of J. Griffin, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., 10 miles from Yass.

BLACK ROCK. At the entrance of Bateman's Bay, county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

BLACK TOWN. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the road from Parramatta to Richmond, about 26 miles from Sydney; it is so named, because the Government endeavoured some years ago to establish a village, and induce the natives to follow



a more settled life. Black Town is now deserted, and no vestige of the habitations of the sable settlers remains.

BLACKWATTLE SWAMP CREEK. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it rises in the parish of Alexandria, and flowing through the City of Sydney, dividing the parishes of St. Andrew and Petersham, it falls into Blackwattle Swamp Bay, an arm of Port Jackson. This is the best and most suitable situation for slaughter-houses in the City of Sydney, there always being a running stream.

BLACKWOOD. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex; it rises on the Darling Range, in the county of Nelson, and empties its waters into Hardy's Inlet, at Flinder's Bay.

BLAKE. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Waldegrave, W. by Cadiangullong Creek, E. by Murrumbidgee Creek, and S. by the Belubula river.

BLAKEBROOK. The station of Clark Irving, in the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river.

BLAIR HILL. The station of Richard Old, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BLAND. The station of J. Walton, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., at Bland Plains.

BLAXLAND. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Westmoreland, near Jocks Bridge.

BLAZE. A mountain of W.A., situated in lat. 20° S., and long. $119^{\circ} 40'$ E. The country behind Mount Blaze is swampy for a few miles, it then gradually rises, and about 15 miles distant several conical-sided, flat-topped hills, about 200 feet high, are visible.

BLAZE CAPE. The southernmost point of Patterson Bay, N.W. Australia.

BLIGH. A county of N.S.W., is bounded on the N. by the Liverpool Range from Mount Macarthur to the head of the Coolaburragundy River by the Coolaburragundy and Talbragar Rivers, to the junction of a small creek two miles east of Balara; and on the west by a connected ridge extending from the head of the creek aforesaid to a hill five miles north of the junction of the Bell with the Macquarie, and thence by a line south to the Macquarie; on the south-west by the Macquarie to the junction of the Cudgegong River; and on the south-east by the Cudgegong River and Wialdrar Creek to the source of the latter in the dividing range at the head of the Goulburn; thence by the Goulburn and Krui Rivers to Mount Macarthur or Liverpool Range. It is in length about 80, and in width 40 miles, and contains 1,683 square miles, or 1,077,120 acres. The number of houses is 65, and it has a population of 598. The stock numbers 927 horses, 9,035 head of cattle, 151 pigs, and 120,986 sheep. The plains of Bligh are very rich, they comprise Harrison's Plains, Krui Plains, Nandoura Plains, and Wellington Valley. The rivers that flow through and bound this county, are the Macquarie, Goulburn, Talbragar, Erskine, Krui, and Cudgegong. The creeks are Coolaburragundy, Turee, Four-mile, Cookabulgo, Munmurra, Peters, Derrinderry, Stony, Krui, Moons, and Wildra. The most prominent mountains

are Mooa, East Bluff, Pandoras Pass, and Gobalion. The chief town is Ailsa. The remaining towns are Dalkeith and Montefiores.

BLIGH. One of the squatting districts of N.S.W., containing about five millions of acres. It is bounded on one side by the Macquarie River, and on the N. by the Liverpool Range as it extends to Warrabangle Range. It contains 788 inhabitants, viz., 615 males, and 173 females. The stock comprises 695 horses, 35,754 head of horned cattle, 100 pigs, and 124,211 sheep. It contains 70 houses. The principal rivers which flow through and water this district, are the Macquarie, Castlereagh, Erskine, and Coolaburragundy, the other streams are Morrisett Ponds, Wallis Ponds, Taylor's River, Macquarie Creek, and the Talbragar River. The principal mountains are Mount Harris, and Warrabangle or Arbuthnot's Range, which comprise Loadstone-hill, Mount Harrison's, Vernon's Peak, and Warrabangle.

BLIGHTON. Is situated in the parish of Pitt Town, hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Hawkesbury river, near the village of Pitt Town.

BLIGH'S TERRACE. On the Cook's-river road, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

BLOOMFIELD. A river of N.A., situated a short distance to the northward of Cape Tribulation.

BLOURING. The station of J. C. and H. Whitty, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. A range of mountains in N.S.W., situated to the W. of the Nepean river, and about 50 miles from the coast; seen from that distance, they assume a deep indigo blue.

BLUE MUD. A bay of Australia, in Arnhem Land, in lat. $14^{\circ} 30' S.$, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The island of Woodah lies off its entrance.

BLUENOBBY. The station of Russell and Burgess, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BLYTHE. A river of Tasmania, flowing into Bass's Straits, about five miles to the eastward of Emu Bay, in the county of Devon.

BRADLEY. The station of Darby and Gregory, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BRADLEY HOUSE. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Glenmore road.

BRAIDBOW. The station of S. Burcher, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BRAIDBOTOWRA. The station of W. D. Tarlington, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BRAIDWOOD. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, 164 miles from Sydney. It contains 41 houses and 206 inhabitants, viz., 119 males, and 87 females.

BRAIDWOOD. A police district of N.S.W. It embraces the south-western portion of the county of St. Vincent, and the eastern portion of the county of Murray; bounded on the north by the

range north of Endrick River, the Shoalhaven River, and Boro Creek, to its source at Wolowolar; on the west, including Long Swamp by the Gourock Range to Tumanwong; on the south by a line bearing easterly to the south-western angle of Curlewis's grant, and by the southern boundary of this grant to the Shoalhaven River, and a line bearing east to Deua River; on the west by the Deua River, to the confluence of the Araluen, thence by a line bearing north-easterly to the Budawang range, and by this range to the range aforesaid, north of the Endrick River. It contains 1,320 inhabitants, viz., 857 males, and 463 females, and comprises within its boundaries 159 houses.

BRAIDWOOD AND BROULEE. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing 1,661,193 acres, of which 262,060 are alienated. It embraces the greater portion of the county of St. Vincent, and the eastern portion of the county of Murray; bounded on the N. commencing at the northern point of Robert Lambert's grant, on the sea-shore by the south-eastern margin of salt water lagoon to the N.W. corner of Daniel Cooper's grant, thence by a line bearing due W. to Yerrimong creek, thence by Yerrimong creek to its source, thence by a line bearing south-westerly to the confluence of the Endrick with the Shoalhaven River, and thence by the Shoalhaven River and by Boro creek to its source at Wolowolar on the W., including Long Swamp by the Gourock range to the Tumanwong; on the S. by a line bearing easterly to the S.W. corner of Curlewis's grant, and by the southern boundary of that grant to the Shoalhaven River and a line bearing E. to Deua River, and by this river to Moruya; and on the E. by the sea-shore which forms the eastern boundary to the northernmost point of Robert Lambert's grant aforesaid. This council contains seven members, the Warden included.

BRAMBER. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Lincoln, and county of Somerset; bounded N. by Chichester, W. by the Lake River, E. by Eskdale, and S. by Cadbury.

BRANGO PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; here are the stations of Fletcher and Gerard.

BRANXTON. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, on Anvil Creek, between Maitland and Singleton.

BRANXTON. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the river Hunter; on the E. by the Hunter and the parish of Gosforth; on the S. by Allandale; and W. by Black Creek to its confluence with the river Hunter.

BRAWLIN. The station of J. Dallas on Brawlin Creek, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., 80 miles from Yass.

BREADALBANE. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Launceston, and county of Cornwall; bounded W. by Launceston, S. by the river Esk, and E. by Evandale.

BREADALBANE. A hill of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, 136 miles from Sydney.

BREADALBANE PLAINS. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 130 miles from Sydney. They are three in number.

BREAKFAST CREEK. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of John O'Sullivan.

BREAK O'DAY. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Fingal, and county of Cornwall; bounded W. by Fingal, N. by the Break O'Day River, and E. by the Lightwood River.

BREAK O'DAY. A river of Tasmania, a branch of the South Esk, in the county of Cornwall.

BREAKSEA SPIT. Is a reef of broken coral and sand, extending about 20 miles north of a long and barren point near Sandy Cape, on the eastern coast of Hervey's Bay, in about lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ S. and long. $153^{\circ} 20'$ E.

BREECI. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the Bowen River.

BREMER. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Stanley. It is a considerable branch of the river Brisbane. The town of Ipswich is on its banks.

BREMER. A river of S. A. It falls into lake Alexandra.

BREMER. A bay of W.A., in the county of Kent.

BREMER PORT. Is a deep inlet and good harbour, situated in Coburg Peninsula, between Port Essington and Raffles Bay, N.A.

BRENTWOOD. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Brentwood, county of Cumberland; bounded W. by Evandale, S. by Lymington, and E. by Ashford.

BRETON BAY. In the county of Twiss, W.A.

BREWON. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., the station of W. and N. S. Lawson.

BRICKENDEN. At Norfolk Plains, Tasmania, the residence of W. Archer.

BRIDGEMAN. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on Duck Creek; Bundock's station.

BRIDGENORTH. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Stanley, and county of Devon; bounded on the N. by St. Michael, E. by Eccleston, W. by Selborne, and S. by the river Meander.

BRIDGEWATER. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Cup and Saucer Creek, seven miles from Sydney, the property of C. Prout.

BRIDGEWATER. In the county of Normanby, A.F., near Discovery Bay; Kennedy and M'Clelland's station.

BRIDGEWATER. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Buckingham, on the river Derwent, 12 miles from Hobarton.

BRIDGEWATER CAPE. Is situated in the county of Normanby, A.F., near Portland Bay, in lat. $38^{\circ} 24'$ S., and long. $141^{\circ} 25' 30''$ E. It was named by Captain Grant in honor of the Duke of that title.

BRIERLONG. The station of R. Rouse, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castlereagh River.

BRIERLEY. A village of N.S.W., on the banks of the Kiah River, in the parish of Yeuglina, and county of Auckland, about 28 miles from Boyd Town. Chiefly resorted to as a resting place for the drays, stock, &c., &c., of the Menaroo country, *en route*, to and from Boyd Town, Twofold Bay. See **BOYD TOWN**.

BRIERLEY POINT. Is a point of land in Twofold Bay, in the county of Auckland, N.S.W., situated in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' 40''$ S., and long. $1^{\circ} 18' 18''$ W. of Sydney, or $149^{\circ} 57' 42''$ E. of Greenwich.

BRIGHTON. A town of Tasmania, in the parish of Drummond, hundred of Brighton, and county of Monmouth, on the Jordan river, 15 miles from Hobarton.

BRIGHTON. A town of A.F., in the county of Bourke, at Hobson's Bay. It contains 105 houses, and a population of 509.

BRIGHTON. A hundred of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, containing the parishes of Jervis. Staffa, Drummond, and Ulva; bounded on the N. by Yarlington, W. by Picton and Pontville, S. by Bellerive, and E. by Sorell.

BRIGHTON. In the parish of Concord, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about eight miles from Sydney, on the Liverpool Road.

BRINDLEY PARK. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., situated between Gummum and Bow Creeks.

BRINGAL. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Tumut River.

BRINGALA. The station of Henry Slater, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BRINGALAN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Belubula River.

BRINGELLY. On Bringelly Creek, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 35 miles from Sydney.

BRINGELLY. A parish in the hundred of Bringelly, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the north by the centre of the road from the Cowpasture old road, to the northern road from Richmond, from the centre of the bridge over the South Creek to where it ceases to be the boundary of John Blaxland's 6710 acres, by a line thence bearing W. to the junction of the northern boundary of that land with the said road by the northern boundaries of that land and Denis Macdonald's 30 acres to the Nepean River; on the W. by the Nepean River to Bringelly Creek; on the S. by Bringelly Creek to the centre of the bridge on the Bringelly road, and by the centre of the Bringelly road to the centre of the bridge over the South Creek; on the E. by South Creek to the centre of the bridge on the road from the Cowpasture old road to the northern road from Richmond. It contains 121 houses, and 613 inhabitants.

BRINGELLY. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., comprising the parishes of Bringelly, Cooke, and Cabramatta. It has a population of 1436, viz., 794 males, and 642 females, and contains 273 houses. It is bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from the centre of the Cowpasture old road to the centre of the bridge over Kemp's Creek, on the road from the Cowpasture old road, to the northern road part of the said line forming the northern boundary of John Wylde's 2000 acres, by the centre of the road from the Cowpasture old road, to the northern road to where it ceases to be the boundary of John Blaxland's 6710 acres, by a line thence bearing W. to the junction of the northern boundary line of that land with

the said road, and by the northern boundaries of that land and Dennis Macdonald's 30 acres to the Nepean River; on the W. by the Nepean River to the E. corner of W. Marson's 50 acres; on the S. by a line bearing N. 25° W. to the centre of the Cobbitty road, the said line being part of the north-eastern boundary of W. Marson's 50 acres, and thence by the centre of the Cobbitty road to the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture old road, to the centre of its junction with the Bringelly road, by the centre of the Bringelly road to the centre of the bridge over Cabramatta creek, by Cabramatta creek and a branch of that creek, to the centre of the bridge over that branch on the Cowpasture old road, and by the centre of that road to the line before-mentioned as bearing W. to Kemp's Creek.

BRINGELLY. One of the old original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. side by Campbell's creek, and the E. side of Campbell's farm to the Bringelly road, and by that road to the South Creek; on the E. by the South Creek to Gregory Blaxland's farm; on the N. by that farm and a continued west line to the Nepean River; and on the west by that river.

BRINGINBONG. Guise's station, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the river Murrumbidgee.

BRINGLE GREEK. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of Thomas Purcival.

BRISBANE. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Stanley, between the rivers Brisbane and Stanley.

BRISBANE. A large river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, on which stands the Town of Brisbane, the capital of the county. This river disembogues into Moreton Bay, and was discovered in 1823; its source is in the mountain ranges to the northward, but it receives considerable streams in its course, which, together with the main river, traverse a large extent of country. The bay is 60 miles in length from N. to S., and sheltered by several islands; and on the bar of the river there is a depth of 18 feet. The tide ascends daily 50 miles above the Brisbane's mouth, flowing also up the Bremer the southern branch, the depth of whose channel it augments by eight feet or more.

BRISBANE. A county of N.S.W. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Hunter from its source in lat. 31° 46' to the river Goulburn, and by that river to the Krui River; on the west by the Krui River to its source at Mount Macarthur or Moan in the Liverpool range; on the north-west by the range Tinagroo and Temi to the head of the river Hunter as aforesaid. It is about 90 miles long by 40 broad, and comprises 2344 square miles, or 1,500,160 acres. The population of this county is reckoned at 1406, viz., 936 males, and 470 females, and comprises 183 houses. This county consists of several ranges of table land, with occasional plains and peaks; several of them rise to a considerable elevation, viz., Mount Wingen, or the Burning Mountain, situated on the south-eastern side of the dividing range which separates the lands of Hunter's River from Liverpool Plains, in lat. 31° 54' S., and long. 150° 56' E., and the elevation of the portion of it under the process of combustion, cannot be less than

BRISBANE



J Allan Lith
2 Hunter St

1400 to 1500 feet from the level of the sea. Mounts Tinagroo, Tereil, Murulla, Oxley's Peak, and Towarra. Of rivers, the county can boast of a few, such as the Goulburn, Hunter, Page, Isis, Krui, and Werrenul. The creeks are, Krui, Moon, Coulson's, Bow, Gummum, Hall's, Giants, Waybong, Dartbrook, and Kingdon Ponds. The plains are, Bow plains, Gummum plains, and the plains of Krui. Murrurundi is its chief town, the other towns are, Haydonton, Scone, Merriwa, Cassilis, Invermein, and St. Aubin's. The stock of the county is computed at 1332 horses, 11,125 head of horned cattle, 211 pigs, and 174,969 sheep.

BRISBANE. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Oatlands, county of Somerset; bounded W. by Oatlands, E. by Sligo and Bandon, N. by Cornwallis, and S. by Newick.

BRISBANE NORTH. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, at Moreton Bay. It is seated on the N. bank of the river Brisbane, and contains 614 inhabitants, viz., 405 males, and 209 females, having also 113 houses.

BRISBANE SOUTH. A town of N.S.W., in the county of Stanley, at Moreton Bay, on the S. bank of the river Brisbane. It contains 346 inhabitants, and comprises 84 houses.

BRISBANE WATER. A police district of N.S.W. It embraces the south-eastern portion of the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. by a line from Reid's Mistake across Lake Macquarie, bearing westerly to Dora Creek, and by Dora Creek to the Warrawolong range and to Mount Warrawolong, thence on the W. by the crest of the said range to Mount Simpson and the north road, and by this road to Wiseman's Ferry; on the S. by the Hawkesbury and Broken Bay roads to Box Head on the sea-shore, which forms the eastern boundary to Reid's Mistake aforesaid. It contains 1272 inhabitants, viz., 742 males, and 530 females, and 282 houses.

BRISBANE WATER. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing, with the Warden, seven members. The number of acres in this district, are 357,854, of which 57,054 are alienated. The boundaries of the district are the same as the police district of Brisbane Water.

BRISBANE WATER. A fine harbour of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland. It is 12 miles long by 7 wide, with a bar at its mouth. The principal streams that flow into it, are Erina and Narrara creeks. The district supplies Sydney with timber for building purposes. It is distant from Sydney 75 miles.

BRISBANE VALLEY. In the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W., near the Campbell River.

BRISBANIA. In the parish of St. Luke, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on George's River, three miles from Liverpool. The property of C. Prout.

BRISTOL, NEW. A township of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, situated on the southern shores of Jervis Bay. This is decidedly the best situation for a town in this part of the country.

BROADMEADOW. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Boyd River, 80 miles from Grafton. The station of W. M. Boyd.

BROADMOUNT. A mountain of N.A., immediately over the tropic of Capricorn.

BROADSOUND. A beautiful Bay of N.A., between Cape Townshend and Cape Palmerston.

BROADWATER. The station of B. Ray, in the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the south river, 70 miles from Grafton.

BROCKLESBY. Chapman's station, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 80 miles from Deniliquin.

BROCKMAN. A mountain of W.A., in the county of Grey.

BRODGULLA. Pyrenees, A.F.

BROGO. The station of C. Nichols, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Brogo river, 60 miles from Eden.

BROGO. The station of A. Polack, in the county of Auckland, N.S.W., on the Brogo river, 50 miles from Eden.

BROGDEN. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan. Under this hill, on June 6, 1816, the anniversary of the King's birthday, Mr. Cunningham planted acorns, peach, and apricot stones, and quince seeds. Should any one find those fruits growing there, this will account for it.

BROGDEN'S RIVER. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W. It is a branch of the river Stroud, and distant from Sydney 178 miles.

BROKE. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, in Wollombi Brook, named by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in honour of Sir Charles Broke Vere.

BROKENBACK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, to the S.W. of Maitland.

BROKEN BAY. Is situated between the county of Cumberland and Northumberland, N.S.W., in lat. $33^{\circ} 34'$ S., and long. $151^{\circ} 27'$ E. and was discovered by Captain Cook. It receives the waters of the Hawkesbury. The south head, called Barrenjuey, is visible from Mount Warrawolong and the Sydney lighthouse. This bay is very much exposed to the E. and S.E. as well as the N.W. winds, and it is the entrance to Pitt Water and Brisbane Water.

BROKEN BAY. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by Hunter's Hill district and the harbour of Port Jackson; on the E. and N. by the sea and harbour of Broken Bay; and on the W. by the Oxley district.

BROKEN BAY. A parish in the hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. and W. by Broken Bay, Cowan Creek, and one of the branches of that creek to its head, and by a line thence bearing S. to the centre of the road to Pitt Water; on the S. by the centre of the road to Pitt Water; on the E. by a line from the centre of the road to Pitt Water, to the head of a creek flowing into Pitt Water, and by Pitt Water to Broken Bay. It contains 22 houses, and 64 inhabitants.

BROKEN CREEK. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It is one of the heads of the Taylor's river. Here is the station of P. Black.

BROKEN RIVER. In the district of Murray, A.F. It rises near Mount Buller, and flows into the river Goulburn. On this river,

Highett, Malcolm, Cheyne, Arundel, Black and M'Kellar, Cheyne and Gibb, Redfern and Alexander, and Grime, have stations. At the crossing-place is an excellent inn.

BROKEN RIVER. The present police station of the district of the Murray on the Broken River, situated 455 miles from Sydney. Petty Sessions are held here.

BROKEN SHAFT. A creek in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., situate 160 miles from Sydney.

BROOGONG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Broogong plains, 110 miles from Gundagai. The station of H. Osborne.

BROOKDALE. Is situated in the parish of Menangle, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. It was the residence of Hamilton Hume, Esq., a gentleman celebrated for his enterprize in first exploring the new country, and the southern parts of Australia, and for more recent discoveries and excursions into various parts of the interior.

BROOKFIELD. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Williams River, seven miles from Clarence Town, 11 miles from Dungog, and 32 miles from Maitland. The estate of B. C. Rodd. It comprises 960 acres, of which there are 340 of alluvial brush land in cultivation, now in the occupation of Edwin Hickey. The river Williams is never known to be dry, and the hills abound with limestone. The road to Port Stephens passes through this estate to Maitland, and from thence to the Upper Hunter.

BROOK'S POINT. In the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, N.S.W., situated in the Illawarra Lake, at the mouth of Mullet creek, and lies nine miles from Wollongong. It is the property of H. Osborne.

BROOKES' ISLANDS. Are situated off the N.E. coast of Australia; they lie four miles north from Cape Sandwich, and consist of three rocky islets, besides some of smaller size.

BROOMAN. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., about three miles from the river Clyde.

BROOMELTON. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., the station of Aikman and Prior.

BROOMSGROVE. A parish of Tasmania, hundred of Chesterfield, and county of Cornwall; bounded W. by Castlecary, S. by the S. Esk river, E. by Tower river, dividing it from Woodford.

BROTHERS, THE THREE. Are three conspicuous mountains situate in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., from whence the streams known as Fitzgerald and Queen Charlotte's Vales, take their rise.

BROTHERS, THE THREE. Are situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., in lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$. These hills are so remarkably high, as to be seen at sea to the distance of 14 or 16 leagues.

BROUGHAM. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; bounded on the N. by Rowan, W. by the river Hunter, and S. by Vaux.

BROUGHTON. A village of N.S.W., in the parish of Peter-sham, hundred of Sydney, county of Cumberland, about six miles from Sydney, on the shores of Long Cove Bay.

BROUGHTON. A river of S.A., in the county of Stanley.

BROUGHTONS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, near Cooloomgatta. It flows into the Shoalhaven river.

BROULEE. A seaport town of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, a few miles to the northward of the Moruya river. It contains four houses and 22 inhabitants.

BROULEE. An incorporated district of N.S.W. See **BRAIDWOOD** AND **BROULEE**.

BROULEE. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a south-eastern portion of the county of St. Vincent; bounded on the N. by the eastern shore from Sussex Haven and St. George's Basin, to Lamb's grant, thence by a range to the source of Yalmal creek; on the W. by Budawang range to the source of Buckenboursa, thence by a line bearing south-westerly to the confluence of the Araluen creek with the Deua river; and on the S. by the Deua river to Moruya; and on the E. by the sea-shore to Sussex Haven aforesaid, which forms the eastern boundary of the district. It contains 660 inhabitants, of which 395 are males, and 265 females. It contains 158 houses.

BROWN. A lake of W.A., in the county of Carnarvon.

BROWN. A point of land situated on the southern shores of S.A. It is the southernmost point of Smoky Bay.

BROWN. A mountain of S.A., situated at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in lat. $32^{\circ} 30' 15''$ S., and long. $138^{\circ} 45'$ E. Its elevation is about 3000 feet.

BROWNLOW HILL. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., the seat of A. M'Leay, on the Mount Hunter rivulet, about six miles from Camden.

BROWN'S RIVER. A post-office station of Tasmania, seven miles from Hobarton.

BROWN STRAITS. Are situated to the north of Point Dale, between the Wessel Islands and the main land of Arnheim land, C.N. Australia.

BROWSE. An island of Australia, off the N.W. coast, in lat. 14° S., long. $123^{\circ} 30'$ E.

BRUCE. A parish in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. and W. by the Shoalhaven river, and S. by the parish of Percy.

BRUCE VALE. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on Black creek, 15 miles from Maitland. The property of H. Dangar.

BRUMBY'S. A river of Tasmania, separating the parishes of Cressy and Lawrence. It falls into the Lake river.

BRUNDAH. The station of John Wood, in the district of Lachlar, N.S.W.

BRUNGLE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Tumut river, 65 miles from Yass, and 14 miles from Gundagai. John Keighran's station.

BRUNDURA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the creeks, 15 miles from Molong. B. Boyd's station.

BRUNI. An island of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham. It is separated from the main land by D'Entrecasteaux

channel. It is bounded by D'Entrecasteaux channel on the W., Storm Bay on the E., the ocean on the S., and the river Derwent on N., where the two entrances join, and form one channel to Hobarton. The principal bays in this island, are Adventure, Isthmus, Variety, Trumpeter, Barnes, Great, Taylor, and Bad bays; Shelah and Little coves. The capes and headlands are, Tasman's Head, Bruni Head, Cape Connell, Frederick Henry, Kelly's Point, Venlenat Point. Cookville is the chief town on the southern shores of Adventure Bay.

BRUNI. A parish of Tasmania, in the island of Bruni, hundred of Bruni, county of Buckingham; bounded N. by the river Derwent, W. by D'Entrecasteaux channel, S. by D'Entrecasteaux, and E. by Storm Bay.

BRUNI HEAD. Is the westernmost point of Bad bay in Bruni island, in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

BRUNSWICK. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington. It flows into Koombanah bay.

BRUNSWICK. A town of A.F., in the county of Bourke, containing a population of 164. It has also 40 houses.

BRUNSWICK BAY. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in long. 125° E. The Prince Regent river, discovered by Captain Stokes, empties itself into this beautiful bay, between Camden Sound and York Sound.

BRUSH. An island of N.S.W., off the coast of St. Vincent, to the northward of Barclay's harbour.

BRUSH FARM. Is situated in the parish of the Field of Mars, in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the town of Parramatta.

BRUSH GROVE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on Woodford island, S. passage of the Clarence River. Alderson and Johnson's station.

BRYANT'S CREEK. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It falls into the Wannon river, and on its banks are the stations of Messrs. White, Young, and Turnbull.

BUBBAGALBAN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. The station of R. Pringle.

BUCCANEER. An archipelago of islands, off the N.W. coast of Australia, between King's Sound and Collier Bay.

BUCKA-AH-BANYAL. A mountain of A.F., district of Western Port, near the Avoca river.

BUCHAN. In the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BUCHANNAN. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Wicklow.

BUCHANNAN. Is in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., parish of Stockrington; the property of G. Brooks. It is situated near Maitland, on Wallis Creek.

BUCKARGINGA. The station of R. Burke, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BUCKENBOURA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent. It flows into the M'Leay river.

BUCKENDERRY. The station of Michael Ryan, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BUCKINGHAM. A county of Tasmania; bounded on the S. by the river Huon, from its source near the Frankland range, to its mouth in D'Entrecasteaux channel by D'Entrecasteaux channel, to the sea, and by the sea and Storm bay to the mouth of the river Derwent; on the N. by the Derwent to its junction with the Florentine river; and on the W. by the Florentine river, and a line south-westerly to the source of the river Huon, including Bruni island. It is divided into the hundreds of New Norfolk, Rugby, Hobarton, and Bruni, and the parishes of Anglesea, Uxbridge, New Norfolk, Wellington, Sutherland, Argyle, Hobart, Glenarchy, Kingboro, Queenboro, Coningham, Bruni, and D'Entrecasteaux. The capital of the county is Hobarton, on the river Derwent. The other towns are Newtown, Rugby, Bridgewater, Allimont, New Norfolk, Ridgway, Somerlees, and Cookville. The principal rivers are the Styx, Plenty, Lachlan, Snug, Humphrey, and Sorell. The bays are N.W. bay, Port Cygnet, Isthmus bay, Adventure bay, Taylor's bay, and Bad bay. The capes and headlands on its maritime boundary, are Tasman's head, Bruni head, Cape Connell, Fluted cape, Cape Frederick Henry, Kelly's point, Point Riche, Venlenat point. The mountains are Mount Wellington and Mount Anne. The lakes are the Fenton lakes.

BUCKINGHAM. In the parish of Narellan, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

BUCKLAND. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, at Prosser's Plains, 43 miles from Hobarton.

BUCKLAND. District of Gawler, S.A.

BUCKLEBONE. The station of Brown and Selwyn, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammo river, 195 miles from Murrurundi.

BUCKLENHAGH. The station of J. B. Bettington, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BUCKNELL'S. The station of W. W. Bucknell, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.W.S., on the Boomi river.

BUDAWANG. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, on the range dividing the waters which flow into the Shoalhaven, from those which flow into the sea. It is distant from Sydney 170 miles.

BUDDA. A lake of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the Macquarie river, in lat. 32° 5' S., and long. 148° E.

BUDDLE. A river of N.S.W.; it is a branch of the Nammo river, in the district of Liverpool Plains.

BUDGONG. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle; it flows into Werriamung creek, about 137 miles from Sydney.

BUFFALOO BROOK. A beautiful stream of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall; it joins the south Esk river near the town of Eastbourne.

BUFFALOO MOUNT. In the district of Murray, A.F., between the rivers Ovens and King.

BUGAMEL. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington, near Turangonoo Plains.

BUGANORA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, 128 miles from Sydney.

BUGGIL. The station of W. Brown, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BUGOBILLA. The station of Yeomans and Baldwin, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BUJERABONG. The station of David Ramsay, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 80 miles from Wellington.

BUJJON. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, near the kangaroo ground; it flows into the Shoalhaven river.

BULAMALITA. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near Goulburn Plains, 129 miles from Sydney.

BUBBAN. A parish situated in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded N. by Werribee, S. by a creek dividing it from the parish of Murteaim, and E. by the parishes of Mambourin and Cocoroc.

BULGAR CREEK. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of Thomas Eccles.

BULGARIA. The station of J. Moses, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Manning river, 162 miles from Murrurundi.

BULGO. A parish in the hundred of Woronora, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Wattamolla boat harbour, by a creek from that harbour to its head, and by a line thence bearing W. to Port Hacking creek; on the W. by Port Hacking creek to its head, and thence by a line bearing S. to the northern boundary line of Matthew Gibbons's 1000 acres; on the S. by the northern boundary line of Matthew Gibbons's 1000 acres to the sea-coast; on the S.E. by the sea-coast to Wattamolla boat harbour. It contains neither house nor inhabitant.

BULGOWLAH. A town of N.S.W., situated on the shores of N. Harbour, Port Jackson, in the parish of Manly Cove, hundred of Packerham, and county of Cumberland, about 11 miles from Sydney.

BULL. The station of T. Parnell, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 60 miles from Tamworth, and 90 miles from Murrurundi.

BULLABALAKIT. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the Nammoy river, in lat. $30^{\circ} 38' 21''$ S., and long. $149^{\circ} 30' 20''$ E. It consists partly of granular felspar tinged greenish with chlorite, and partly of concretionary porphyry, the concretions being mottled red and white, and containing grains of quartz and crystals of common felspar; also, amethystine quartz.

BULLABULA. A parish situated in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Bollinda, S. by the parish of Tullamarine, E. by the parish of Yarook, and W. by the parish of Holden.

BULLANAMANG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; the station of W. Bradley.

BULLANAMING. One of the old districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the Sydney and Parramatta road from Iron Cove creek to Blackwattle swamp bridge; on the E. side by a S. line to Botany Bay; on the S. side by Cook's river; and on the W. by Liberty plains district.

BULLARORA. The station of W. Blackman, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BULLAWERG. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; J. Pollard's station.

BULLEN. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; bounded on the N. and W. by the Yarra Yarra river, S. by the Kunung Kunung creek, and E. by the parish of Warrandyte and Nunawding.

BULLEEN. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded on the N. by the Yarra Yarra river, on the W. by Boroondard, and E. by Warrandyte.

BULLER. A mountain of A.F., district of Murray, at the head of the Howqua river.

BULLEWARRA. The station of J. Button, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 143 miles from Tamworth.

BULLEROO. The station of George Hall, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BULLI. (Or **BULLAI**); in the county of Camden, N.S.W. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Illawarra mountain, about nine miles N. of Wollongong, and 53 miles from Sydney.

BULLINBULLA. A mountain of N.S.W., on the range dividing the districts of Liverpool Plains and New England.

BULLIO. A mountain of N.S.W., near the Wollondilly river, at the southern extremity of Burragorang, by way of Burragorang, in the county of Camden, about 16 miles from Berrima.

BULLOCK. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; a branch of the river Bogan.

BULLUORIE. The station of H. Dangar, in the district of Liverpool Plains; N.S.W., on the Talaba creek, 160 miles from Murrurundi.

BULRUSH. a lake of W.A., situated in the county of Twiss.

BULB'S CREEK. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

BULWARRA. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., one mile from West Maitland

BUMBAL. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; the station of John M'Kay.

BUMBALDRY. The station of A. Hope, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BUMBIL. The station of Eli Angers, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BUMBO. The station of James Tilby, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BUMBOWLEE. Shelly's station, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Tumut river.

BUNAL CREEK. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of W. Sharp.

BUNBINGLE. Is situated in the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W., on the road leading from Sidmouth valley to the Campbell river.

BUNBOLONG. The station of W. and M. Russell, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BUNBURY. A town of W.A., situated on the shores of Koombanagh bay, in the county of Wellington.

BUNDALLA. Hale's station, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Bundalla creek, at Bowen's plains, 40 miles from Cassilis.

BUNDANOON. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Camden; a branch of the Shoalhaven river.

BUNDARA. The station of J. P. Robinson, in the district of New England, N.S.W., on Bundara creek, 50 miles from Armidale.

BUNDEBUNDELLY. The station of James Walker, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BUNDEMAR. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.; on this stream is the station of J. M. Lowe.

BUNDI. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the Dunlop river; Cunningham and Boyd's station.

BUNDIGERAL. The station of W. Taylor, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BUNDO. See CLYDE RIVER.

BUNDOBOLLAH. The station of P. Thorley, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BUNDUCKALUCK. A mountainous range, in the county of Durham, N.S.W.

BUNDULLA. The station of H. Bailey, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BUNDY. The station of N. S. Lawson, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BUNGABAR. The station of Joseph Peters, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 82 miles from Goulburn.

BUNGABUNGA. Adam's station, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river.

BUNGALEE VALLEY, in the district of Willunga, S.A.

BUNGAREE. In the district of Hutt river, S.A.

BUNGAREE BAY. A cattle station of Colonel Snodgrass, in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.

BUNGAREENORAH. A point of land near the Tuggerah Beach Lakes, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., between Broken Bay and Reid's Mistake, 90 miles from Sydney.

BUNGARRABEE. Is situated in the parish of Prospect, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 23 miles from Sydney.

BUNGAROO. In the county of Murray, N.S.W., on M'Laughlin's creek.

BUNGAROO. The station of Thomas Icely, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BUNGAYAN. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on Western Port bay, 35 miles from Melbourne; the station of J. C. King.

BUNGBURRELL. In the district of Portland, A.F.; Steward and Kinkshead's station.

BUNGEL. In the district of Murray, A.F.; J. Miller's station.

BUNGENDORE. A town of N.S.W., situate in the county of Murray, on Turallo creek, near Lake George, 160 miles from Sydney. It contains 30 inhabitants, and seven houses.

BUNGLEGUMBIE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 36 miles from Montefiores; Kinghorn's station.

BUNGNONIA. A town of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle, on Bungonia creek, 125 miles from Sydney. It contains 98 inhabitants and 18 houses.

BUNGNONIA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, 116 miles from Sydney.

BUNGONNONNAH. The station of J. Dight, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 10 miles from Albury.

BUNGONWER. The station of John Bingle, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

BUNKER'S GROUP. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia. It consists of three islets. The centre island is situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 10''$ S. and long. $152^{\circ} 19' 5''$ E.

BUNNABY. In the county of Argyle. See **BONABY**.

BUNNARONG HOUSE. In the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the shores of Botany Bay; the property of J. N. Brown.

BUNNINYONG. Is situated in the district of Portland Bay, A.F., on the road from Melbourne to Portland, 652 miles from Sydney.

BURANBIL. A creek of N.S.W., running south-westerly into the Lachlan river.

BURANDUA. At the junction of two watercourses, in the district of Liverpool Plains, near Cuerindie.

BURBURGATE. The station of W. C. Wentworth, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 80 miles from Murrurundi.

BURDEKIN. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt in 1846. It lies in lat. $20^{\circ} 37' 13''$ S., and was named by him as an acknowledgment of the liberal support he received from Mrs. Burdekin in forming his expedition. That lady desired him to go to her stores and take whatever articles he required to carry out his expedition. The whole extent of its banks is available for pastoral purposes.

BURDENDA. Is situated on the river Bogan, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BUREE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Belubula, 170 miles from Sydney.

BURFORD. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BURGARIA. The station of A. Bell, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.,

BURGHLEY. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Devon, on the Leven river, at the Surry Hills.

BURHAGIT. The station of R. N. Dulhunty, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

BURNAMBEET. In the district of Portland, A.F.; Boyd, M'Gill, and Ross's station.

BURNETT. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee.

BURNETT. A river of Australia. It rises in the Darling Downs and falls into Hervey's bay, named by his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Governor of N.S.W., in order to mark his sense of the perseverance and enterprise evinced by Mr. Surveyor Burnett, in tracing it to its entrance.

BURNETT'S RANGE. A range of mountains of N.S.W., in the district of Moreton Bay.

BURNIMA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Bibin-luke river, 57 miles from Twofold Bay; J. M. Moore's station.

BURN'S CRAIG. In the district of Mount Barker, S.A.

BURNSIDE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

BURRA. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Menaroo. It flows into the Deua river.

BURRABADIMBA. On the Lachlan river, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near Baird Plains; it is also called Burrabidgin.

BURRABANG. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; J. Baker's station.

BURRABIDGIN. See **BURRABADIMBA.**

BURRA BURRA. A village of S.A., 90 miles north of Adelaide.

BURRADORGANG. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, in about lat. 33° 30' S., and long. 146° E.

BURRAGORANG. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W. It is a long narrow valley, hemmed in between the Merrigong range and the Blue Mountains, with only one pass down into it, and that a very precipitous one. It runs N. and S. along the banks of the War-ragamba river, and consists of a strip of rich soil matted with the finest native herbage, and most picturesquely variegated with high rocky precipitous mountains, hanging frowningly on each side of it. It is 58 miles from Sydney.

BURRAGUNDERA. The station of J. Birnie, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

BURRAH BURRAH. A lake of N.S.W., situate at the N.W. angle of the county of Argyle, 125 miles from Sydney.

BURRALL. The station of George Dight, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BURRAMUDA TROY. The station of J. W. Croaker, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

BURRAN. The station of C. Button, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Burran creek, 181 miles from Murrurundi.

BURRANDADA. On Yackadanda creek, district of Murray, A.F.

BURRANDONG. In the county of Wellington, N.S.W., situated at the confluence of the Cudgegong and Macquarie rivers.

BURRANDOWN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; the station of John M'Donald.

BURRANDUA. A branch of the Conadilly river, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BURRAWAN. A fresh-water lake in N.S.W., situate in the county of Macquarie, near five mile creek.

BURRAWONG. The station of Francis Lord, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

BURRELL. The station of T. Parnell, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 40 miles from Tamworth.

BURRENBURREN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; the station of John Eckford.

BURRENDOWEN. On the river Boyne, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

BURRENGONG. The station of J. White, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Burrengong Creek, 65 miles from Yass.

BURRIL INLET. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., about three miles to the southward of the town of Ulladulla, 139 miles from Sydney.

BURRINGO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; the station of George Hillas.

BURROBOGIE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; the station of Chapman and Huon.

BURRONGEE. In the district of Murray, A.F.; D. R. Macleod's station.

BURROWA. In the county of King, N.S.W., situated about 35 miles from Yass.

BURROWA. The station of W. Broughton, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Burrowa river, 18 miles from Yass.

BURRUMBURRA. The station of G. Druitt, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BURRWERREE. A point of land in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., to the southward of Bateman's Bay.

BURRYABAR. The station of Brown and Selwyn, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

BURWOOD. Is situated in the parish of Concord, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about eight miles from Sydney.

BUSBY'S FLAT. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W.; Hunter's station.

BUSHBY PARK. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Orara river, 10 miles from Grafton; Aitken's station.

BUSHBY PARK. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; the station of A. Macmillan, on the Dunlop river.

BUSHRANGER. A hill of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, on the Mulwarree Ponds, near the town of Goulburn.

BUSSELTON. A town of W.A., situated on the shores of the Baydu Geograph, in the county of Sussex.

BUSTARD BAY. Is situated in N.A., to the southward of Port Curtis, in about lat. 24° 20' S., so named by Captain Cook, from his

having shot there a species of bustard as large as a turkey, which weighed $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Here he landed the second time in N.S.W.

BUTHERWAH. The station of Chapman and Huon, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

BUTLERS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Cook. It falls into the river Lett.

BUTMAROO. See **BATMAROO**.

BUTTERWICK. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Bradford, E. by Seaham and Uffington, W. by the Paterson river, and S. by the Hunter's river.

BYLONG. Is situated on the Goulburn river, county of Phillip, 175 miles from Sydney.

BYNG. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded N. by Freemantle, W. by Lewis's ponds, E. by Cadogan, and S. by Colville.

BYNG. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan.

BYNG. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Western Port, at the head of the Loddon river, in lat. 37° S.

BYRARY. Is situated at the head of Bateman's bay, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

BYRON CAPE. Is situated in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., in lat. $28^{\circ} 37' 30''$ S., and was named by Captain Cook. It may be known by a remarkable sharp peaked mountain, with three points at the top, which lies inland, and bears from it N.W. by W.

BYRON PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; here is the station of A. Campbell.

BYWONG. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Murray, near Lake George.

C.

CABRAMATTA. A parish in the hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from the centre of the Cowpasture old road, to the centre of the bridge over Kemp's creek, on the road from the Cowpasture old road to the northern road, part of the said line forming the northern boundary of John Wylde's 2000 acres, and by the centre of that road to the centre of the bridge over South creek; on the W. by South creek to the centre of the bridge over South creek on the Bringelly road; on the S. by the centre of the Bringelly road crossing the Cowpasture old road, to the centre of the bridge over Cabramatta creek; on the E. by Cabramatta creek, and a branch of that creek to the centre of the bridge over that branch on the Cowpasture old road, and by the centre of that road to the line above-mentioned. It contains 29 houses, and 166 inhabitants.

CABRAMATTA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, and parish of St. Luke. It is a branch of George's river, and is crossed by the great southern road, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

CABRAMATTA. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Cabramatta, in the hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the banks of South creek.

CABRAMATTA. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.E. side by the Prospect creek; on the S. side by George's river and Cabramatta creek to the Cowpasture road, thence by that and the Bringelly road to the South creek; on the W. side by the South creek; and on the N. side by an east line, being No. 3 government allotments.

CACUNGILLAGA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 60 miles from Yass; it is the station of J. and A. Kinghorne.

CADBURY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lincoln, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Bramber, on the S. by the Macquarie river, and on the E. by the parish of Epping.

CADDULDURY. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan.

CADIANGULLONG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it is a branch of the Belubula river.

CADOGAN. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. by Freemantle, W. by Byng, S. by Victoria, and W. by Malmsbury.

CADOW. The station of Pierce Collits, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

CAFFARELLI. Are a cluster of islands in the Buccaneer Archipelago, situated at the entrance of King's Sound, N.W. Australia.

CAIGAN. The station of A. Brown, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CAIRNCROSS. An island of N.A., situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 15' S$.

CAIRNCROSS. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie.

CALABASH. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Calabash creek, 50 miles from Yass; the station of Henry Macdermott.

CALAPINE. On the river Plenty, in the county of Bourke, A.F.

CALEDON BAY. Is situated on the western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, between Cape Alexander and Cape Grey, in lat. $12^{\circ} 50' S$.

CALEY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

CALEY'S REPULSE. Is a huge pile of stones, situated on the Bathurst road, in the county of Cook, N.S.W., 49 miles from Sydney.

CALINGORADY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; a branch of the Peel river.

CALLAGHAN'S SWAMP. Is situated in the district of New England, N.S.W.; here is the station of G. Hall.

CALLANTINE. Is situated in the district of M'Leay, N.S.W., on the M'Leay river, six miles from Kempsey; it is the station of H. Salway.

CALLENDINA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 45 miles from Albury; R. Brown's station.

CALLINGAR. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; the station of S. K. Salting.

CALORY. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., near Merton; it is the residence of H. G. Hamilton.

CALMSLEY HILL. Is situated in the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CALOOLAH. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., distant from Sydney 135 miles.

CALSTOCK. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Deloraine, and county of Westmoreland; and is bounded on the N. and W. by the western river, and on the E. by the parish of Exton.

CALVERT. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded W. by Muramur creek, S. by Beaufort, and E. by Combul creek.

CALVERT. A river of N.A., discovered by Leichhardt; it falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria. It was so named by him in commemoration of the good services of his trusty companion, Mr. James Calvert.

CAM. A river of Tasmania, situated to the westward of Emu Bay.

CAMAMBO. In the district of Murray, A.F.; John Vidler's station.

CAMBELONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the creeks, 60 miles from Boyd Town; it is the station of B. Boyd.

CAMBERTINE. The station of W. N. Gray, in the district of M'Leay, N.S.W.

CAMBERWELL. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on Falbrook, between Singleton and Muswellbrook.

CAMBEWARRA. See KANGAROO GROUND.

CAMBOCK. Near Evandale, Tasmania; the residence of J. R. Kenworthy.

CAMBOOYA. Is situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on a branch of the Condamine river. It is the head quarter of the Crown Commissioner of the district. Petty sessions are held here.

CAMBRIDGE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bellerive; bounded on the N. by Pitt Water, on the E. by Frederick bay, on the W. by the parish of Forbes, and on the S. by the parish of Clarence. It is in the county of Monmouth.

CAMBRIDGE. A large gulf of N.W. Australia. It lies between Capes Dussejour and Domett, to the westward of Queen's channel, into which the Victoria of Stokes flows; this immense gulf is 28 miles wide at its entrance.

CAMDEN. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, on the Cowpasture river, 39 miles from Sydney. It contains 242 inhabitants, and 52 houses.

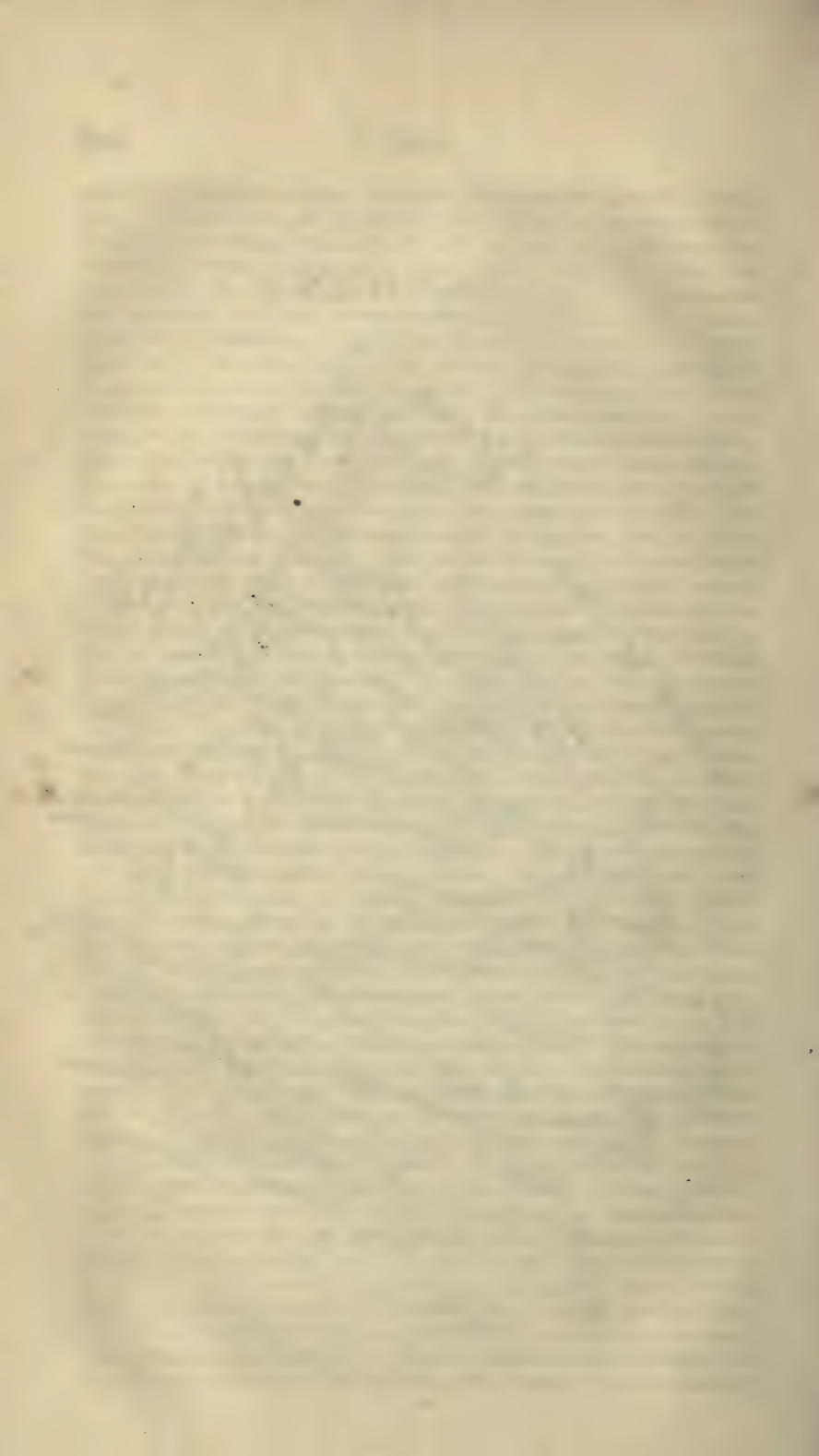
CAMDEN. A county of N.S.W., is bounded on the N. by a line bearing west 20 degrees north from Bulli on the sea-coast to the head of the Cataract river, thence by that river and the Nepean to its junction

with the Wollondilly (there called the Warragamba); on W. by the river Wollondilly to the junction of the Uringalla, commonly called Paddy's river, and by the Uringalla and Barber's creek, forming the boundary between Camden and Argyle to the Shoalhaven river; on the south by the Shoalhaven river to the sea-coast, which forms the east boundary. This county, in point of quality of soil, is very superior; it contains 1,400,320 acres, being 70 miles in length from north to south, and 45 in breadth from east to west. It is one entire succession of hill and dale, possessing several large tracts unsurpassed in fertility: of these, the principal are the "Cow-pastures," so called from the large herd of cattle recently found there, and owing their origin to two or three runaway cattle which escaped soon after the foundation of the colony. This county contains 8323 inhabitants, and returns one member to the Legislative Council. The most elevated points are, Jellore, Bonnum Peak, Keera, Bullio, Kembla, Nundialla, and Pianeng. The summit of Mount Keera commands a very extensive and magnificent prospect, including the town of Wollongong, the Five Islands, &c. The fertile, beautiful, and romantic region of Illawarra or the Five Islands, belongs to this county; it comprises 150,000 acres, and extends in a north and south direction for 18 miles along the coast. The communication with Sydney is obstructed by a range of precipices too steep for the passage of waggons. The Nepean river, one of the most considerable streams in the eastern counties, rises on the Mittagong range, and passes into the Hawkesbury. The Wingecarribee is a fine fresh water stream, rising in a swamp of that name, and flowing through Berrima, empties itself into the Wollondilly. The Natai rises at Gibraltar, and flows into the Wollondilly at Burragorang. The other rivers of this county are the Kangaroo, Avon, Cataract, Bargo, Minumurra, and Paddy's. The creeks are Myrtle, Werriberri, Wollondoola, Black-bob, Yarringal, Broger's, Broughton's, Mullet, and Wattle. The Camden lakes present us with scenery inexpressibly beautiful; Lake Illawarra is the most admired, it is a beautiful and sublime lake, transparent as crystal, and shining as a mirror. Berrima is the county town situated on the Wingecarribee river, 81 miles from Sydney; it contains 377 inhabitants, and is an assize town. Wollongong is situated on the sea-coast, 64 miles from Sydney, and contains 515 inhabitants. The other towns are Camden, Wilton, Picton, Kiama, and Murrumbah. The stock of this county is reckoned at 5598 horses, 33,433 head of horned cattle, 3510 pigs, and 35,117 sheep.

CAMDEN AND NARRELLAN. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a north-eastern portion of the county of Camden, and a south-western portion of the county of Cumberland; bounded on the N. by the Nepean river, commencing at the northernmost angle of J. Blaxland's grant of 800 acres to the confluence of the Warragamba; on the N.W. by this river to the confluence of Werriberri creek; on the W. by this creek to the line dividing the clergy and school estate from Wylde's grant of 2000 acres; on the S. by this line bearing east, and by the northern boundary line of Wylde's 600 acres grant, thence by the eastern boundary line of the said grant, thence by a line bearing

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south-easterly along the summit or ridges of Razorback and Mount Prudhoe, continuing to and along the ridge of the Boolbinmatta range to the southern boundary line of Crawford's grant of 1000 acres, and by this line and the southern boundary line of Antill's grant of 900 acres, and a line bearing easterly crossing the clergy and school estate, and W. and J. Macarthur's grants to the north-west angle of A. Douglass' grant of 800 acres, and by the northern boundary line of this said grant to the gully which separates D'Arietas's grant called Morton Park from Douglass' grant, and by this gully to the Nepean; on the E. by the Nepean river to the southern boundary of Howe's Eskdale estate, thence by a line bearing north-easterly to the summit of the range dividing the Cowpasture and Campbelltown roads, to the cross-cut road between the Campbelltown road and the old Cowpasture road, and by the old Cowpasture road to its junction with the Bringelly road, and by the Bringelly road and Bringelly creek to its confluence with the Nepean, and by the Nepean to the northernmost angle of J. Blaxland's grant as aforesaid. It contains 2734 inhabitants, viz., 1608 males, and 1126 females, and reckons 521 houses.

CAMDEN FOREST. Is situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; watered by Tingalla creek.

CAMDEN HAVEN. A beautiful bay of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, a few miles to the southward of Port Macquarie; it was named by Mr. Oxley, after Lord Camden.

CAMDEN PARK. The residence of Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur, in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Cowpasture river, 40 miles from Sydney.

CAMDEN VALLEY. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., and watered by the Turrabeil river. It was named by Mr. Oxley after the noble Marquis of Camden.

CAMELBACK. A mountain of N.S.W., situate in the district of Clarence river, at the junction of the South river and the Clarence river.

CAMIRA. The station of F. Marsh; is situated in the district of Clarence river, on Rocky creek, 40 miles from Grafton.

CAMPANIA. Coal river, near Richmond, Tasmania; the residence of F. Smith.

CAMPASPE. A river of A.F., in the district of Western Port; it rises near Mount Macedon, and flows into the river Murray. On this river are the stations of Messrs. Pohlman, Mitchell, Jeffreys, Gibbons, (who has an inn,) Donnithorne, Beauchamp, Jennings, Caldwell, and Ross, Barnett, Robertson, Bakewell and Shaw, Sims, Matthew and Betts.

CAMPBELL. A lake of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, situated between Regents lake and the river Lachlan. It was named by Mr. Oxley in honour of Mrs. Macquarie's family name.

CAMPBELL. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Westmoreland, 131 miles from Sydney.

CAMPBELLFIELD. Is situated in the parishes of Minto and St. Peter, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CAMPBELL'S VALLEY. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; watered by the river Brogden.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A borough town of N.S.W., is situated in the parish of St. Peter, in the hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, 33 miles from Sydney. It is bounded as follows, commencing at a marked post situated by a small bridge on the high road from Sydney, north-easterly of Graham's inn, being a line bearing E. $49^{\circ} 15'$ S., 59 chains 45 links to a marked post near the eastern corner of the Campbelltown reserve, from thence by a line bearing S. $44^{\circ} 35'$ W., 35 chains 45 links to a marked post near the southern corner of Campbelltown reserve, from thence by a line bearing W. 3° , N. $47^{\circ} 60'$ links to a marked post on the western side of the Appin road, from thence by a line bearing W. 42° N. 26 chains, to a marked post near the junction of the roads leading to the Menangle and Cowpasture fords, from thence by a line bearing N. 38° E. 68 chains 35 links to a marked post on the northern side of the continuation of the street which extends along the north-eastern boundary of the Campbelltown reserve, and from thence by a line bearing E. $19^{\circ} 20'$ S. 11 chains and 40 links to the aforesaid post on the high road from Sydney, containing 541 inhabitants, and 104 houses.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Somerset, parish of Campbelltown and Wincanton, on the Elizabeth river, 42 miles from Launceston.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A hundred of N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland; bounded on the N. by a creek from its confluence with George's river, to the E. corner of Thomas Rose's 1300 acres, by the north-eastern and northern boundaries of the said Thomas Rose's 1300 acres to Bow Bowing creek, by Bow Bowing creek to the north-east corner of Sarah Byrnes's 70 acres, by part of the northern boundary of that land to the Campbelltown road, by a line thence to the centre of the junction of the road from the Cowpasture old road with the Campbell road, and by the centre of the road from the Cowpasture old road, by a line thence bearing S. 30° W. to the E. corner of M. Kearns' 100 acres, by a line thence bearing N. 45° W. to the centre of the road from Campbelltown to the Cowpasture old road, where it begins to form part of the north-east boundary of Laycock's 500 acres, that line being the north-eastern boundary of M. Kearns's 100 acres and part of the north-eastern boundary of W. Laycock's 500 acres, by the centre of the road from Campbelltown to the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture old road, by the centre of the Cowpasture old road to the centre of its junction with the Cobbitty road, by the centre of the road to Cobbitty to the W. boundary of Thomas Hassall's 150 acres, and thence by the Nepean river to its confluence with the Cataract river; on the S. by the Cataract river and a branch of it to its head, by a line thence bearing E. to George's river, being part of the southern boundary of William Barnett's 91 acres; on the W. by George's river to its confluence with the creek aforesaid. This hundred comprises the parishes of Appin, Menangle, St. Peter, and Narrellan, containing 2673 inhabitants, viz., 1527 males, and 1146 females, and having within its boundaries 480 houses.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the southern portion of the county of Cumberland, and a north-

eastern portion of the county of Camden, and the parishes of Cook, in the hundred of Bringelly and Heathcote, and Bulgo, in the hundred of Wattamolla; bounded on the N. from Wattamolla by a line bearing north-westerly to the northern boundary of John Lucas's grant on the Woronora creek, thence by a line bearing westerly crossing Deadman's creek, George's river, Bow Bowling, and Bunberry Curran creeks, to the southern cross-cut road on the Campbelltown road, and by this cross-cut road to the range dividing the Campbelltown and old Cowpasture roads; on the W. by the summit of this range bearing south-westerly to the southern boundary of Howe's Eskdale estate on the Nepean, and by this river to a distance of five miles south of the confluence of the Cordeaux river; on the S. by a line from thence bearing E. to the dividing range at the head of the Cordeaux river; and on the east by the crest of the range and a line east to the sea-shore near Bulli, which is the eastern boundary to Wattamolla aforesaid. It contains 2316 inhabitants, viz., 1312 males, and 1004 females, and reckons 418 houses.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Campelton, and county of Somerset. It is bounded on the N. by the parish of Salisbury, on the W. by the parish of Bathurst, on the S. by the Elizabeth river, and on the E. by the Eastern Tier.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, comprising the parishes of Campelton, Wincanton, Eldon, and Abercrombie. It is bounded on the N. by the hundreds of Epping and Maitland, on the W. by the hundred of Auburn, on the S. by the hundred of Ross, and on the E. by the Eastern Tier, dividing it from the county of Glamorgan.

CAMPBELLTOWN. A police district of Tasmania. It is bounded on the S. by the district of Oatlands, on the E. by crown lands extending to the sea, on the W. by the Clyde and Norfolk Plains district, and on the N. by the Launceston district. It contains about 1200 square miles, or 768,000 acres. Its towns are Campbelltown, Ross, Lincoln, and Fingal. It is almost wholly an inland division of the island, having but a very small frontage to the coast. This district is divided by nature into a number of beautiful valleys, watered by fine streams of water flowing for the most part to the N.W. The rivers are the Lake river, Isis, Blackman's, the Macquarie or Relief, Elizabeth, South Esk, St. Paul's, and Break O'Day.

CAMPERDOWN. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, on the road leading from Sydney to Illawarra. It contains 64 houses, and 241 inhabitants, viz., 125 males, and 116 females. It lies at about 1½ miles to the S.W. of Sydney.

CAM-YR-ALLYN. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Allyn river, which runs among the spurs of a range of hills which attain the height of 3000 or 4000 feet. The country in this neighbourhood is very hilly, and intersected by deep narrow valleys or ravines.

CAMEL CREEK. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of J. P. Robinson, situate 120 miles from Ipswich.

CANBELEGO. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., situated on the river Bogan.

CANDALGA. Is situated near Broulee, county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

CANDELLO. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; Walker and Co.'s station.

CANDOEY. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington.

CANGAROO HILL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Bligh, near the Castlereagh river.

CANNING. A river of W.A., which falls into the river Swan, a little below Perth; on the opposite side, and in most of its features it resembles that river, but it is smaller.

CANNING. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Sorell, and county of Pembroke; is bounded on the W. by the parish of Sorell, S. by the parish of Forcett.

CANNINGALLA. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., near the town of Dungog, the residence of V. Dowling. It is seated on the Williams river, 164 miles from Sydney.

CANNING CREEK. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.; On this stream is the station of R. G. Moffatt.

CANNING DOWNS. Are situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.; the station of Messrs. Lesslie. Petty Sessions are held here.

CANNIL PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near Mount D'Aquilar.

CANOE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley; it flows into the southern passage of Moreton Bay, between the rivers Brisbane and Logan.

CANTERBURY. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Petersham, in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, about five miles from Sydney, on the banks of Cook's river. It contains 65 houses, and 218 inhabitants, viz., 128 males, and 90 females. Here is the establishment of the Australasian Sugar Company.

CAPE. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt; it lies between the Suttor and Burdekin rivers, and has been lately re-discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell, and surnamed the Belyando.

CAPERTEE. Is a small rivulet of N.S.W., in the county of Hunter, one of the heads of the second branch of the Hawkesbury river. It rises near Bogee, flowing very circuitously through Capertee to Sir John's mouth, where the perpendicular rocks enclose and form a valley or gully, somewhat similar to the Wolgan.

CAPE ADIEU. See ADIEU CAPE.

CAPE ALEXANDER. See ALEXANDER CAPE.

CAPE ARID. See ARID CAPE.

CAPE BALD. Is the southernmost point of Reidle bay in Maria Island, county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE BANKS. Is the northern head of Botany Bay, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 11 miles from Sydney.

CAPE BEDFORD. On the N.E. coast of Australia, situate in lat. $15^{\circ} 16' 19''$, and long. $145^{\circ} 17' 19''$.

CAPE BERNIER. Is situated in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania, opposite to Maria Island.

CAPE BERNOUILLE. Is situated in the province of S.A., and is the point of land which, running out into the sea, divides Guichen bay from Lacedpede bay.

CAPE BOSSUT. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $18^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $121^{\circ} 45' E.$

CAPE BOUGAINVILLE. See BOUGAINVILLE.

CAPE BOWLING GREEN. On the N.E. coast of Australia; it is very low and projects a great distance into the sea. It is situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 19' 10''$, and long. $147^{\circ} 23' E.$ The mountainous ranges are at least 30 miles in the rear.

CAPE BRIDGEWATER. See BRIDGEWATER CAPE.

CAPE CAPRICORN. Is situated immediately under the Tropic of Capricorn, on the E. coast of Australia.

CAPE CHARLES. In Clarence Straits, N.W. Australia.

CAPE CHATHAM. The southernmost extreme of the county of Lanark, W.A.

CAPE CLAIRAULT. Is situated in the county of Sussex, W.A.

CAPE CLEVELAND. On the N.E. coast of Australia; it is situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 10' 10''$, and long. $146^{\circ} 57' 56''$. Like Mount Upstart it rises abruptly from a projection of low land, separating Cleveland bay from a deep sinuosity that extends under the base of Mount Elliott, a high range with a rounded hill and a peak. Mount Elliott may be seen at the distance of 25 leagues.

CAPE CONNELL. Is the southernmost point of Adventure bay, in Bruni Island, in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

CAPE CONWAY. On the N.E. coast of Australia, situate in lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, and long. $148^{\circ} 54'$. It is the western limit of the S. entrance of Whit-Sunday passage, and is a steep point sloping off the eastward.

CAPE CUVIER. Is situated on the W. coast of Australia, in lat. $24^{\circ} 13' S.$ It is like an enormous bastion, and is distinguished a considerable distance by its deeply ensanguined colour.

CAPE CATASTROPHE. The easternmost point of Sleaford bay, in the county of Flinders, Eyria Peninsula, S.A.

CAPE DEGRANDO. See DEGRANDO CAPE.

CAPE DIRECTION. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, between Temple bay and Princess Charlotte bay. The coast here attains a moderate height; a round hill 10 miles S. of it reaches the height of 1250 feet, its latitude being $13^{\circ} S.$; it is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N.$ of where the Cordilleras is 3500 feet high, and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of where it attains its greatest elevation of 6500 feet.

CAPE DON. The southernmost point of Popham bay.

CAPE DU COUEDIE. The south-westernmost point of Kangaroo island, S.A.

CAPE DUPIERS. Is the N. western point of Barrow island, situated off the N.W. coast of Australia.

CAPE DUSSEJOUR. See **DUSSEJOUR CAPE.**

CAPE FLATTERY. On the N.E. coast of Australia, situate 18 miles N. of Cape Bedford, in lat. $14^{\circ} 52' 30''$, and long. $145^{\circ} 16' 10''$. Its extremity is high and rocky, and forms two distinct hills.

CAPE FLINDERS. On the N.E. of Australia, situate in lat. $14^{\circ} 8'$, and long. $144^{\circ} 10' 20''$

CAPE FREDERICK HENRY. Is situated in Forestier's peninsula, county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE FREDERICK HENRY. Is the northernmost point of Adventure bay, in Bruni Island, county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

CAPE FOURCROY. See **FOURCROY CAPE.**

CAPE FREYCINCT. Is situated in the county of Sussex, W.A.

CAPE GEORGE. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., between Jervis bay and Sussex Haven; so named by Captain Cook, from having discovered it on St. George's day, 1770.

CAPE GLOUCESTER. On the N.E. coast of Australia. The point of land Captain Cook originally took for the Cape is an island of about five miles long and two broad, separated from the true Cape Gloucester, by a strait a mile and a half wide. The island is called Gloucester island, in lat. $19^{\circ} 57' 24''$, long. $148^{\circ} 23' 38''$. It is 1874 feet high, and its summit is a ridge of peaks. The shores are steep and rocky. Cape Gloucester is in lat. $20^{\circ} 1' 50''$, and long. $148^{\circ} 26' 15''$. It is the extremity of the mountainous range that extends off Mount Dryander.

CAPE GRAFTON. See **GRAFTON CAPE.**

CAPE GRENVILLE. See **GRENVILLE CAPE.**

CAPE GRIM. Is situated at the N. western extremity of Tasmania, in lat. $40^{\circ} 47' S.$, and long. $144^{\circ} 50' E.$

CAPE HAMLIN. See **HAMLIN CAPE.**

CAPE HAY. See **HAY CAPE.**

CAPE HAWKE. A point of land situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., between Port Stephens and the Manning river, lat. $32^{\circ} 14' S.$, near the entrance of Wallis lake, 230 miles from Sydney.

CAPE HILLSBOROUGH. On the N.E. coast of Australia. It is a projection terminating in a bluff point, in lat. $20^{\circ} 53' 40''$, and long. $149^{\circ} 0' 15''$ and visible seven or eight leagues off.

CAPE HOWE. Is the S. easternmost point of Australia. It is the point from which a line is drawn westerly to separate the province of A.F. from N.S.W., and is situate in lat. $38^{\circ} 31' S.$, and $1^{\circ} 14' 15'' W.$ of Sydney, being the southernmost point of the county of Auckland. It is about 240 miles from Sydney.

CAPE JERVIS. Is the southernmost point of the Gulf of St. Vincent, opposite Kangaroo island, from which it is separated by Backstairs passage. It lies in the province of S.A.

CAPE JOUBERT. Is a remarkable headland on the N.W. coast of Australia, situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 58' S.$, and long. $121^{\circ} 42' E.$

CAPE LANNES. See LANNES CAPE.

CAPE LARRY. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 20° S., near to the Turtle island.

CAPE LATOUCHE TREVILLE. See LATOUCHE TREVILLE CAPE.

CAPE LEVEQUE. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia; it is the most northerly point of Dampier's land. It is a red cliffy point 60 feet in height, with an islet of the same character lying close off it.

CAPE LIPTRAP. Is situated in the district of Gipps Land, A.F., near Wilson's Promontory, from which it is distant 24 miles, the shore between recedes, forming a bay nine miles deep. The Cape lies in lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$ S., long. $145^{\circ} 57'$ E. of Greenwich, and was named by its discoverer, Lieutenant Grant, after John Liptrap, Esq., of London.

CAPE LODI. See LODI CAPE.

CAPE LONDONDERRY. See LONDONDERRY CAPE.

CAPE MANIFOLD. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$ S., and was so named by Captain Cook from the number of high hills which appeared over it.

CAPE MELVILLE. Is a remarkable promontory on the N.E. coast of Australia, situate in lat. $14^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and long. $144^{\circ} 24' 50''$.

CAPE MISTAKE. Is the northernmost point of Reidle bay, in Maria Island, county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE MORETON. Is the northernmost point of Moreton Island, situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$ E.

CAPE MURDOCK. See MURDOCK CAPE.

CAPE NATURALISTE. Is situated in W.A., in lat. $33^{\circ} 31' 45''$ S., in the county of Sussex.

CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND. See NORTHUMBERLAND CAPE.

CAPE OTWAY. Is situated in the district of Portland bay, A.F. It is the northern point of the western extremity of Bass's Straits, and is swept by all winds that blow into that end of the funnel. It is a bold projection in lat. $38^{\circ} 51'$ S., and appears to be the southern extremity of a ridge of granite gradually rising from it. About half a mile off it lies a small detached reef.

CAPE PALMERSTON. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$ S.

CAPE PATTERSON. Is situated in the district of Western Port, A.F.; it is 14 miles S.W. of Western Port, and 21 miles from Cape Liptrap, named by Lieutenant Grant, in compliment to Colonel Patterson, of the N.S.W. Corps.

CAPE PAUL LAMANON. Is situated in Forestier's peninsula, county of Pembroke, Tasmania. It is the northernmost point of the peninsula.

CAPE PERON. Is situated in the county of Murray to the southward of Cockburn Sound, W.A.

CAPE PERON. The southernmost point of Maria Island, in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE PILLAR. Is the S. easternmost point of Tasman's peninsula, in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE PORTLAND. See **PORTLAND CAPE.**

CAPE RAOUL. Is the southernmost point of Tasman's peninsula, in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE RULHIÈRES. See **RULHIÈRES CAPE.**

CAPE SANDWICH. On the N.E. coast of Australia. It is the N.E. extremity of the sandy land which stretches to the northward from the base of Mount Hinchinbrook, which is so high as to be visible for 18 leagues. The mount is topped with a craggy summit seven miles in length from N. to S. The cape is situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 13' 20''$ long. $146^{\circ} 16' 40''$. Mount Hinchinbrook is in lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 30''$, and long. $146^{\circ} 15' E.$, rising 3500 feet above the sea, and may be called the highest peak of the Cordilleras of E.A.

CAPE SIDMOUTH. Is an elevated point on the N.E. coast of Australia, situate in lat. $13^{\circ} 24' 20''$, and long. $143^{\circ} 30' E.$

CAPE SONNERAT. See **SONNERAT CAPE.**

CAPE SIR W. GRANT. See **GRANT SIR W. CAPE.**

CAPE SURVILLE. Is the northernmost point of Pirates bay, in Forestier's peninsula, county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

CAPE STEWART. See **STEWART CAPE.**

CAPE TOWNSHEND. See **TOWNSHEND CAPE.**

CAPE TRIBULATION. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $16^{\circ} 6' S.$ It was named by Captain Cook, from the circumstances of the dangers and distress that surrounded him on that part of the coast.

CAPE UPSTART. On the N.E. coast of Australia; it is the extremity of Mount Upstart, which is so high as to be visible for more than 20 leagues in clear weather. It forms a long ridge of mountainous land, and is situate in lat. $19^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $147^{\circ} 44' 30''$. This point separates two deep bays, both of which are of a very inviting appearance, on account of the high and broken character of the gullies on either side of Mount Abbott; and it is almost evident that they terminate in a river. The hills of Mount Upstart are of primitive form, and are judged to be composed of granite.

CAPE VAN DIEMEN. See **VAN DIEMEN CAPE.**

CAPE VILLARET. Is situated on the W. coast of Australia, in lat. $18^{\circ} 18\frac{1}{2}' S.$

CAPE VOLTAIRE. See **VOLTAIRE CAPE.**

CAPE WELLINGTON. Is the eastern projection of Wilson's promontory in Gipps Land, A.F.; it forms the northern point of Waterloo bay.

CAPE WEYMOUTH. Is an elevated point on the N.E. coast of Australia, situate in lat. $12^{\circ} 37' 15''$, and long. $143^{\circ} 20' 35'' E.$

CAPE WICKHAM. Is situated in lat. $39^{\circ} 35' S.$, and long. $143^{\circ} 59' 30'' E.$

CAPE WILBERFORCE. (Or **BEARAWAY POINT**); Is the N. western point of Gulf of Carpentaria, called also Udjung Turu.

CAPE WRATH. In the district of Portland, A.F.; J. Mackay's station.

CAPE YORK. Is the northernmost point of Australia. There is a conical hill half a mile within its extremity, the situation of which is in lat. $10^{\circ} 42' 40''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 28' 50''$ E. of Greenwich. There is also an island close to the point, with a conical hill upon it, which has perhaps been hitherto taken for the Cape.

CAPITA. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on Four-mile creek, within one mile of the township of Maitland East, and abounding with coal. It is the estate of H. Osborne.

CARABOBILLA. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

CARABUBBA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; Eales's station.

CARANG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it flows into the Shoalhaven river.

CARANGAMITE. A lake of A.F., situated in the district of Portland bay, about 50 miles due west of the town of Geelong. When first discovered, it was supposed, from its vast size, to be an arm of the sea: its proper character was, however, determined by Dr. Thomson, an enterprising settler in those parts, who, in examining its extent and direction, found it to be a lake upwards of 90 miles in circumference. Its waters are perfectly salt, and to the southward so shallow, as to be crossed by the natives for a distance of 15 miles. To the north, the lake appears to deepen to a degree that cannot be accurately ascertained. Fresh water streams supply this enormous basin on all sides. The principal one, called the Woody Yaloak river, is equal in size to the Barwon river. The lake is situated under long. $133^{\circ} 10'$ E. Messrs. Hawkins, Hastie, Mack, and Stoddart's stations are on its shores.

CARBUCKY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. It is the station of John Larnack.

CARCOAR. A town of N.S.W., situate in the county of Bathurst, on the Belubula river, 144 miles from Sydney. It contains 73 inhabitants, and comprises 14 houses.

CARAWANG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan; it flows into Jugion creek.

CARCOAR. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the southwestern portion of the county of Bathurst, the northern portion of the county of King, and the western portion of the county of Georgiana; bounded on the N. commencing at the source of the Isabella river, by the crest of the dividing range of the Abercrombie and Campbell rivers, and the crest of the dividing range of Fitzgerald's valley and King's Plains Waters, to the eastern boundary of Sterling's grant, thence by a line bearing westerly to Conobolos; on the W. by a line bearing southerly to Panuara creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Belubula river, thence by the Belubula, Lachlan, and Burrowa rivers, to the confluence of Pudman creek; on the S. by a line from thence bearing north-westerly to the confluence of the Narrawa and Crookwell, and by the Crookwell river to the confluence of Kungaloola creek, thence by Kungaloola creek and a line bearing north-westerly to the village reserve at the confluence of the Isabella river

with the Abercrombie ; on the E. by the Isabella river to its source aforesaid. It contains 2057 inhabitants, viz., 1416 males, and 641 females, and reckons 244 houses.

CARCOAR. A incorporated district of N.S.W. See **BATHURST AND CARCOAR.**

CARDINGTON. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bell river, 15 miles from Molong. It is the station of the Messrs. Boulton.

CAREEL BAY. Is situated in the parish of Narrabeen, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 26 miles from Sydney.

CAREENING COVE. Is situated in the harbour of Port Jackson, in the parish of Willoughby, hundred of Packerham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., nearly opposite to Fort Macquarie.

CARGINI. The station of T. Spicer, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CARIDALE. Is situated on the Parramatta road, in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Burwood, eight miles from Sydney. It is the estate of M. M. Cohen.

CARINGOBELIDA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Myall creek, 120 miles from Tamworth ; Clive's station.

CARLSHRUE. Campaspe river, district of Western Port, A.F.; J. Hughes's station.

CARLTON RIVER. Is situated in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania; flowing into Frederick Henry bay.

CARLTON. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, parish of Carlton, on the Carlton river. 33 miles from Hobarton.

CARLTON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. by Clarendon, W. by Panuara creek, S. by the Belubula river, and E. by Cadiangullong creek.

CARLTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Sorell, and county of Pembroke ; is bounded on the W. by the parish of Forcett, and S. by Norfolk bay.

CARNARVON. A county of W.A. ; is bounded on the N.W. by the county of Grey, S.W. by the county of Durham, and S. by the county of Lansdowne. Bacon hill is its most prominent feature. Lake Brown, a very extensive sheet of fresh water, is situated in this county.

CARNGHAM. In the district of Portland, A.F., near Gregory's inn ; Russell and Simpson's station.

CARNOT BAY. Is situated in Dampier's land, W.A., to the northward of Point Coulomb. It is named after the celebrated French consul and engineer. The sand banks and breakers completely fortify its shores, and effectually forbid all approach.

CAROL. The station of J. How, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 32 miles from Tamworth.

CARON. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt ; it falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria. He crossed it in lat. 17° 28' 11" S.

CAROWERY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W. ; it empties itself into the Williams river.

CARPENTARIA GULF. Is situated in N.A., between Cape York and Cape Wessel, the northernmost point of the Wessel islands and Cape Arnhem of the main land. This immense gulf extends inland 650 miles, with a breadth of 400 miles. It was discovered in 1628 by Peter Carpenter, a General in the service of the Dutch East India Company. The land on the E. and S. of the gulf is so low, that for a space of 600 miles from Endeavour Straits, to a range of hills on the main land, W. of Wellesley's islands, at the bottom of the gulf, no part of the coast is higher than a ship's mast-head. The western shore of the gulf is rather higher, and from Limnen Bight to the lat. of Groote Eylandt, it is lined by a range of low hills. Out of 26 inlets discovered by Captain Stokes, two proved to be rivers. It was named after General Carpenter. The principal islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria, are Groote Eylandt, Bickerton island, Woodah, Sir Edward Pellews, I. Vanderlin, Wellesley's islands, Mornington, Pisonia, Bountiful, Bentick, Sweers, Maria, Chasm, Wedge, and Melville. The rivers which flow into the gulf, are Batavia, Vereenidge, Nassau, Staten, Van Diemen, Flinders, Disaster, Albert, Van Alphen, Abel Tasman, Roper, Wickham, Limnen Bight, Red Kangaroo, Macarthur, Cycar, Robinson's creek, 7 Emu river, Calvert, Turner creek, Marlow river, Smith, Moonlight creeks, Nicholson river, Gilbert, Caroll, and Beames's creek.

CARRAGABILE. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; the station of J. S. Rodd.

CARRAGINGOBA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains; it is a branch of the river Nammoy.

CARRAH. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the W. by the river Leigh, and E. by Wabdallah.

CARRIANGA. The station of W. Dwyer, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

CARRIANGUNDI. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Gwyder river; the station of John Lethbridge.

CARRICK. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Westmoreland, parish of Carrick, on the river Liffey, 11 miles from Launceston.

CARRICK. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Norfolk Plains, and county of Westmoreland; and is bounded on the N. by the Western river, on the S. by the parish of Little Hampton, on the W. by the river Liffey, and on the E. by Longford parish.

CARRINGTON. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the northern shores of Port Stephens harbour, 180 miles from Sydney.

CARRINGTON. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about two miles from Sydney; at Newtown.

CARROOT. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; the station of David Cassels, situate 64 miles from Boyd Town.

CARROWANG. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., at the head of Bangalore creek.

CARROW BROOK. A stream situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; a branch of Fallbrook.

CARROWER. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, between the rivers Peel and Turrabile.

CARRUNGEMURNONG. A parish of A.F., situate in the county of Grant; bounded N. by the Barwan river, S. by Lakelakewollard, and E. by Gnarwarree.

CARSTORPHINE. District of Willunga, S.A.

CARTHONA. In the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Darling point, Port Jackson harbour, about three miles from the City of Sydney. It is the residence of Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of N.S.W.

CARUP CARUP. In the district of Western Port, A.F., near Mount Eliza; B. Baxter's station.

CARWARY. On the Shoalhaven river, in the county of St. Vincent, 190 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

CARWELL. A town of N.S.W. in the county of Phillip.

CASCADE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., 15 miles from Alberton; C. Lucas's station.

CASINO. In the parish of Willoughby on the North Shore, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CASSILIS. Is situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Munmurra river.

CASSILIS. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the western portion of the county of Brisbane, and the whole of the county of Bligh; bounded on the N. from Mount Terrell by the Liverpool range to Pandora's pass; on the N.W. by the Coolaburragundy and Erskine rivers to the western boundary of William Lawson's grant; on the west by the crest of a range to a track leading from Guntawong to Cobra; and on the S.W. by this tracked road to Wildra creek; on the S. by Wildra creek and a line bearing north-easterly to the source of the Goulburn river; and by the northern bank of this river to the eastern boundary of M. Townsend's grant; on the E. by the crest of the range dividing the vallies of Hall's creek and the Werrendi and Gummum Waters, to the Terrell Mount aforesaid. It contains 607 inhabitants, viz., 446 males, and 161 females, and reckons 53 houses.

CASSILIS. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing a superficial area of 1,481,051 acres, of which 283,051 are alienated. The council consists of four members. Its boundaries are precisely similar to the police district of Cassilis.

CASSINI. An island situated off Cape Voltaire, N.W. Australia, at the entrance of Admiralty gulf.

CASSINO. The station of Clark Irving; is situated in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, about 40 miles from the sea-coast. Petty Sessions are held here.

CASTLE CARY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Chesterfield, and county of Cornwall; it is bounded on the W. by the parish of Malvern, on the E. by the parish of Brooms Grove, and on the S. by the S. Esk river.

CASTLE FORBES. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the road from Maitland to Singleton, 123 miles from Sydney.

CASTLE GREEN. Is situated on the river Bremer, in the county

of Stanley, N.S.W., between the towns of Brisbane and Ipswich. It is the estate of B. P. Griffin.

CASTLE HILL. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the S.W. and N.W. by upper Nelson district, on the S. by Toongabbee and Field of Mars district, and on the E. by Oxley district.

CASTLE HILL. A parish in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N. by the centre of the range from the centre of the new N. road at Charles Martin's 60 acres to the head of a small branch of Cattai creek, opposite Charles M'Cormick's 30 acres, and by that branch and Cattai creek to another branch on J. Bryan's 50 acres; on the W. by the branch of the Cattai creek on J. Bryan's 50 acres to the centre of the Windsor road, by the centre of that road to the centre of the Windsor old road, and by the centre of the Windsor old road to the creek at the S. corner of William Joice's 105 acres; on the S. by the southern boundary of William Joice's 105 acres to the western boundary of Daniel Moseley's 30 acres, by part of that western boundary and by the southern boundary of that 30 acres to the western boundary of Thos. Martin's 50 acres, by part of that western boundary and by the southern boundary of that 50 acres, John Pye's 30 acres, George Best's 185 acres, John Pye's 70 acres, John Pye's, senior, 135 acres, and a line in continuation of the southern boundary of the last named land to the centre of the Windsor road; on the E. by the centre of the Windsor road to the centre of its junction with the new N. road, and by the centre of the latter named road to the centre of the range on Charles Martin's 60 acres. It contains 98 houses, and 429 inhabitants.

CASTLEMADDIE. In the county of Normanby, A.F., on Darlot's creek; R. and W. Jamieson's station.

CASTLEREAGH. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Castlereagh, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, about 7 miles from Penrith, and 39 miles from Sydney, on the road leading from Richmond to Penrith.

CASTLEREAGH. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by Cattai creek, the Upper Nelson district, and a direct line to an arm of Broken bay; and on all other sides by the Hawkesbury river.

CASTLEREAGH. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Bligh. It empties itself into the Nammoy river.

CASTLEREAGH. A parish in the hundred of Richmond, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. 12° N. from the centre of the northern road from the Cowpastures to Richmond to the N.E. corner of Charles Palmer's 100 acres, part of the said line forming the northern boundaries of James Daly's 50 acres and William Minchin's 280 acres, and by the northern boundary of Charles Palmer's 100 acres to the Nepean river; on the W. by the Nepean river to the centre of the western road; on the S. by the centre of the western road to the centre of its junction with the northern road from the Cowpastures to Richmond; on the E. by

the centre of the northern road to the line from the centre of that road to the N.E. corner of Charles Palmer's 100 acres, as above mentioned. It contains 225 houses, and 1204 inhabitants.

CASTLEREAGH BAY. Is situated on the northern coast of Australia, in long. 135° E., between Cape Stewart and Point Dale.

CASTLE SEMPILL. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, at the junction of Stewart's brook with the river Hunter.

CASTLETON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Roxburgh, bounded W. by Eskdale, E. by Falnash, and S. by Yetholme and Eusdale.

CATANTELL. In the district of Portland, A.F., near Lake Poormbeet; Stephens and Allen's station.

CATARACT. A river of N.S.W. It divides the counties of Camden and Cumberland, and flows into the river Nepean near the town of Appin.

CATCHENCARRY. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Dry river, 60 miles from Twofold Bay; it is the station of C. Nicholson.

CATEMARA. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Kent. It falls into Recherche Bay.

CATHARINE. A lake of W.A., situated in the county of Stirling.

CATKIN. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of the Goulburn river, 40 miles from Seymour; Perrott and Garde's station.

CATTLE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains. E. Hamilton has a station on the banks of this stream.

CAVAN. Is situated on the Murrumbidgee river, near the town of Yass, in the district of Murrumbidgee. It is the residence of G. T. Potter.

CAVE FLAT. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; here is the station of John Swift.

CAWDOR. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the great southern road, 41 miles from Sydney.

CAWILL. The station of W. Brown, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CECIL HILLS. Are situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Liverpool.

CECIL PARK. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CECIL PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., near the Condamine river; the station of W. S. Russel, 90 miles from Ipswich.

CHAICHAI. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 30 miles from Deniliquin; Hogg's station.

CHAMPAGNEY ISLAND. An island situated off Camden Sound, N.W. Australia, to the westward of Augustus island.

CHAMPION BAY. Is situated on the W. coast of Australia, in lat. 28° 38' S., in the county of Victoria; it is also called Port Grey.

CHAPMAN. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex. It is a branch of the river Blackwood.

CHAPPELL ISLAND. A cluster of islands situated in Bass's Straits, to the N.W. of Cape Barren island, and to the S.W. of Flinders or Great island.

CHARLES. Is situated in the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CHARON. In the district of Western Port, A.F., at the junction of the Campaspe and Murray rivers; Matthew and Betts's station.

CHATHAM. A township of N.S.W., on the Manning river, in the county of Macquarie, about twelve miles from the entrance.

CHATON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of King, at the head of Gundaroo creek.

CHATSWORTH. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Auburn, and county of Somerset; is bounded on the N. by the parish of Hill, on the S. by the parish of Milton, and on the E. by the parish of Eldon.

CHERRY TREE HILL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated on a range in the county of Roxburgh, which divides the waters of the Turon river from those of the Colo.

CHESTERFIELD. A parish of Tasmania; bounded on the W. by the parish of Avoca, on the S. by the parish of St. Paul's, on the E. by the parish of Fingal, and on the N. by the S. Esk river. It is in the hundred of Chesterfield, and county of Cornwall.

CHESTERFIELD. A hundred of Tasmania, which comprises the parishes of St. Paul's, Chesterfield, Castle Cary, and Brooms-grove; it is situated in the county of Cornwall, and is bounded on the S. by the hundreds of Avoca and Eastbourne, on the W. by the hundred of Avoca, and on the E. by the hundreds of Fingal and Everreech. It is in the county of Cornwall.

CHETWONGA. In the district of Portland, A.F.; R. Kerr's station.

CHETWYND RIVER. In the district of Portland bay, A.F. On this stream is the station of Mr. Burke.

CHEVIOT HILLS. In the district of Goulburn, A.F.

CHICHESTER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; it flows into the Williams river.

CHICHESTER. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lincoln, and county of Somerset; is bounded on the N. by the river Macquarie and S. Esk rivers, S. by Bramber, and E. by Eskdale.

CHILDOWLAH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; Sinclair's station.

CHINGAH HILLS. Are situated in the county of Beaufort, W.A.

CHIPPENDALE. Is a portion of the City of Sydney, in the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. It contains 416 inhabitants, viz., 219 males, and 197 females, and comprises 96 houses.

CHIPPING. Is situated in the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CHISWICK. Near Ross, Tasmania; the residence of B. Horne.

CHOCOLYN. In the district of Portland bay, A.F., on Lake Timboon.

CHOY PONDS. District of Willunga, S.A.

CHRISTMAS HILLS. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; J. Stephenson's station.

CHUDLEIGH. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Westmoreland, comprising the parishes of Woodbridge and Archer; and is bounded on the N. by Lobster river, and on the E. by the Meander river.

CHURCH HILL. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., between the Cookbundoon river and Myrtle creek.

CHURCHILL ISLAND. See FRENCH ISLAND.

CIRCUIT FLAT. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., 72 miles from Sydney.

CIRCULAR HEAD. Is a singular cliffy mass of trappean rock, situated on the northern coast of Tasmania, rising abruptly from the water, till its flattened crest reaches an elevation of 490 feet. This projection stands on the eastern side of a small peninsula, situated between Cape Grim and Rocky Cape. This is a post office station, and is distant from Launceston 160 miles.

CLACKS ISLAND. Is a high rock on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $14^{\circ} 4' 45''$, and long. $144^{\circ} 11' 45''$.

CLAIRVAULT. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; Dickson's station.

CLAIRVILLE. (Or PUNCHBOWL); the property of Sir Alfred Stephen, situated in the parishes of St. George and Banks Town, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about nine miles from Sydney. It is situated in a sort of basin, surrounded by gently rising ground; hence the name of Punchbowl.

CLAN FEARGUS. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CLANRICARDE. A parish in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.; bounded S. by Denman, W. by Ellis, and E. by the river Hunter.

CLANVILLE. Is in the parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about seven miles from St. Leonard's.

CLARENCE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bellerive, and county of Monmouth; is bounded on the N. by the parish of Cambridge, W. by the river Derwent, S. by Ralph's bay, and E. by Frederick bay.

CLARENCE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, near the river Lett.

CLARENCE. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Perth.

CLARENCE. A large river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river. It is navigable for vessels for upwards of 80 miles; it rises in the dividing range near Benlomond, and flows through the district of Clarence, and empties itself into the Pacific ocean, near to Shoal bay. Drayton is the chief place on this river.

CLARENCE RIVER. A squatting district of N.S.W.; is bounded on the S. by the ranges which form the basin of the Clarence river on the S. side of that river; on the W. by the New England district, the boundary being a line N. by compass from Werrikimbee

mountain, which is at the head of the Hastings river ; on the N. by the ranges forming the basin of the Brisbane and the Logan, on the S. side of those rivers ; and on the E. by the sea coast. It contains 1225 inhabitants, viz., 869 males, and 356 females. The number of houses is 72. The stock of the district comprises 1340 horses, 34,942 head of horned cattle, 540 pigs, and 179,561 sheep. It is watered by the Boyd, Clarence, Tweed, Richmond, Brunswick, Logan, Teviot, and Albert rivers, and by Urara, Myrtle, Ironstone, Deep, Reynolds, and Yarrill creeks. The principal mountains are, Mount Warning, which is 3300 feet high ; Mount Lindsay, 5700 feet ; Hughes' Peak, Wohman Peak, Coke Head, King William's Mount, Mount Ballow, and Mount Barney. Cassino, on the Richmond river, is the chief place. Drayton is situated on the Clarence river.

CLARENCE TOWN. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, on the William's river. It contains 93 inhabitants, and enumerates 18 houses.

CLAREMONT. Is situated in the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Penrith. It is the residence of R. Dulhunty.

CLAREMONT. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CLAREMONT. A parish in the hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. by the centre of the western road from the centre of the S. creek bridge to the centre of the junction of the above mentioned road with the northern road from the Cowpastures to Richmond ; on the W. by the centre of the northern road to the southern boundary line of M. Henderson's 500 acres ; on the S. by a line bearing E. from the centre of the northern road to the centre of the road from that road to the Cowpasture old road, being part of the southern boundary of M. Henderson's 500 acres, and by the centre of the road from the northern road to the Cowpasture old road to the centre of the bridge over the South creek ; on the E. by the S. creek to the centre of the S. creek bridge on the western road. It contains 48 houses, and 273 inhabitants.

CLAREMONT ISLES. Consist of five small islets on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $13^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $143^{\circ} 36' 20''$. They are of coral formation, and are covered with small brushwood.

CLARENDON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst ; bounded W. by Panuara creek ; S. by Carlton ; and E. by Cadian-gullong creek.

CLARENDON. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, 108 miles from Hobarton ; it is a mile or two off the direct route from Hobarton to Launceston, and is situated on the left bank of the South Esk, in a valley 60 miles long by 20 miles wide ; distant from Launceston 17 miles.

CLARENDON. In the parish of St. Matthew, hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CLARENDON. Near Evandale, Tasmania ; the residence of J. Cox.

CLAREVILLE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CLAUDE. A river of N.A., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell,

and named by him in honour of the painter of quiet pastoral scenery. It is a branch of the river Salvator.

CLAY MOUNT. In the county of Normanby, A.F., between the rivers Surry and Fitz Roy.

CLEAR. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Roxburgh. It flows into the Winburndale river.

CLERK. (Or **RITCHIE**); are shoals situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, to the northward of the Trial rocks.

CLERKNESS. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; E. G. Clerk's station.

CLEVEDON. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., near Gresford. It is the residence of A. E. Way.

CLEVELAND. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Somerset, parish of Cleveland, 32 miles from Launceston.

CLEVELAND. A parish situated in the hundred of Epping, in the county of Somerset, Tasmania; it is bounded on the N. by the S. Esk river, on the W. by the parish of Epping, on the S. by the parish of Salisbury.

CLEVELAND BAY. On the N.E. coast of Australia; it commences at a mile and a half to the S. of Cape Cleveland, and extends to the southward for nearly two miles. Over this beach, two or three streams of fresh water communicate with the sea; they take their rise from the hills, and are seldom dry.

CLIFTON. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on one of the heads of the river Severn, situated 134 miles from Grafton; the station of S. A. Donaldson.

CLIFTON. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., at Stonequarry; it is the residence of L. M'Alister.

CLIFTON. The station of D. Forbes, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on King's creek.

CLIFTON. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CLINTON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. and W. by Frederick valley, S. by Anson, and E. by Emu swamps.

CLOATES. A point of land in Western Australia, situated between Cape Cuvier and N.W. cape, in lat. 22° 30' S.

CLONBINANE. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on a branch of Mollison's creek, 10 miles from Kilmore; W. Heffernan's station.

CLONLEA. District of Gawler, S.A.

CLUNY. Near Bothwell, Tasmania; the residence of A. Macpherson.

CLUNIE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river, at the head of one of the northern branches of the Clarence river.

CLYDE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it rises near the mountain called Pigeon-house, and flows into the M'Leay river, at Bateman's bay.

CLYDE. A district of Tasmania; it is bounded on the W. by crown lands, and on the E. N. and S. by Norfolk plains, Campbell-

town, and Oatlands districts. Its only town is Bothwell, on the Clyde river. This district comprises 1700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres; it consists of a continued succession of hill and dale. It is well watered by the rivers Dee, Ouse, Shannon, Clyde, and Jordan.

CLYDE. A river of Tasmania, a very considerable branch of the river Derwent, and divides the counties of Somerset and Monmouth, from Cumberland. The town of Bothwell stands on its banks.

CLYDESDALE. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the road from Parramatta to Richmond, 36 miles from Sydney, and 4 from Blacktown.

CLYNEVALE. Near Campbelltown, Tasmania; the residence of J. Crear.

CLYWD. A beautiful valley of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, watered by Cox's river. It is 796 feet lower than Mount York. It lies in the valley at the base of Mount York, named by the Governor in 1815, in consequence of the strong resemblance it bore to the vale of that name in North Wales. It extends 6 miles E. and W., and is watered by a small stream called the river Lett, on which stands the town of Hartley.

COAGI. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains; it rises near Nundawar, and flows into the river Nammoy.

COAL. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth; it receives the waters of the Wallaby and Kangaroo rivers, and flows into the harbour of Pitt Water.

COALLE. Is situated in the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

COATE PARK. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

COBADAH. In the district of Liverpool plains; Eaton's station.

COBARGO. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Bega river, 75 miles from Twofold Bay; the station of G. Imlay.

COBBITTY. On the Nepean river, in the parish of Cook, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 37 miles from Sydney.

COBBITTY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; on this stream is the station of D. Capel, called Piedmont, situated 60 miles from Tamworth.

COBLA. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., near Tamworth, on the Peel river.

COBRA. On the river Erskine, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

COBRAURIGA. The station of W. O. Raymond, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 20 miles from Montefiores.

COCKABUTTA. Is situated on the river Talbragar, N.S.W., in the county of Bligh.

COCKATOO FLAT. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; the station of N. Smith.

COCKATOO HILL. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., 168 miles from Sydney, between Morumbateman creek and the Yass river.

COCKATOO VALLEY. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

COCKBURN. A mountain of Australia, situated at the head of a large inlet of Cambridge gulf, in long. 128° E.

COCKBURN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains; it is a branch of the river Peel, which empties its waters into the Peel river, near Tamworth.

COCKBURN ISLES. Are situated off the N.E. coast of Australia.

COCKBURN SOUND. Is situated in the county of Murray, W.A., 7 miles from the town of Freemantle; it is formed by Garden Island and the main land.

COCKLE CREEK. A stream of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland; it flows into Lake Macquarie.

COCKLE ISLANDS. Are situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, between Camden sound and Collier bay.

COCKRABELL. Is situated on the eastern bank of the Krui river, in the county of Brisbane, near the town of Ailsa, N.S.W.

COCOMINGLE. The station of W. Bolter is situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the river Lachlan, 75 miles from Yass.

COCOROC. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Mambourin, E. by the Werribee river and the waters of Port Phillip harbour, S. by those waters, and W. by Bulban.

CODAGOT. A high hill situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., near the Williams river.

COGELIGO. The station of Francis Oakes, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

COGGAN. Is situated on a creek in the county of Phillip, N.S.W., which empties itself into the river Goulburn, between Bylong and Wolar creeks.

COGHILL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Sandy creek, 180 miles from Murrurundi; Wright's station.

CÓGO. In the district of New England, N.S.W. It is the station of A. Nivison.

COGOON. A river of N.A., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell; it falls into the river Balonne, at its junction with the Maranoa.

COKE HEAD. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence river.

COLAC. The station of B. Boyd, in the district of Portland, A.F., on lake Colac, 60 miles from Geelong.

COLAC. A lake of A.F., situated in the district of Portland bay. It is the principal of a number of lakes, chiefly salt, in the neighbourhood of the huge Carangymite. The counties in which these are situated is of the most beautiful and fertile description: the scenery enchanting in its variety, and the herbage both nutritious and abundant; Calvert, Hoyle, Murray, Fyans, and Boyd have stations here.

COLAH. See NORTH AND SOUTH COLAH.

COLBORNE. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Georgiana; it flows into the Abercrombie river, about 130 miles from Sydney.

COLDSTREAM. A river of N.S.W., situate in the district of Clarence river.

COLDSTREAM. A river of Tasmania; a branch of the river Huskisson.

COLE. A mountain of A.F.; it is situated at the south-eastern extreme of the district of Wimmera. The rivers Wimmera, Avoca, Fiery creek, Hopkin's river, and Taylor's river, all take their rise from this mountain.

COLE. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. by Victoria and Malmesbury, E. by Grantham, S. by Galbraith, and W. by Torrens.

COLEMBARAWANG. The station of W. C. Wentworth, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Martheregeii creek.

COLE'S ISLANDS. On the N.E. coast of Australia. They consist of four small bushy islets, from a quarter to half a mile in extent; situate from 4 to 6 miles N.E. from Point Murdock.

COLIBAN. A river of A.F., in the district of Western Port; it is a branch of the Campaspe river. Messrs. Clowes, Mollison, Orr, and Brodie have stations on it.

COLINTON. Is situate in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the Brisbane river, 90 miles from Ipswich. It is the station of J. and R. Belfour.

COLLIER. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington. The town of Waterloo is built along the banks of this river.

COLLIER BAY. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Camden Sound and King's Sound; it is 20 miles wide at its entrance. In this bay the tide rises about 36 feet. The cause of this great rise of tide in the head of Collier bay may be attributed to there being no escape for the vast body of water flowing into it.

COLLINGALLY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Brewer's station.

COLLINGELLI. The station of James Bishop, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

COLLINGWOOD. Is situated near the town of Gunning, in the county of King, N.S.W.

COLLINGWOOD. In the county of Bourke, A.F., on the Yarra Yarra river, near the town of Melbourne.

COLLINGWOOD. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., in the parish of St. Luke and hundred of Liverpool; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Liverpool, on the Campbelltown road. The estate of S. D. Gordon.

COLLISON. District of Adelaide, S.A.

COLLITT'S INN. Is situated at the foot of Mount York, on the Bathurst road, in the county of Cook, N.S.W., 81 miles from Sydney.

COLLYBUE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N. S. W. Graver's station.

COLLYBLUE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., at Liverpool Plains. It is the station of George Wyndham.

COLLY CREEK. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of J. M'Millan.

COLLYMUNGLE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. Greenaway's station.

COLYTON. On the Western Road, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., between Parramatta and Penrith.

COLLYWARRY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. The station of J. Cape.

COLO. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, on the Colo river.

COLO. A river of N.S.W. It rises near Tayan Pic, in the county of Roxburgh, and dividing the counties of Hunter and Cook, it discharges its waters into the river Nepean. It is also known as the second branch of the river Hawkesbury.

COLONG. A mountain of N.S.W., near the source of Jouriland creek, which joins the Wollondilly river, near Beloon, in Burragorang, county of Westmoreland. It is a square-topped mountain, and visible from Sydney Light House; distant 80 miles.

COLVILLE. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. by Byng, S. by Graham, E. by Victoria, and W. by Shadforth.

COMBALA. The station of Wilson and Jones, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

COMET. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, on the 29th December, 1844, and so named by him from his having seen the comet whilst travelling along its banks. It lies in about lat. 24° 20' S. It is badly supplied with water.

COMO COMO. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., Pringle's station.

CONADILLY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains. It rises on the Liverpool range, and flows into the river Peel, at Mulluba Plains.

CONAMBIL. The station of J. Walker, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CONARALUNGA. District of Willunga, S.A.

CONCHIPMOLONG. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Mulwaree Ponds, about 10 miles from Goulburn.

CONCORD. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Concord, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on one of the arms of the Parramatta river.

CONCORD. A parish in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Port Jackson, from Iron Cove to Hacking's Creek; on the W. by Hacking's Creek to the centre of Haslam's bridge on the Parramatta road, by the centre of the Parramatta road by a line from the centre of that road bearing S. 18° W., to the N. corner of the Glebe land of 450 acres, and by the western boundaries of that Glebe to the head of Cook's river; on the S. by Cook's river to the S.E. corner of Simeon Lord's 800 acres, by the eastern boundary of that land to the Liverpool road, by a line in continuation of that eastern boundary to the centre of the said road, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Parramatta road, and by the centre of the Parramatta road to the centre of Long Cove bridge; on the E. by Long Cove and Iron Cove to Iron Cove bridge, and thence by Iron Cove to Port Jackson. It contains 216 houses, and a population of 1172.

CONCORD. One of the original districts of the county of Cum-

berland, N.S.W. ; is bounded on the S. side by the Sydney road between Iron Cove and Hacking's Creek, on the W. side by Hacking's Creek, on the N. side by the Parramatta river, and on the E. side by Iron Cove Creek.

CONCORD LAND. (Or **LAND OF ENDRACHT**) ; comprises all that portion of the W. coast of Australia lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the parallel of 28° S. It was discovered in 1616, and named from the name of the ship by which the discovery was made.

CONDAMINE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs, a branch of the river Darling.

CONDAM LAKE. In the county of Normanby, A.F. Here are the stations of G. Coghill.

CONDOOBLIN. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 120 miles from Bathurst. It is the station of Benjamin Boyd.

CONDURGO. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on Duck Creek.

CONEWARRE. A lake of A.F., in the county of Grant, into which the river Barwon flows.

CONGINARRAH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 5 miles from Albury. Cunningham's station.

CONGOLA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, it flows into Kunginong lake.

CONINGHAM. A parish of Tasmania, is situated in the hundred of Bruni, and in the county of Buckingham ; it is bounded on the E. by D'Entrecasteaux channel, and on the N. by the parish of Kingboro.

CONNILLA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., near Gulpha Creek, 16 miles from Deniliquin, the station of M'Laurine and Son.

CONNIMBLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., Blackwood's station.

CONOBOLAS. A mountain of N.S.W., dividing the county of Bathurst from the district of Wellington. It is 4461 feet high, and is situated 12 miles from Buree.

CONOMODINE. A creek of N.S.W., situate in the district of Wellington. On this stream is the station of Thomas Icely.

CONORABAL. In the Western Port district, A.F. C. F. Sparkman's station.

CONSTANCE. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

CONSTANTIA. District of Adelaide, S.A.

COOBABULGO. A creek situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., it flows into the Munmurra Creek.

COODRADIGBEE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the Murrumbidgee district ; it is a branch of the Murrumbidgee river.

COOGEE. A seaport town, is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., hundred of Sydney and parish of Alexandria, on the S. Pacific Ocean ; it is about 4 miles distant from Sydney, and is situated on a fine sandy bay of that name, of about a half a mile in length, where all the shells and marine productions peculiar to Australia may

be found, viz:—the *heliotis Australis*, *heliotis imperforatu*, (very scarce), the beautiful *helix amarantha*, purple *Zoophrytes*, the seahorse, live sea eggs, sponges, corals, &c.

COOK. A county of N.S.W.; is bounded on the north-east by the Colo river; on the west by Cook's creek to its source in the dividing range, by that range to the Honeysuckle Hill, thence by Solitary creek to its junction with Antonio's creek at the boundary of Westmoreland; on the south by two small creeks from the dividing range in a direction due east from the aforesaid junction to Cox's river one mile south of the new road; on the south by Cox's river; and on the east by the Warragamba, Nepean, and Hawkesbury to the junction of the Colo as aforesaid. It is 60 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and contains 1,065,600 acres. Cook's county is among the Blue Mountains, west of Cumberland; the soil is hard and rocky, yet there are several fertile vallies, and a large extent of table land from 2000 to 3000 feet high, abounding with picturesque and romantic views. The Vale of Clywd runs along the foot of Mount York, and extends six miles in a westerly direction: the rich soil below is irrigated by Cox's river, which runs easterly into the Hawkesbury, and by the Fish and Clarence rivers flowing westward into the Macquarie. It contains 3598 inhabitants. The stock of this county is reckoned at 2157 horses, 9095 head of horned cattle, 2719 pigs, and 14,756 sheep. With the county of Hunter, it sends one member to the Legislative Council. It is watered by the rivers Grose, Colo, Cox, Nepean, Hawkesbury, Lett, and Warragamba, and by Wheeny, Merroo, Billong, Currency, Wollinganby, Bowen's, Wolgan, Farmer's, and Cook's creeks. The plains are the Vale of Clywd; and its principle elevations are the Blue Mountains, Honeysuckle Hill, Mounts Walker, Clarence, Victoria, Tomah, King George, and Hay. The towns of the county are Hartley, the capital, situated on the west bank of the river Lett, Emu, Wilberforce, Bowenfels, Rydal and Colo.

COOK. An island of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence River, at the entrance of the river Tweed.

COOKABOI. The station of J. Robinson, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Bora Creek junction, 125 miles from Murrurundi.

COOKAMINGULLA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan; it flows into the Boorowa river.

COOKAPIE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 67 miles from Tamworth; it is the station of Dr. Adams.

COOKARDINIA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; Post and Kane's station.

COOKBUNDOON. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle. It rises on the Cullarin range, and flows into the Wollondilly river, 12 miles from Goulburn Plains.

COOKE. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the south-east side by the Cowpasture road, on the north side by the Bringelly road and Campbell's farm to

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Campbell's creek, by that creek to the Nepean river, and on the south-west side by the Nepean river.

COOKE. A parish in the hundred of Bringelly, county of Cumberland, N. S. W.; bounded on the N. by the centre of the Bringelly road from the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture old road to the centre of the bridge over Bringelly creek, and by Bringelly creek to its confluence with the Nepean river; on the S.W. by the Nepean river to the E. corner of W. Marson's 50 acres; on the S. by a line bearing N. 25° W. to the centre of the Cobbitty road, the said line being part of the N.E. boundary of W. Marson's 50 acres, and thence by the centre of the Cobbitty road to the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture old road, on the S.E. by the centre of the Cowpasture old road to the centre of its junction with the Bringelly road. It contains 123 houses, and 657 inhabitants.

COOKOPIE. A pond near the head of a small run of water, arising in hills behind Pagormungar, a trap hill in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., at the head of the Bogan river.

COOKS. A creek of N.S.W. It divides the counties of Roxburgh and Cook, and flows into the Colo river near Capertee.

COOK'S RIVER. In the county of Cumberland, N.W.S., dividing the parishes of Petersham and St. George, about 6 miles from Sydney. It falls into Botany Bay.

COOKVILLE. A town of Tasmania, situated in the island of Bruni, in the parish of Bruni, hundred of Bruni, and county of Buckingham, on the southern shores of Adventure bay.

COOKWALL. In the county of Georgiana, N.S.W., on the Abercrombie river, 40 miles from Goulburn, It is the estate of Sir T. L. Mitchell.

COOLABARABYAN. The station of J. Western, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

COOLABURRAGUNDY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bligh. It is a branch of the Talbragar river, 206 miles from Sydney.

COOLAMATONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 25 miles from Twofold Bay; it is the station of T. V. Bloomfield.

COOLEE. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 100 miles from Wellington; it is the station of Benjamin Boyd.

COOLEMAN. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; Atkinson's station.

COOLENUGDONG. In the district of Menaroo, N. S. W.; Wallace and Ryrie's station.

COOLMUNDA. The station of T. Collins, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

COOLOO. Is situated in the parish of Cabramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Kemp's creek, 10 miles from Liverpool. The estate of R. Driver.

COOLLOOMGATTA. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Shoalhaven river, 100 miles from Sydney.

COOMA. The station of John Lambie, situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 75 miles from Queanbeyan. Petty Sessions are held here.

COOMA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; Doyle's station.

COOMBING. Is situated on Coombing creek, in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., 155 miles from Sydney.

COOMBING. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst. It falls into the Belubula river.

COOMBURIE. Is situated at Mulluba plains, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

COOMER. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 124 miles from Goulburn; Kirwan's station.

COOMER. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 30 miles from Queanbeyan; it is the station of W. Bradley.

COOMER. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Menaroo. On this stream is the station of Walter Turner.

COOMYS. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan. On this stream is the station of the Messrs. Pring.

COOPER. A mountain of S.A., situated in lat. 33° S., and long. 134° 55' E.

COOPLACOMPA. The station of W. Deane, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

COORABERRIMA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Yeoyeo creek, 100 miles from Yass; the station of James White.

COORGURDEROY. A number of ponds, situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., at the head of the river Bogan.

COOTERALANTRA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; Rylie's station.

COOYAL. Is situated on Cooyal creek, in the county of Phillip, N.S.W.; it is distant from Sydney 171 miles.

COPABELLA. A creek of N.S.W. in the district of Murrumbidgee. On this stream is James Robinson's station.

COPENHAGEN. On the Windsor road, in the parish of Nelson, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 30 miles from Sydney.

COPE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of New England; Mr. Hughes has a station here.

COPMANHURST. Is situated in the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 25 miles from Grafton.

COPPERBELLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 25 miles from Yass; it is the station of C. O'Brien.

COPPYMURRUMBILLAH. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river; it is the station of John Browne.

CORADGERY. The station of Bray and Palmer, situate in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

CORAH. The station of John Jude, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CORDEAUX. A mountain of N.S.W., situate in the district of Clarence river.

CORDEAUX. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden. It flows into the river Nepean at Bargo.

CORHANWARRABUL. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the borders of the county of Bourke, about 20 miles from Melbourne; J. Clow's station.

CORICUDGY. A mountain of N.S.W., from whence the Cudgegong river takes its rise.

CORINDA. Is situated at Patrick's Plains, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near Jerry's town; the residence of A. Bell.

CORINGA. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Waunon river; G. P. Ball's station.

CORIO HARBOUR. Is situated at the head of a deep inlet midway on the western shore of Port Phillip harbour. The south point of it is named Point Henry, from which a long spit extends, leaving it impossible for a large vessel to enter the harbour.

CORKIBITOO. The station of James Devlin, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the river Murrumbidgee, 80 miles from Gundagai.

CORMISTON. West Tamar, near Launceston, Tasmania, the residence of A. Thomson.

CORNELIA. A parish in the hundred of Hardinge, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. and W. by the Hawkesbury river from the creek near the S.E. corner of Solomon Wiseman's 50 acres to the gully at W. Johnson's 60 acres, on the S. by the above mentioned gully to its head, and by a line thence bearing E. to the centre of the Maroota road, on the E. by the centre of the Maroota road, and a line thence bearing N. to the head of the creek running into the Hawkesbury river near the S. E. corner of Solomon Wiseman's 50 acres, and by that creek to the said river. It contains 53 houses and 286 inhabitants.

CORNELLA CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., to the eastward of the Campaspe river. Messrs. O'Dea, Keith, Hamilton, Curr, and C. Cowper have stations here.

CORNER INLET. Is situated in A.F. This large sheet of water has a bar extending off 6 miles from the entrance, on which, at low water, there is water for vessels drawing 16 or 18 feet. A group of islets called Direction Isles lie a few miles outside the bar. Over the north shore of Corner Inlet is a woody range, the summit of which reaches 2110 feet, and is called Mount Fatigue.

CORNEY POINT. The southernmost point of Hardwicke Bay, Yorkes Peninsula, S.A.

CORNWALLIS. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Cornwallis, hundred of Cornwallis, and county of Somerset.

CORNWALL. A county of Tasmania. It is bounded on the N. by the county of Dorset, from St. Helen's point on the eastern coast to the head of the N. Esk river by a line bearing due W., and by the river N. Esk to its junction with the S. Esk river; on the W. and part of the S. by the S. Esk river, dividing it from the counties of Westmoreland, Somerset, and Glamorgan, to its junction with the St. Paul's river to its head, and then a due east line to the ocean, and on the E. by the ocean northward to the point of commence-

ment. It contains 7 hundreds, viz.—Fingal, Evercreech Launceston, Lymington, Avoca, Brentwood, and Chesterfield, and is divided into 25 parishes, viz.—Launceston, Breadalbane, Perth, Evandale, Lymington, Deddington, Beverley, Upland, Avoca, Trefusis, St. Aubin, Malvern, Ashford, Brentwood, St. Pauls, Chesterfield, Castle-cary, Broomsgrove, Fingal, Break-o'-day, Haslemere, Egremont, Woodford, Evercreech, Fonthill. It is watered by the rivers N. Esk, S. Esk, St. Paul's, Benlomond, Nile, and Break-o'-day, and by Lightwood river, Scamander River, George's river, and Buffaloo brook. The towns in the country are Launceston, the capital, situated at the junction of the N. and S. Esk rivers, Perth, Beverly, Fingal, Evercreech, and Saint Helens. The mountains are Benlomond, distant from Hobart Town about 100 miles, and rising 4200 feet, and the Tower.

CORNWALLIS. A district of N.S.W., situated in the parish of St Matthew, near the town of Windsor, on the river Hawkesbury.

CORNWALLIS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Cornwallis, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Gibson, on the S. by the parish of Brisbane, on the W. by the parish of Maxwell, and on the E. by the parish of Durham.

CORNWALLIS. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, comprising the parishes of Peel, E. Grimstead, Durham, and Cornwallis; it is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Ross, on the W. by the hundred of Tunbridge, on the S. by the hundred of Otlands, and on the E. by the county of Glamorgan.

COROMANDRA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan. On this stream is Mount Coughlin, the station of J. Hurley, situated 70 miles from Yass, and 25 from Gundagai.

CORONATION ISLANDS. Are situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, between Prince Frederick harbour and Brunswick bay.

CORORBINGA. A lagoon of N.S.W., in the district of Bligh. Here is a station of W. Lawson.

CORRUMBURRO. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Menaroo, at the foot of which is a swamp from whence the Shoalhaven river takes its rise.

CORRUNDAROO. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near Jerrara creek, 114 miles from Sydney.

CORRUNGALA. Is situated in the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, 20 miles from Kempsey; it is the station of Henry Hill.

CORYVALE. At the confluence of the rivers Allyn and Patterson, in the county of Durham, 142 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

COTA. Is situated at Warwick plains, in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.

COTALMYONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; Thacker and Co.'s station.

COTTAGE. A creek of N.S.W. in the district of Menaroo; on this stream is the station of J. Pendergrast.

COTTAGE FARM. Is situated in the parish of Prospect, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Prospect road, 2 miles from Parramatta. The estate of T. Ryan.

COTTLEWALLY. Near the source of the Wollondilly river, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 151 miles from Sydney.

COTTON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, between the Canoe river and the Logan river.

COTUPA. In the district of Goulburn, A.F.

COUDONE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 108 miles from Goulburn; Flannaghan's station.

COULAHPATAMBAH. See MOUNT CAIRNCROSS.

COULOMBALS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the river Bell.

COULOMB POINT. On the N. W. coast of Australia, the southernmost point of Carnot Bay.

COULSTON. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., near Gresford; the residence of J. Brown.

COULSONS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it flows into the Gummum creek.

COUNTIGANEY. In the district of Menaroo, N. S. W.; the station of Jeremiah Flynn.

COURA. In the district of Menaroo, N. S. W.; J. Kelly's station.

COURABIRAH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N. S. W.; Shaw's station.

COURADIGBY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billibong creek, 40 miles from Albury; J. Terry's station.

COURA ROCKS. The station of H. M. Fulton, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

COVENTRY. Is situated in the parish of Cook, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

COWAN. A parish in the hundred of Dundas, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. E. by the Hawkesbury river from its confluence with Cowan creek to Berowra creek; on the N. by Berowra creek to a branch of that creek near James Bellamy's 50 acres; on the S. by the branch above mentioned to its head in the range dividing the waters of Berowra creek and Cowan creek, by the centre of that range to the head of a small branch of Cowan creek, and by that branch to Cowan creek; on the S. E. by Cowan creek to its confluence with the Hawkesbury river. It contains 7 houses and 20 inhabitants.

COWANDALE. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

COWANDILLA. A town of S.A., in the county of Adelaide.

COWCUMBLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Cowcumbra creek, 60 miles from Yass, and 25 miles from Gundagai. The station of James Fitzpatrick.

COW-DI-KNAVES. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

COWELL. The station of W. Atkins; is situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

COWELONG. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of the Cudgewong creek.

COWMORE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. Robertson's station.

COWPASTURE BRIDGE. Over the river Nepean, on the road to Camden village, in the counties of Cumberland and Camden, 38 miles from Sydney.

COWPASTURES. Are an extensive agricultural and grazing district of N.S.W., situated 40 miles from Sydney, on the great South road, in the counties of Camden and Cumberland, and watered by a river called the Cowpasture river, which, after its junction with the Warragamba, a stream issuing from the Blue Mountains, forms the Nepean. It was discovered during the government of Captain Hunter, in the year 1796, and derived its name from a herd of wild cattle which were found ranging over its untraversed wilds when it was first discovered by civilized man. These cattle were the offspring of 2 bulls and 3 cows of the Cape of Good Hope buffalo breed, which had been landed in the colony by Governor Phillip, but had strayed into the woods during the first week after the formation of Sydney, and could never afterwards be found.

COWPER PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., to the southward of the river Brisbane.

COWRANG. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of the Kurreong creek.

COX. A river of N.S.W. which rises in the county of Cook, and separating the county of Cook from the county of Westmoreland, it joins the Wollondilly at its junction with the Warragamba, and the banks of the river lower down where it is united by the Werriberri is inaccessible for about 4 miles. From the junction of Cox's river to that of Werriberri creek, the direct distance is 5 miles, and from Werriberri creek to the junction of the Nepean, the direct distance is 6 miles.

COX BIGHT. A bay of Tasmania, situated on the S. coast, lying in lat. $43^{\circ} 38' S.$, and long. $146^{\circ} 23' E.$

COXCOMB'S HEAD. See CAPE MISTAKEN.

COXEN'S RANGE. Is a range of mountains in N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt; it lies in lat $22^{\circ} 11' S.$ It is an excellent landmark, and lies to the westward of the river Isaacs.

COYAR. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Moreton Bay.

COYSGAINE'S PONDS. Are situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., in lat $32^{\circ} 44' 29'' S.$, and long. $147^{\circ} 46' 30'' E.$

CRAIG DOROCK. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

CRAIGEE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; C. Lawson's station.

CRAIGEND. In the parish of Alexandria, city of Sydney, at Darlinghurst, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CRAGLIE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CRAMPHORNE. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Beaufort.

CRASDALE. In the county of Normanby, A.F., on a branch of the Wannon, 10 miles from Lewis Inn; J. and G. Coldham's station.

CRAWFORD. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester ; it is a branch of the river Myall.

CRAWFORD RIVER. In the county of Normanby, A.F. ; it falls into the river Glenelg. On its banks are the stations of Munro, M'Donald, Mackenzie, O'Neil, Stillard and M'Donnall, Allan and Cussen.

CRERWA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 94 miles from Goulburn ; the station of W. J. Packer.

CRESCENT HEAD. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., between Korogoro Point and Point Plomer.

CRESSY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Norfolk plains, in the county of Westmoreland ; and is bounded on the W. by the parish of Walker ; N. by Longford ; S. by Western Lake ; and on the E. by Brumby's river.

CRESSY. At Norfolk plains, Tasmania ; the residence of J. D. Toosey.

CRESSBROOK. Is situated in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the Brisbane river, 60 miles from Ipswich ; it is the station of D. C. M'Connell. Petty Sessions are held here.

CRESSFIELD. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., near the town of Scone. It is the residence of S. H. Darby.

CRETA. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, on Black creek, between Maitland and Singleton.

CREWA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. ; the station of Conlan and Ryan.

CREWMORE. District of Willunga, S.A.

CROCODILE ROCK. Is situated in Bass's Straits, in lat. $39^{\circ} 21' 30''$ S., and long. $4^{\circ} 41' 45''$ W. of Sydney. It lies in a line midway between the W. extremity of Curtis and Rodondo islands, nearly 9 miles from each. It is a smooth, round topped granite boulder, just protruding above the surface of the sea.

CROKER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of New England. It was named by Mr. Oxley in honor of the first Secretary of the Admiralty.

CROKERS. (Native name WARRE) ; A range of mountains in N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, between Goobang creek and the river Byrne.

CROOBYAR. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent ; it flows into the sea near Nurrawalle.

CROKHAVEN. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., at the head of Jervis Bay.

CROPPA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains. On this stream is the station of W. Cox.

CROPPIES' POINT. Is situated in the county of Dorset, Tasmania, to the westward of Water House Point.

CROSBIE. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester, bounded north by the river Manning, S. by Fitzroy, and E. by the Australian Agricultural Company's estate.

CROSS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, between Graham's creek and Lockyer's creek.

CROTTY'S PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., on the banks of the Wilson's river.

CROWDY BAY. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., to the northward of the Manning river.

CROWDY HEAD. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., it is the southernmost point of Crowdy bay, in about lat. $31^{\circ} 45' S$.

CROW'S NEST. In the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., the residence of Alexander Berry; it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Billy Blue's point.

CROWTHER. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., the station of Major Stewart.

CRUI. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bligh, a branch of the Crui river.

CRUI. A river of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Bligh and Brisbane, and empties itself into the Goulburn river.

CRUIKSHANKS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie, 229 miles from Sydney.

CRUI PLAINS. Are situated in the counties of Bligh and Brisbane, N.S.W., the Crui river running through them.

CRUMPTONS. An island of N.S.W., situated off the coast of St. Vincent, near Toboree.

CRYAN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Pyong creek, 202 miles from Murrurundi. H. Scott's station.

CUBA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., the station of John Peters.

CUBBADY. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

CUBBAROO. The station of J. Button, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 143 miles from Tamworth.

CUMBOCUMBO. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.; the station of Bagot and Bailey.

CUDDIGAT. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Menaroo. On this stream is the station of James Shanley.

CUDGEE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Cudgee river, 70 miles from Boyd Town; it is the station of Benjamin Boyd.

CUDGEGONG. A river of N.S.W.; it rises on the Coricudgy mountain, and dividing the counties of Roxburgh and Wellington from Phillip and Bligh, it flows into the Macquarie river at Wellington valley.

CUDGEGONG. A creek of N.S.W., dividing the counties of Wellington and Roxburgh, and flows into the Cudgegong river.

CUDGEMY COUNTRY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; here is the station of J. Wood.

CUDGEWONG CREEK. One of the heads of the river Murray, in the district of Murray, A.F. Messrs. Tooth and Shelly have stations here.

CUDLEY CREEK. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CUDMIRRA. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., a few miles to the southward of Sussex haven.

CUENGUA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it flows into Waybong river.

CUERINDIE. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains.

CUGABURGA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Wellington; it flows into the river Bell.

CULBINIBINY CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F.

CULGOA. A river of N. A., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell. He crossed it in long. $148^{\circ} 21' 25''$ E., lat. $28^{\circ} 31' 19''$ S. It is the first branch of the river Balonne, and falls into the river Darling about 30 miles above Fort Bourke.

CULLARIN. A mountain in the dividing range joining the western boundary of Argyle, near the western extremity of the third Breadalbane plain, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 141 miles from Sydney.

CULLATIN. The station of David Bell, in the district of M'Leay, N.S.W.

CULLENBULLEN. Is situated in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., 99 miles from Sydney.

CULLENGULLEN. Is situated at the head of Lambton creek, in the county of King, N.S.W.

CULLENGULLEN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of King, near Mount Narrawa; it flows into the Crookwell river.

CULLENS WOOD. Near St. Paul's plains, Tasmania. The residence of R. B. Legge.

CUMAMOOUD. The station of J. W. Cheeseborough, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CUMBAMURRO. Is situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Juggong and Cunningham creeks, 30 miles from Yass, the station of James Manning.

CUMBERLAND. A county of N.S.W.; is bounded on the north and west by the rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean; on the south-west and west by the Nepean, the Cataract river, and a line bearing east 20 degrees south to Bulli, on the sea coast, which forms the east boundary. This is the metropolitan county of N.S.W., it is an undulating plain, and contains 914,800 acres. It is 63 miles in length, and 38 in breadth, and contains 73,538 inhabitants. It returns five members to the Legislative Council. The most elevated parts of this county are the Seven Hills, the Baulkham Hills, Castle Hills, Pennant Hills, Rooty Hill, and the Cut Hills. From Pennant Hills the view extends to Mount Tomah, in Cook and Jellore, in Camden. The former is distant 45 miles, the latter 60. The principal rivers are the Hawkesbury, which divides Camden, Cook, Hunter, and Northumberland, from Cumberland, flowing into Broken Bay after a course of about 300 miles, receiving the various names of Wollondilly, Warragamba, Nepean, and Hawkesbury,—the Parramatta, George's and Cook's are the other principal ones, and the creeks are Prospect, South, Eastern,

Rope, Bow-Bowring, Bunburrycurran, Cattai, Cabramatta, Woronora, and Port Hacking. This county is divided into 13 hundreds and 56 parishes. The City of Sydney, the capital of the Australian Empire, is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, which is a noble basin 2 miles wide at the entrance, and gradually expanding, stretches 13 miles into the interior. The city stretches along the shores of this harbour in a very majestic manner, the cathedrals, obelisks, and spires of the churches rising finely from the busy scenes of commerce: it is in length about 3 miles, in breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains 38,358 inhabitants. The cathedrals of St. Andrew and St. Mary rising majestically from the highest parts of the city, dignify every view of the metropolis in which they are included. The most eminent public buildings in the metropolis are the Custom House on the Circular Quay, the Treasury, Macquarie-street, the Australian Subscription Library, Bent-street, the Council Chambers and Hospital, Macquarie-street, the Police Office, George-street, the New Gaol and Court House, Darlinghurst, Lyons' Buildings, Hyde Park. The most eminent charitable foundations are the Benevolent Asylum; this and several other institutions are mainly indebted for their origin and preservation to Dr. Bland, M.C., a gentleman of great talents and of unwearied philanthropy,—the Infirmary, and Dispensary, the Sydney College. The best and longest streets of Sydney are George, Pitt, Castlereagh, Elizabeth, Macquarie, Sussex, and Kent-streets. The most eminent squares are the Barrack Square and the Race Course. The stock of this county is reckoned at 11,620 horses, 23,695 head of horned cattle, 8323 pigs, and 7912 sheep. Sydney is the most eminent commercial port in Australasia, and is the metropolis of New South Wales. Parramatta is the county town. The other towns are Liverpool, Windsor, Campbelltown, Penrith, Appin, Narellan, St. Mary's, and Ryde. The most considerable bays and harbours in this county are Port Jackson, (navigable for ships of any burden seven miles above Sydney up the Parramatta River; it forms one of the finest harbours in the world, where the whole of the British navy can securely ride,) Botany Bay, Port Hacking, and Broken Bay.

CUMBERLAND. A county of Tasmania: it is bounded on the N. by a line from Lake Sorell to Lake Wood, dividing it from the county of Somerset by a line from Lake Wood bearing north-westerly to the river Shannon, and by the river Shannon to Great Lake by a line bearing due W. from Great Lake to Lake Fergus, separating it from the county of Westmoreland; on the W. by the river Nive southerly to its junction with the river Derwent, separating it from other parts of the island; on the S. by the river Derwent, dividing it from the county of Buckingham to its junction with the river Clyde; and on the E. by the river Clyde to Lake Crescent, and by Lake Crescent to Lake Sorell. It contains the hundreds of Lawrenny, Ebrington, and Kenmere, and is subdivided into ten parishes, viz., Lawrenny, Guilford, Abergavenny, Amherst, Fortesque, St. Albans, Malmsbury, Rochford, Florentine, and Kenmere. It is watered by the rivers Derwent, Nive, Clyde, Dee, Native Hut, or Kenmere, Ouse, and Shannon. The

lakes of this county are extremely beautiful,—they comprise Lake Sorell, Lake Crescent, Woods Lake, Lake Echo, and Great Lake. The principal towns are Bothwell, its capital, on the Clyde river, Marlboro, and Ebrington. Blue Hill is its most elevated mountain.

CUMBERLAND ISLES. On the N.E. coast of Australia. They extend between the parallels of 20° and $21^{\circ} 6' S.$, and consist generally of elevated rocky islands. They are all abundantly wooded, particularly with pines, which grow to a larger size than at the Percy isles; and were named by Captain Cook in 1770 in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND STRAITS. Are situated between the Wessel islands, N.W. Australia, to the northward of Brown straits.

CUMBEROONA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river; Calder's station.

CUMBLE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.; the station of M. Joseph.

CUMBODERRYDERRY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.; the station of W. and N. Lawson.

CUMBOOGLCUMBA. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 28 miles from Montefiores; it is the station of W. Lawson.

CUMMIN CROSS. District of Adelaide, S.A.

CUNAMRABINIA. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., 70 miles from Bathurst.

CUNNINGHAM. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington. It is a lofty rocky hill, and composed of granite.

CUNNINGHAM. A creek, situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of S. Stinson and S. K. Salting.

CUNNINGHAM. A creek of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, and flows into the Turon river.

CUNNINGHAM'S GAP. On the dividing range dividing the districts of Clarence River from Darling Downs, N.S.W.

CUNNINGHAM PLAINS. Are situate in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., to the N.W. of Boorowa plains.

CUNU. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., the station of P. Ward.

CUP AND SAUCER CREEK. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it flows into Cook's river opposite the Sugar House.

CUPPERCUMBA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Wright's station.

CURBIN. The station of R. Burnett, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CURDIE'S LAGOON. On the sea coast, in the district of Portland Bay, A.F.

CURLEW. A river of W.A., situated to the northward of Cape Locker.

CURLING-GOING-GOING. The station of W. Blackman, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

CURRA. A creek of N.S.W., situate in the district of Wellington. On this stream is the station of Mrs. E. Terry.

CURRA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle; it flows into Budjong creek, 138 miles from Sydney.

CURRABONGLO. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., near the town of Berrima.

CURRABUBLA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billibong creek, 33 miles from Albury; Herriott's station.

CURRABUNGANA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billibong creek, 25 miles from Deniliquin, Brougham's station.

CURRADACBIDGE. See **KURRADUCBIDGE.**

CURRADULLA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle, 129 miles from Sydney; there crossed by the great southern road.

CURRAGARNING. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Ovens river, 5 miles from Clark's Inn, Agnes Reid's station.

CURRAWABBITY. The station of T. Morris, situate in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

CURRAWANG. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan; on this stream is the station of James Roberts, 50 miles from Yass.

CURRAWONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 108 miles from Goulburn; it is the station of Stanton and O'Hare.

CURRENCY. A creek of S.A., in the county of Hindmarsh; it flows into Lake Alexandrina.

CURRIE. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Murray; it flows into Peel's inlet.

CURRINDI. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., Hall's station.

CURINGARAMARINGA. Near Mount Elephant, in the district of Portland Bay, A.F.

CURROCKBILLY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated between the sea coast and the Shoalhaven river, in the same range and north of Buddawang, in the county of St. Vincent, 165 miles from Sydney.

CURRUGURRA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Wellington; it flows into the Macquarie river.

CURRUNGAI. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains.

CURRYFLAT. Is situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., 60 miles from Twofold Bay; it is the station of Andrew Badgery.

CURTIS ISLAND. Is situated in Bass's Straits. It was named by its discoverer, Lieutenant Grant, after Sir Roger Curtis, who commanded at the Cape of Good Hope, from its great resemblance to the Lion's mouth at that Cape. The central position of this island renders it quite a finger post for ships passing through the straits. It has at the south end a summit 1060 feet high, in lat. 39° 28' 20'', long. 4° 33' 45'' W. of Sydney. Towards the N. it slopes away in the form of a shoe, hence it is called "the slipper."

CURTIS PARK. In the parish of Cook, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.,

CURTIS PORT. See **PORT CURTIS.**

CURWADDILLY. On the river Lachlan, N.S.W., situate in lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$ S., and long. $145^{\circ} 30'$ E., near Baird Plains, in the district of Wellington.

CUTANDILLA. A prominent peak on Hay's range, S.A.

CUTABALOO. Is situated near the Castlereagh river, N.S.W., 120 miles from Dabee.

CUTTER'S INN. In the district of Mittagong, on the road to Bong Bong, in the county of Camden, N.S.W., 72 miles from Sydney.

CUTPAWPAW. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by the Mariburnong river; W. by the parishes of Mariburnong, Derrimut, and Troganina; and E. by Hobson's Bay.

CYGNET. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Glamorgan; It is a branch of the Great Swan Port river.

CYNET PORT. See **PORT CYNET.**

CYPRESS PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near the marshes of the Macquarie river.

D

DABEE. Is situated on the Cudgegong river, in the county of Phillip, N.S.W., 182 miles from Sydney.

DAGUILLAR'S RANGE. Is situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

DAHLIA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland. It is the southern boundary of the parish of Eckersley.

DAILLY. District of Adelaide, S.A.

DALE. A mountain of W.A. It is situated at the N.E. angle of the county of Murray.

DALE. A river of W.A., a branch of the river Avon. It rises in the county of Grantham, and joins the Avon at the town of Beverley.

DALKEITH. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bligh; it contains 11 houses and 49 inhabitants.

DALRYMPLE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs. It is a branch of the Condamine river.

DALRYMPLE PORT. See **PORT DALRYMPLE.**

DALWOOD. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near the town of Maitland. It is the residence of George Wyndham.

DAMBELING. A large salt water lake, in W.A., situated about 100 miles S.S.E. from the town of Beverley; it is about 15 miles long, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad.

DANANBILLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; the station of Major Stewart.

DANDALUP. A river of W.A. It is situated in the county of Murray, and flows into the river Murray.

DANDELONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 30 miles from Queanbeyan; W. Bradley's station.

DANDINGALONG. In the district of M'Leay, N.S.W., on Dungee creek, 10 miles from Kempsey; Magnus M'Leod's station.

DANDONGETTY. In the district of Murray; W. Campion's station.

DANDRIE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; James Evan's station.

DANGELLO. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan. On this stream is the station of Darby Murray.

DANGER POINT. The northernmost point of the river Tweed, N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river.

DANO RANGE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Mooki river, 43 miles from Murrurundi; it is the station of S. Clift.

DAPTO. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, at Illawarra, situated on the road leading from Wollongong to Kiama, about 10 miles from the former, on the banks of Mullet creek.

DAQUILAR. See GALLEMANAT.

DARBYLARA. Is situated at the junction of the Tumut and Murrumbidgee rivers, N.S.W.; it is the station of Mr. De Salis.

DAREBIN CREEK. In the county of Bourke, A.F.; it falls into the Yarra river.

DARLEY. District of Adelaide, S.A.

DARLING. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of King, between the Lachlan and Boroowa rivers.

DARLING. A river of N.S.W., called by the Natives CALLEWATTA and WATTA. It is supposed to be formed by the junction of numerous streams in the interior, and to the westward and northward of Moreton Bay, draining a tract of country lying to the northward of the 27th degree of S. latitude, and which, pursuing a southerly course, is conjectured to be the same river which unites its waters with those of the Murrumbidgee and Murray, and finally disemboguing into Lake Alexandrina at Encounter Bay, on the southern coast. It was discovered by Captain Sturt in 1829, and traced for 40 miles through a level country to the S.W. as far as 30° 16' S. lat., and long. 144° 50' E., the breadth being about 60 yards, and its boundary banks 30 to 40 feet in height. In a course of 300 miles the Darling river does not receive a single river or chain of ponds from either side.

DARLING. A mountainous range of W. A. This range rises in the county of Perth, and runs southerly through the counties of Murray, Wellington, Nelson, and Lanark, to Point D'Entrecasteaux. Mount William is its highest elevation, 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

DARLING DOWNS. Are situate in the district of Darling Downs, between Gap creek and Dalrymple creek.

DARLING DOWNS. A squatting district of N.S.W. It is bounded on the S. by a line extending due W. so as to intersect the top of Mount Gerard, which is near the head of the N. branch of the Clarence river, and dividing this from the New England district; on the E. by the range dividing the eastern and western waters separating this from the Clarence River district and from the county of Stanley;

and on the N. and W. the boundaries are indefinite. It contains 658 inhabitants, viz., 552 males and 106 females, the number of houses is 45. The stock of this district comprises 577 horses 20,055 head of horned cattle, 40 pigs, and 317,958 sheep. The rivers and streams watering this district are the rivers Condamine, Glen, Dumaresque, Boyne, Macintyre, Dry and Rocky, Muddy, Brush, Myall, Oaky, Elliott's, King's, Dalrymple's, Gap, Swan, Canal (or Hannah's), and Ann's creeks. The plains are Darling Downs, Canning Downs, Cecil Plains, Peel Plains, and Waterloo Plains. The mountains are Mount Parker, Macleay's Range, Herrie's Range, Mounts Sturt, Mitchell, Logan, and Hay Peak.

DARLINGHURST. Is the eastern extreme of the city of Sydney, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

DARLING POINT. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the new South Head road, about 3 miles from the city of Sydney.

DARLINGTON. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the N. bank of the river Hunter.

DARLINGTON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham, bounded on the W. by Auckland, S. by the river Hunter, and E. by Sedgfield.

DARLOT'S CREEK. In the county of Normanby, A.F. ; it is a branch of the Fitzroy river. On its banks are the stations of Jamieson, Learmouth, Ewart, and Claridge.

DARONBALGIE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., the station of T. Arkell.

DAROON. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W. ; it is the station of Francis Forbes.

DARRAWIL. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F., bounded on the W. and S. by the Moorabool river, and on the E. by a branch.

DARTBROOK. A stream of water rising on the Liverpool range near Mount Towarra, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., it runs through the county and flows into the river Hunter.

DATCHET. A part of Balmain estate. See **BALMAIN**.

DAUBENY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 10' S.$, and long. $142^{\circ} 30' E.$ It is the northernmost point of Scrope's range.

DAVEY PORT. See **PORT DAVEY**.

DAVIDSON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the Yamerinna creek.

DAVY PLAINS. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W. Here is a station belonging to W. Lawson.

DAWSON. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt on his journey to Port Essington ; it lies in lat. $26^{\circ} 4' S.$

DAWSONS. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie, 234 miles from Sydney.

DAWSON. An island of N. S. W., situated off the coast of St. Vincent, about 2 miles to the southward of O'Hare's island.

DECOY PONDS. In the district of Western Port, A.F. near the Goulburn river.

DEDDINGTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lymington, and county of Cornwall; it is bounded on the N. by the river Nile; on the S. by the S. Esk river; and on the E. by the parish of Beverley.

DEE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cumberland; it is a branch of the river Derwent.

DEEP CREEK. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W. Here is a station of Robertson and Mitchell.

DEEP CREEK. In the county of Bourke, A.F. On this stream are the stations of Piper, Main, Cain, Steele, Clarke, and Brodie.

DEEP CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., a branch of the Loddon river. Messrs. Cameron, Bricknall, Simpson, Birch, and Langdon, have stations here.

DEEP WATER. In the district of New England, N.S.W. It is the station of Messrs. C. and A. Windeyer.

DEGRANDO. A cape of Tasmania. It is the most northerly point of Schoutens island, and opposite to Freycinct peninsula.

DEIGHTON. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., near Lake King; T. Blackburn's station.

DEIGHTON. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the M'Arthur river; D. Jones's station.

DELATITE. A river of A.F., district of Murray, a branch of the Goulburn river. Messrs. Wardrop and Clarke, Chenery and Goodman, Rowe, Griffin and Sergeantson, have stations on this stream.

DELEGAT. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 74 miles from Boyd town; R. Campbell's station.

DELON. In the district of Gipp's Land, A.F., on Merriman's creek, 30 miles from Alberton; J. Scott's station.

DELORAINÉ. District of Gawler, S.A.

DELORAINÉ. A town of Tasmania, in the counties of Devon and Westmoreland, on the Meander river, 32 miles from Launceston.

DELORAINÉ. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Westmoreland, and comprising the parishes of Exton and Calstock; it is bounded on the N. by the Meander river; on the W. by the Meander; and on the E. by the Quamby river.

DELUNGARA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; Hall's station.

DEMONDRIL. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan. On this stream is the station of Messrs. Manning and Wise, situate 55 miles from Yass.

DEMPSEY. An island in Port Hunter, N.S.W., situated between Ash Island and Moscheto Island.

DEMUNDERING. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Booth's station.

DENBIGH. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

DENBIGH. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of

Denbigh, in the hundred of Auburn, and county of Somerset, on the Lake river.

DENBIGH. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Auburn, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by Tierney, E. by Hill, and W. by the Lake river.

DENHAM COURT. In the parish of Minto, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situate $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Sydney, on the road to Campbelltown. There is an extensive view from the house over the valley of Bunburycurran across dense masses of forest, only broken by the innumerable ravines of Port Hacking and Illawarra; it is the residence of T. V. Bloomfield.

DENILQUIN. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Edward river, 130 miles from Seymour. B. Boyd has a station here. Petty Sessions are held here.

DENMAN. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it is bounded on the N. by Clanricarde, W. by the Goulburn river, and E. by the river Hunter.

DENMARK. A river of W.A.; it rises near Mount Lindesay, in the county of Sterling, and falls into Wilson's Inlet.

DENNIS DOG KENNEL. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near the great N. road, about 78 miles from Sydney; a spot where there is good grass and plenty of water.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Kent; it flows into Recherche Bay.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX. A parish of Tasmania, in Bruni Island, in the hundred of Bruni, and county of Buckingham; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Bruni, on the W. by D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and on the E. by Storm Bay.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX CHANNEL. Lies between the main land of Tasmania and Bruni Island, in the county of Buckingham.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX POINT. Is situated in the county of Lanark, W.A.

DEPUCH. Is the centre of a string of islands on the N.W. coast of Australia, which bear the name of Forestier's Group; it is the largest of the group, being about 8 miles in circumference, and reaching an elevation of 514 feet.

DERELL. In the district of Portland, A.F., at the head of some of the branches of the Woody Yaloak river, J. Kimbee's station.

DERIDGERE. Is situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., on the N. bank of the Goulburn river.

DERRADERRA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. William Cox's station.

DERRIGA. A small stream in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; it runs into the Myall.

DERRIMUT. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke, bounded W. by Kororoit and Pwxneitjork, S. by Truganina, and N. by Kororoit creek.

DERINGULLEN. A creek of N.S.W., separating the county of King from the district of Lachlan; it lies at the foot of Mount Bowning.

DEUA. A river of N.S.W. It rises in the Menaroo district, and skirting the southern boundaries of the county of St. Vincent, it falls into the Moruya river.

DEURA. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 50 miles from Grafton.

DEUTCAM. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by Truganina and Tarneit; W. by the Werribee river; and S. and by the harbour of Port Phillip.

DEVON. A county of Tasmania, comprising the hundreds of Ilfracombe, Wycombe, and Stanley, and the parishes of St. Michaels, Stanley, Wells, Ecclestone, Bridgenorth, Selborne, Wycombe, Malling, Medhurst, Phillip, Norton, and Stockport. It is bounded on the N. by the Bass's Straits; on the E. by the Tamar and S. Esk rivers; on the S. by the river Western, or Meander, and Mersey river. It is watered by the rivers Tamar, Meander, Mersey, Rubicon, Lobster, Brandy, Minnow, Dasher, Forth, Dove, Iris, Medway, Blythe, and Emu. The mountains are Asbeston Hills, Black, Sugar Loaf, Simridge, Goy, Roland Mountain, Claude, and the Dial Mountains. The towns are Exeter, York, and Ilfracombe. The ports in the county are Port Dalrymple, Port Sorell, Port Frederick, and Emu bay. The principal point is Point Flinders.

DEVON BANK. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

DEVONPORT. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 5 miles from Grafton; it is the station of W. Yabsley.

DEVERNAY. In the district of Willunga, S.A.

DEVIL'S BOTTOM. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the road leading from the Great South road to the Wollondilly and Goulburn plains, about 90 miles from Sydney.

DEVIL'S TOWER. A rock, situated in Bass's Straits, in lat. 39° 25' 30" S., long. 146° 42' 45" E.

DE WITTS' ISLANDS. (Or **MAATSUYKERS**); are islands situated off Cox bight, on the southern coast of Tasmania, about 20 miles to the eastward of S.W. head.

DE WITTS LAND. Comprises all that portion of the W. coast of Australia, lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the parallel of 15° S. It was discovered in 1628, on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, and from the name of the Commodore who commanded the squadron, was styled De Witts Land.

DHOIROU. The station of B. Boyd, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Edward river, 160 miles from Seymour.

DIANA'S BASIN. Is situated on the E. coast of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall.

DICKENSONS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie; situated 237 miles from Sydney.

DICKEY. A point of land situated in lat. 10° 38' 45" S., and long. 10° 28' E. of Port Essington.

DIEMEN'S LAND. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, and comprises that portion of the coast lying between 11° and 15° S., and was discovered by Zeachen in 1618, and so named.

DILGA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., Toms station.

DILLON. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Glenelg, in about lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$ S., and long 117° E.

DILLON BAY. Is situated in the county of Kent, W.A.

DIMOND. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of King; it rises on the Cullarin range, and flows into Lorida creek.

DINBUNDIE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the Bowen river.

DINDIDWANAK. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Werribee river, C. A. Von Steiglitz's station.

DINGO. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie, flowing into the Manning at 226 miles from Sydney.

DININDARINE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Manning river, 28 miles from Tamworth; it is the station of Otto Baldwin.

DIRAN. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., at Wellington Valley.

DIRECTION ISLANDS. Are situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$ S. and long. $145^{\circ} 27'$ E. They are high and of conical shape, and might be seen more than 5 or 6 leagues off the land.

DIRECTION ISLES. Are situated a few miles from the bar at the entrance of Corner Inlet, in the district of Gipps' Land, A.F.

DIRECTION MOUNT. See MOUNT DIRECTION.

DIRRA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., O'Neil's station.

DIRRIBONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W.; the station of Andrew Kerr.

DISAPPOINTMENT. A mountain of A. F., situated in the county of Bourke. It is a dark rocky mountain, at the head of the river Plenty, about 40 miles distant from Melbourne. It is covered with timber of an immense size, and in parts with a vine scrub of an impenetrable nature. It was this obstruction which caused the travellers, Hovell and Hume, in their overland journey to Port Phillip, to turn back towards the river Goulburn, and leave, in the name they attached to the hill, a lasting memento of their undeserved and unexpected failure. Many reports are abroad that gold, both in ore and in sand, have been discovered on this mountain, to one of which, indeed, some credence may be given. Notwithstanding the repulsive and difficult nature of the attempt, a passage has been made across the mountain at a very late date.

DISASTER INLET. Is situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia. The Disaster river flows into this inlet.

DISCOVERY BAY. Is situated in the province of A.F., in the district of Normanby; it is a long open indentation of the coast, and affords no shelter to shipping beyond that of a mere roadstead. It stretches from Portland Bay westward to the boundaries of the South Australian province, and may become valuable to commerce if the Glenelg, which discharges its waters into the sea upon this coast, should prove in any way navigable for steamers.

DISPERSION. A mountain of N.S.W., situated near the junction of the Bengallow creek with the river Murray.

DISTILLERY. A creek of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset.

DITTERLY, In the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Wollondilly river, 20 miles from Berrima. It is the estate of H. H. Macarthur.

DIXON. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Roxburgh, flowing into the Fish river.

DIXON. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of King, between the Lorida and Jarrawa creeks.

DJERRIWARRH. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded W. by Merrimu; E. by Kororoit; and S. by the Werribee river.

DOBROYD. In the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Parramatta road and Long Cove, 5 miles from Sydney. It is the residence of Dr. Ramsay.

DOCHENDORAS. A chain of ponds, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near the valley of Mundadgery.

DOLENDELLO. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; Green's station.

DONELLY. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Hay.

DONELLY. A river of W. A., situated in the county of Lanark.

DONNYBROOK. See SMITHFIELD.

DOODLE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 64 miles from Goulburn, Eccleston's station.

DOOLAGINMULLA. In the county of Bligh, N.S.W., situate at the head of the Talbragar river.

DOOMUT. (Or TUMUT); native name BEWUCK; is a river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee; it rises in the Snowy Mountains, dividing the districts of Menaroo and Murrumbidgee, and flowing northerly through the district, it empties itself into the Murrumbidgee river.

DOORAN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 115 miles from Montefiores; it is the station of P. D. Z. Hay.

DOORELDOOREL. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, flowing into the William's river 155 miles from Sydney.

DOREET. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, flowing into the William's river.

DOROBAL. Is situated on the river Bogan, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

DORODORO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. H. Jeffries station.

DOROG. A parish of A.F., in the county of Grant; bounded N. by the Yarrowee river, E. by the Barwon river, and S. by a creek running into the Barwon.

DORSET. A county of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Sedford, Selby, and North Allerton, in the hundred of Selby. It is bounded on the N. by Bass's and Bank's Straits, from the light-house at the N. easternmost point of Port Dalrymple to Eddystone point by the S. Pacific ocean; on the E. southerly to St. Helen's point by a line bearing due W. from St. Helen's point to the N. Esk river, and by the N. Esk river to its confluence with the S. Esk river, separating it from the county of Cornwall, and by the river Tamar to the Straits, dividing it from the county of Devon. Its chief towns are George Town and Ringarooma. This county is watered by the rivers Tamar, N. Esk, St. Patrick's river, Piper's river, Trent river, Little Boobyala river, Great Boobyala river, and Anson river. The bays are Weymouth, and Ringarooma. The capes and headlands are Cape Portladn, Stony Head, Water House Point, Cape Naturaliste, Eddystone Point, and St. Helen's Point.

DORY. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, on which stands the town of Newport, distant 25 miles from Gosford, Brisbane Water; it flows into Lake Macquarie.

DOTHEBOYS HALL. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

DOUBLE BAY. A village of N. S. W. It is situated in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, on the new South Head road, about 3 miles from Sydney, on the shores of Port Jackson.

DOUBLE CREEK. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. On this stream Peter Imlay has a station.

DOUBLE ISLAND POINT. Is the southernmost point of Wide Bay, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$ S. This point looks like two small islands lying under the land, for which reason, Captain Cook so called it Double Island Point.

DOUBLE POINT. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $17^{\circ} 39' 50''$ S.

DOUGHBOY HOLLOW. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Doughboy creek, 5 miles from Murrurundi; the station of Dr. Gill.

DOUGLASS. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Calangan creek, 42 miles from Yass; the station of Grant and Trevallyn.

DOUGLASS. A river of Tasmania, on the E. coast, in the county of Glamorgan.

DOUTTA GALLA. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by Tullamarine; W. and S. by the Mariburnong river; and E. by Jika Jika.

DOWNSHIRE VALE. Is situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., near Mount Frazer.

DOYLES. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Hunter. It empties itself into the river Hunter.

DRAINWELL. In the parish of Liberty Plains, hundred of Paramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

DRAYTON. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W. It is situated on the river Brisbane, 68 miles from Brisbane, and is the station of Messrs. Ferriter and Uhr.

DRILLDOOL. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Namboy river, 153 miles from Tamworth; it is the station of Dr. White.

DRUMMOND. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Brighton, and county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Jervis; W. by the Jordan river; S. by Forbes; and E. by Ulva and Staffa parishes.

DRUMMOND POINT. The northernmost point of Coffin Bay, S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, Eyria Peninsula.

DRUMMOND RANGE. A range of mountains, situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, to the southward of the river Gwyder, N.S.W.

DROPMORE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on Hughes creek, 20 miles from Seymour; J. H. Webster's station.

DRYANDER. A mountain situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $20^{\circ} 14' 10''$ S., and long $148^{\circ} 30' 55''$ E.; it forms a small peak and is visible from Repulse Bay, as well as from the northern extremity of the Cumberland Isles. It is 4566 feet high, and the hills around it are at least from 700 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

DRY PLAIN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. Here is a station belonging to W. Graham.

DRY RIVER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs; it is a branch of the Condamine river.

DUBBO. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 28 miles from Montefiores; the station of R. V. Dulhunty. Petty Sessions are held here.

DUCKAMA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 180 miles from Montefiores. It is the station of D. Ramsay.

DUCK CREEK. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., a branch of the river Clarence. On this stream is the station of J. D. M'Lean. Situated 120 miles from Grafton.

DUCK CREEK. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., between the rivers Macquarie and Bogan. It rises about lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$ S.

DUCK RIVER. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is crossed by the road from Sydney to Parramatta 3 miles from Parramatta.

DUCKWORTH. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex.

DUDSON. In the district of Gipps Land A.F. F. Neale's station.

DUFF'S FOREST. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; Mrs. E. Terry has a station here.

DUGANDAR. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., the station of M. C. M'Donald.

DULHUNTY PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W. Here is the station of G. F. and T. H. Burgoyne.

DULHUNTY PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., near Teviot Brook.

DULVERTON. A river of Tasmania, one of the heads of the river Jordan, in the county of Monmouth.

DULVERTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Tunbridge, and county of Somerset ; bounded on the N. by Maxwell, W. by Exmouth, S. by the Dulverton river, and E. by Oatlands.

DULWICH FARM. Is situated on Falbrook, one of the branches of the river Hunter, in the county of Durham, N.S.W., 139 miles from Sydney.

DUMARESQUE. An island of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, on the river Manning, between the counties of Gloucester and Macquarie.

DUMARESQUE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs, called also **KARAULA**.

DUMARESQUE. A mountain of N. S. W., situated in the district of Darling Downs, at the head of the Condamine river.

DUMARESQUE VALLEY. In the district of New England, N.S.W. Messrs. Wyndeyer and Eldershaw have stations here.

DUNCANS. A creek of N. S. W., in the district of Liverpool Plains. On this stream is the station of J.T. Armytage and Co.

DUNCAN'S TERRACE. Is a part of Camperdown, Cook's River road, 1 mile from the City of Sydney boundary, county of Cumberland, part of Petersham, N.S.W.

DUNDAS. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N. S. W. ; bounded on the N. W. by the Hawkesbury river from its confluence with Cowan creek, by a gulley from that river to its head in the range dividing the waters of Laybury creek from Mother Marrs creek, by the centre of that range, and by a line thence bearing S. 45° W. to the centre of the new N. road ; on the W. by the centre of the new N. road to the centre of its junction with the road from the Government wharf on the Parramatta river ; on the S. by the centre of the road to the Government wharf to the centre of its junction with the road to Wollstoncroft's wharf, by the centre of the latter-named road, by a line thence bearing S. 64° E. to Lane Cove, being part of the N. eastern boundary line of the Field of Mars Common ; on the E. by Lane Cove to its head, by a line thence bearing N. to the centre of the road to Wollstoncroft's wharf, by the centre of that road, thence by a line bearing N. to the head of one of the branches of Cowan creek, and by that branch and Cowan creek to the confluence of the latter stream with the Hawkesbury river, including the islands attached to the parishes in this hundred, viz., Marramarra, Berowra, North Colah, South Colah, and Cowan, and containing a population of 381 inhabitants, with 115 houses.

DUNDAS GROUPE. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., between the rivers Wannon and Glenelg.

DUNDULLAMALL. In the district of Wellington, N. S. W., on the Macquarie river, 30 miles from Montefiores ; it is the station of John Maughan.

DUNEED. A parish in the county of Grant, A. F., bounded on the N. by Barrabool parish.

DUNGALEER. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. ; Hungerford's station.

DUNGEE. Is situated on Dungee creek, in the district of M'Leay, N.S.W. It is the station of Alexander Gammack.

DUNOG. An incorporated district of N.S.W. See **RAYMOND TERRACE AND DUNOG.**

DUNOG. A town of N. S. W., situated in the county of Durham, on the Williams river, It contains 124 inhabitants, and 25 houses. This is one of the most noted villages of N.S.W. Its position was happily chosen on the banks of the river Williams, in the county of Durham, a considerable way below the Chichester river, which, with the Williams, flows from the Mount Royal Hills. Both rivers are famous for the clearness and purity of their streams. The village covers a succession of ridges which fall into one another like the fingers of clasped hands. The ridges are thinly wooded, and ample ground has been preserved by her Majesty's Government for promenade and circular pleasure grounds near the beautiful reaches and bends of the river. Mechanics of every trade swell the population, and from one end of the village to the other the voices of children and the hum of industry fall upon the ear. There are two schools and two large excellent inns. Many excellent dwelling houses, a court house and lock-up, and a handsome horse barracks. The village can also boast of a peal of bells and a band of music. There is a magnificent steam flour mill now completing, and a church in perspective. Public feeling and opinion are as freely diffused as the metallic stars from the hand of that "universal hero" of all villages, "the Knight of the Anvil." The postal department is excellently conducted; a mail arrives and departs twice a week from and to Sydney. A court is held twice a month. Two magistrates reside in the suburbs of the village, the Doctor being the nearest; and a clerk of sessions is permanently appointed. The late police magistrate is the commissioner of the supreme court for the county, and chairman of petty sessions. There is a chief constable and local police force. A guard of horse troopers is also stationed here for the suppression of bushranging, the wild and hilly nature of the country affording secret lurking places for them. The vicinity of Dungog has long been justly celebrated for its agricultural produce. There are likewise some magnificent estates in the immediate neighbourhood; especially those of the late Chief Justice and "Thalaba," which belonged to the late Mr. Matcham, who was a nephew of the immortal Lord Nelson. "Thalaba" is a most valuable property, and was originally given to Major Sullivan as a grant. There are also several other places worthy of remark for the gigantic exertions of the occupiers. Hatfield Park is by far the greatest grain growing farm, but Blairbeth may be pointed to as a specimen of what Highland blood and bone can accomplish; and a little way beyond the above farm is one equally wonderful, which is also in the hands of a native of the Highlands of Scotland, the great Lord Ray's piper. Near this there are also many portions of land in the possession of natives of the "Emerald Isle," which also display great perseverance and labour in

cutting down the impenetrable forests and clothing the earth with waving grain. Clergymen of various creeds occasionally visit the industrious inhabitants, and preach every alternate sabbath day in the village. Subscription races have been run in the vicinity of the village, and many other public efforts have lately been made to give the village of Dungog a prominent place in the list of the habitation of civilized man. The aboriginal natives are not numerous, nor are they troublesome. They are generally met with at Mrs. Hooks' boiling-down establishment, near which is Mr. Marsh's stinting and extensive horse breaking and training stables.

DUNGOG. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the greater portion of the county of Gloucester, and a north-eastern portion of the county of Durham; bounded on the N. from Farquahar Inlet by the river Manning and the Barnard river to its source; on the W. by the range dividing the Manning and Hunter waters and the range dividing the Allyn and Williams waters to the southern boundary of John Berge's grant, thence by a line bearing E. to Williams river, and by this river to the western boundary of Mossman's land; thence on the S. by a track bearing easterly to the village reserve at Sawyer's point of the Karuah river, and by the southern shore of Port Stephens to South Head on the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary of Farquahar's Inlet, as aforesaid. It contains 1982 inhabitants, viz., — 1267 males, and 715 females, and reckons 417 houses.

DUNGOWAN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. Hamilton's station.

DUNHEAVED. In the parish of Rooty Hill, hundred of Richmond, county of Cumberland, N. S. W., about 2 miles from St. Mary's.

DUNK ISLAND. Is remarkable for having two peaks on its summit. It is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$ S., and long. $146^{\circ} 8' 45''$ E.

DUNLOP PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., near the river Bremer.

DUNLOP'S RANGE. Is situated in N.S.W., near the banks of the river Darling, in lat. 31° S., and long $145^{\circ} 20'$ E.

DUNLOP RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it falls into Lake Wellington, having on its banks the stations of M'Alister, M'Millan, Raymond, and Cunningham.

DUNMORE. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the river Paterson, near the town of Hinton. Andrew Lang's estate.

DUNMORE. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W. It is the station of Robert Logan.

DUNMORE PARK. In the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Five Dock, 7 miles from Sydney. It is the residence of Charles Abercrombie.

DUNNS PLAINS. Are situated in the counties of Bathurst and Georgiana, N.S.W., on Piper's creek, a branch of the Campbell's river, 20 miles from Bathurst. The estate of W. Bowman.

DUNSBORO. A town of W.A. It is situated near Point Naturaliste, in the county of Sussex.

DURAL. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, on the Great North road to Wiseman's, about 8 miles from Parramatta.

DURAL. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. It is the station of John Wild.

DURANDUR. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the river Stanley, 80 miles from Ipswich. The station of D. Archer and Co.

D'URBAN'S GROUP. The highest elevated group in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., being nearly 600 feet above the level of the plain in which it rises. It lies to the S.S.W. of Oxley's table land, from which it is distant 40 miles, and situated to the eastward of Darling river, in lat. $30^{\circ} 30' S.$, and long. $145^{\circ} 45' E.$

DURHAM. A county of N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by the Williams river to its source, and thence by the Mount Royal range to the head of one of the branches of the river Hunter in lat. $31^{\circ} 46'$, and by that river on the W. and S. to the junction of Williams river above mentioned. It is 60 miles in length from N. to S., and 50 miles in width from E. to W.; and contains 2117 square miles, or 1,354,880 square acres. Its population is 7554, viz., 4470 males, and 3084 females; and it contains 1273 houses. The stock of this county is enumerated at 4705 horses; 39,874 head of horned cattle; 3821 pigs; and 106,804 sheep. It returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. This county is well watered: the river Hunter bordering it on the W. and S., and the Williams on the E., making it in the shape of a triangle. The Williams river divides it from Gloucester, and the Hunter river from Brisbane, Hunter, and Northumberland counties. The other rivers are the Patterson, Allyn, and Rouchel. The creeks of the county are Stewartsbrook, Sandy Creek, Muswellbrook, Salt Water, Foy Brook, Fallbrook, Carrowbrook, Westbrook, Glendonbrook, Myall Creek, and Lambs Valley. The most prominent mountains in the county are Mounts Royal, Wollen, M'Arthur, Drying, and Tangorin. The capital of the county is Patterson, on the rivers Patterson; Muswellbrook, Seaham, Clarence Town, Dungog, Hinton, Gresford, Merton, and Camberwell are the remaining towns.

DURHAM. A county of W.A.; bounded N. by Grey; N.W. by Carnarvon; E. by Lansdowne; S. by Howick; and W. by Victoria. The Twins and Mount Moore are its highest points.

DURHAM. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Cornwallis, in the county of Somerset; bounded W. by Kings river; N. by the Macquarie river; and S. by the parish of Sligo.

DURI. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. John Eales' station.

DURNHAM HOUSE. At Balmain, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

DUSSEJOUR CAPE. Is the westernmost point of Cambridge Gulf, N.W. Australia.

DURHAM





DUTZEN. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N. S. W., on the Murrumbidgee river. Gordon's station.

DUXFORD. Is situated at Rushcutter's Bay, in the parish of Alexandria, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

DYRRING, A parish of N. S. W., in the county of Durham; bounded on the W. by Broughton; E. by Mirannie; and S. by Sedgfield. In this parish is situated Mount Dyrring, under which is Fallbrook.

DYRUNGABALL. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; Miller's station.

DYSART. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Picton, and county of Monmouth. It is bounded on the N. by the Quoin river; on the W. by the Jordan river and the parish of Huntingdon; on the S. by the parishes of Strangford and Jervis; and on the E. by Yarlington and Somerton.

E

EAGLE. An island off the N. E. coast of Australia, situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 42' 20''$, and long. $145^{\circ} 18' 30''$.

EAGLE FARM. In the county of Stanley, N.S.W., on the river Brisbane, situated 4 miles from the town of Brisbane.

EAGLE HILL. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Murray.

EAGLE POINT. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $16^{\circ} 10' 15''$ S.

EAGLETON. The estate of Colonel Snodgrass, C.B., late Commander of the Forces, and Governor, pro tem. of N.S.W., is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., 9 miles from Raymond Terrace, on the Williams river.

EAST BLUFF. A mountain of N. S. W., on the Liverpool range.

EASTBOURNE. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Glamorgan, on the river S. Esk, in the parish of Eastbourne, and hundred of Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE. A hundred of Tasmania. situated in the county of Glamorgan; it comprises the parishes of Eastbourne, Glastonbury, St. Cuthberts, and St. Andrews; and is bounded on the W. by the Elizabeth river; and on the N. by the rivers S. Esk, and St. Pauls.

EASTBOURNE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Eastbourne, and county of Glamorgan; it is bounded on the N. by the S. Esk river; on the W. by the Elizabeth river; and on the E. by the parish of Glastonbury.

EAST BOYD. See **BOYD EAST.**

EAST GOSFORD. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of

Gosford, and county of Northumberland, at the head of a most romantic and expansive sheet of water, called Brisbane Water, and situated about 35 mfes from Sydney. Formerly the steamer William the Fourth plied between Sydney and East Gosford every other day, and afforded visitors an opportunity of admiring perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque scenery out of Switzerland. A great proportion of the town is the property of Samuel Peek, merchant, Sydney. It has two wharfs with deep water frontage, where vessels load and discharge, and will shortly be adorned with a substantial and elegantly designed church, the walls of which are raised about ten feet from the ground,—at present, service is performed by the Rev. E. Rogers in a large school house. The Roman Catholics have also a large school, and perform mass every Sunday. When the road to Maitland is completed, it is probable that East Gosford will become a favourite resort, where every person can ride, boat, fish, bathe, and sport with every facility, and with perfect safety.

EAST GRINSTEAD. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Cornwallis, in the county of Somerset, and is bounded on the W. by the parish of Durham, and N. by the Macquarie river.

EASTWOOD. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

EBRINGTON. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Malmsbury, in the hundred of Ebrington, and county of Cumberland, on the river Shannon.

EBRINGTON. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cumberland, comprising the parishes of Fortescue, St. Alban's, Malmsbury, and Rochford; it is bounded on the W. by the river Ouse, on the S. by the hundred of Lawrenny, and on the E. by the river Clyde.

ECCLESTONE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Stanley, and county of Devon; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Stanley, W. by the parish of Bridgeworth, S. by the river Meander, and E. by the S. Esk rivers.

ECHO. The estate of Cornelius Delohery, situate on the Middle Harbour river, in the parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 5 miles from Billy Blue's Point, opposite Sydney.

ECHUNGA. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

ECKERSLY. A parish in the hundred of Southend, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from Woronora river to George's river; on the W. by George's river to O'Hare's creek, by O'Hare's creek to Dahlia creek; on the S. by Dahlia creek to its head at the dividing range; on the E. by a line to the head of Woronora river, and by Woronora river to the line above mentioned. It contains neither a house nor an inhabitant.

ECKERSLEY MOUNT. In the county of Normanby, A.F., near the Fitzroy river.

EDDISTONE POINT. Is the northernmost point of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset.

EDEL'S LAND. Comprises all that portion of the western coast

of Australia lying between the parallels of 28° and $30^{\circ} 30' S.$, and was discovered in 1616 by John Van Edel.

EDEN. A village situated in the county of Auckland, N.S.W., at Twofold Bay, containing 63 inhabitants. Here is a snug cove for small craft, but exposed to the S.W. winds, which are here both prevalent and violent. Petty sessions are held here. See **BOYD TOWN**.

EDEN. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence river, situated about 30 miles from Cassino.

EDEN FOREST. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the river Wollondilly, between Bong Bong and Goulburn, 98 miles from Sydney.

EDENGLASSIE. On the Nepean river, in the county of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

EDGAR. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river, in lat. $28^{\circ} S.$

EDGE CUMBE. A bay of Australia, on the N.E. coast; it is a deep indentation of the land, 17 miles deep, and its greatest breadth at the mouth is 14 miles.

EDGERTON. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; it is the station of D. and J. Dickson.

EDWARD. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee. This may more properly be called the northern branch of the Murray river. On this river are the stations of Redfern and Alexander, Sylvester and Smith, Carne, Brougham and Woodford, B. Boyd, Gwynne, Ogilvy.

EDWARDS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated near Reynold's creek, in the district of Clarence river.

EDWARDS TOWN. A village of S.A., near Adelaide.

EELES MOUNT. In the county of Normanby, A.F., to the westward of the Eumerella river.

EENA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river; it is the station of Russell and Burgess.

EESAPPA. An extensive plain in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., just below a low ridge named Wallangome.

EGGERTON. District of Gawler, S.A.

EGREMONT. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Fingal, and county of Cornwall; bounded on the W. by Haslemere parish, and S. by the Break-o'-day and Lightwood rivers.

EINERGUENDI MOUNT. Consists of compact felspar coloured green by chlorite with grains of quartz and acicular crystals of felspar; it is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., near the Nammoy river.

ELDERSLIE. In the parish of Narellan, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situated $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

ELDERSLIE. A village of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, on the Jordan river.

ELDON. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Thornton, S. by Stockton, E. by Stowell, and W. by the Williams and Hunter rivers.

ELDON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Abercrombie, S. by Eldon, W. by Hill, and E. by the Macquarie river.

ELDON RANGE. A range of mountains, situated to the southward of the river Macintosh, in Tasmania; it lies in lat. $41^{\circ} 53' S$.

ELEPHANT MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It lies to the eastward of Taylor's river, about 14 miles N.W. of Lake Gnarpport.

ELIZA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs, a branch of Brush creek.

ELIZABETH. In the parish of Londonderry, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ELIZABETH. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; it flows into the river Macquarie.

ELIZABETH POINT. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., between Sugar Loaf point and Cape Hawke, 222 miles from Sydney.

ELIZABETH TOWN. (Or **NEW NORFOLK**); is situated on the river Derwent, 22 miles from Hobarton, in the parish of New Norfolk, hundred of New Norfolk, and county of Buckingham, Tasmania, 30 miles from Sorell town.

ELIZA MOUNT. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the eastern shore of Port Phillip harbour.

ELLADALE. Is situated in the district of Appin, county of Cumberland, N. S. W., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Appin, originally called Middle Point. It comprises about 400 acres of open forest land, with paddocks, and a substantial house of white stone. From this estate there is an extensive prospect over the Red Bank country. It is the property of H. D. D. Sparling.

ELLALONG LAGOON. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near the source of the Wollombi brook, 107 miles from Sydney.

ELLEBANK. In the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Five Dock bay, 8 miles from Sydney. The property of R. Murray.

ELLENBOROUGH. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie. It is a branch of the river Hastings, and was discovered and named by Mr. Oxley in honor of the Chief Justice of England.

ELLENDON. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Murray. It is situated on the E. shore of Lake George, 153 miles from Sydney.

ELLENGAWAN. In the District of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Thames creek; it is the station of Phillip Pincock.

ELLENGOWAN. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on Rocky creek, Richmond river, 34 miles from the entrance. It is the station of Clark Irving.

ELLERBY. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the north arm of the Richmond river, 14 miles from Cassino. It is the station of John Lord.

ELLERSLIE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. It is the station of C. M'Arthur.

ELLINGERA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 82 miles from Montefiores. R. V. Dulhunty's station.

ELLIOTT MOUNT. See **MOUNT ELLIOTT.**

ELLIOTTS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of the Darling Downs.

ELLIS. A parish in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by Clanricarde, E. by the Hunters river, and N. by Strathearne.

ELMSHALL PARK. In the parish of Bringelly, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ELOINEUR. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., Henderson's station.

ELSWICK. In the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 4 miles from Sydney on the Parramatta road; it is the estate of James Norton.

EMBOLONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., Moulder's station.

EMEMERING. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Wilson and Johnstone's station.

EMERY POINT. Is situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 27' 45''$ S., and long. $1^{\circ} 19' 40''$ E. of Port Essington.

EMMARELLA. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Emarella river, 50 miles from Portland; it is the station of Benjamin Boyd.

EMMELINES VALLEY CREEK. A branch of the Goobang, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

EMMET'S FARM. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

EMU. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, at Emu Plains, 35 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western road, on the banks of the river Nepean. This town has been laid out on a portion of rising ground behind the Government farm across which the new road to Bathurst goes in avoiding Lapstone Hill. The seat of Edenglassie is about 2 miles up the river on a fine reach, capable of floating a dozen men-of-war, and is navigable for many miles upwards.

EMU. A hill in the county of Beaufort, W.A.

EMU. A swamp in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near Lewis Ponds.

EMU. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of New England. On this stream is the station of Elliott and Gilbert.

EMU BAY. Is situated on the northern coast of Tasmania, in lat. $41^{\circ} 2' 45''$ S., and long $5^{\circ} 18' 50''$ W. of Sydney. The river Emu falls into it.

EMU MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., near Taylor's river.

EMU VALLEY. A large morass in the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W., situated 99 miles from Sydney, on the road to Bathurst.

ENCOUNTER BAY. Is situated in the county of Hindmarsh, S.A. The river Murray, after emptying its waters into the Lake Alexandrina, finally disembogues into this bay.

ENDEAVOUR. A river of Australia, on the N.E. coast. The entrance of the river is in lat. $15^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $145^{\circ} 10'$; it forms a very good port for small vessels. The entrance is defended by a bar, on which, at high water there is about 14 feet, but at low water not more than 10 feet. At this river Captain Cook repaired his ship, after having been many hours upon a coral reef. It is not adapted for large vessels unless when actually in distress.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS. On the N.E. coast of Australia, situated on the S. side of Prince of Wales Islands, in lat. $10^{\circ} 45' 45''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 8' 35''$ E.

ENDRACHT LAND. See **CONCORD LAND**.

ENDRICK. A river of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, flowing into the Shoalhaven river.

ENFIELD. District of Adelaide, S.A.

ENGELHURST. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Sydney, on the Glenmore road.

ENGLAND, NEW. See **NEW ENGLAND**.

ENMORE. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 4 miles from Sydney. The estate of J. F. Josephson. It is situated on the Canterbury road.

ENTALLY. Near Carrick, Tasmania. The residence of T. Reiby.

ENTRANCE. An island off the N.W. coast of Australia. It is situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 27' 15''$ S., and long. $124^{\circ} 30'$ E. It is at the entrance of Brecknock harbour, also called Camden Sound.

ENTRANCE. An island, situated at the entrance of the Victoria river, N.W. Australia, between Queen's channel and Keyling Inlet, into which the river Fitzmaurice falls.

EPPING. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Epping, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. W. by Eskdale; S.W. by Cadbury; on the S.E. by Cleveland; and on the N.E. by the S. Esk river.

EPPING. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, and contains the parishes of Epping, Cleveland, Bathurst, and Salisbury. It is bounded on the N. by the S. Esk river; E. by the Elizabeth river; S. by the hundred of Campbelltown; and W. by the Macquarie river and the hundred of Lincoln.

ERINA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; it flows into Brisbane Water at the town of East Gosford.

ERIN'S PASS. In the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., 135 miles from the city of Sydney.

ERIN VALE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. W. Scott's station.

ERMINGTON. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situated on the Parramatta river, about half way between the towns of Sydney and Parramatta.

ERMINGTON. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the South river, 60 miles from Grafton.

EROWAL. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

ERRIBINDRIE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W. ; J. B. Daniel's station.

ERRIS VALE. Is situated in the district of Clarence River, near the Logan river.

ERROL. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. by Lindsay ; W. by Combul creek ; and S. and E. by the Belubula river.

ERSKINE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Bligh.

ERSKINE PARK. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on South creek, about 2 miles from the village of St. Mary's.

ERSKINEVILLE. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Newtown, about 3 miles from Sydney.

ERUNGUMERIN. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. ; Merritt's station.

ESCAPE. A river of Australia, situated on the N.E. coast, in lat. 10° 58' S. This river receives its name in record of one of the narrow escapes Captain King met with ; he having been nearly wrecked there in attempting to enter the river. It is not navigable ; a reef extending across its mouth.

ESKDALE. In the district of Moreton Bay, N. S. W. It is the station of Graham and Ivory.

ESKDALE. In the parish of Narellan, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ESKDALE. A parish in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W. ; bounded on the W. by Peel ; E. by Castleton ; and S. by Melrose and Yetholme.

ESKDALE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lincoln, and county of Somerset. It is bounded on the N. W. by Chichester ; on the S. W. by Bramber ; on the S.E. by Epping ; and on the N.E. by the S. Esk river.

ESMOUTH. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Tunbridge, and county of Somerset, and is bounded on the S. by the river Exe ; and E. by the parish of Dulverton.

ESPERANCE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Kent ; it falls into Esperance harbour.

ESPERANCE HARBOUR. A beautiful harbour in the island of Tasmania, situated in the county of Kent, in D'Entrecasteaux channel. Its southernmost point is called Point Scott.

ESSINGTON PORT. See PORT ESSINGTON.

ETONSWILL. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 20 miles from Grafton ; J. and J. Milne's station.

ETON VALE. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on one of the branches of the Condamine. It is the station of Crawford and Hodgson.

ETTREEMA. A creek, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W. It flows into the Shoalhaven river.

ETTRICK FOREST. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W.,

on Eden creek, 35 miles from Cassino. It is the station of Thomson, Wilkin, and Barker.

EUABBA. In the district of Wellington, N. S. W.; Michael Walsh's station.

EUCUMBENE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 108 miles from Goulburn; it is the station of Daniel Driscoll.

EUGOURAH. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., Thomas Pye's station.

EUMERELLA RIVER. In A. F. It divides the county of Normanby on the E. from the district of Portland Bay, and on its banks are the stations of Gorrie and M'Gregor, Crawford, and B. Boyd.

EURINABOLA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., the station of the Hon. L. Hope.

EUROBALLA. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., R. Martin's station.

EUROKA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; it is the station of E. B. Cornish.

EUROKA. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay; Evan's station.

EUROMEDHA. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 45 miles from Montefiore's; it is the station of L. and S. Samuel.

EUROMEDHA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 48 miles from Montefiore's; it is the station of L. and S. Samuel.

EUROPAMBALA. In the district of New England, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of Huth and Rusden.

EURUNDERRA. A creek near Wilbertree, in the county of Phillip, which flows into the Cudgegong river, N.S.W.

EURYALEAN PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., between Mount Brogden and Jones' Hills.

EUSDALE. A parish in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W.; bounded N. by Castleton, S. by the Fish river, E. by Thornshope, and W. by Yetholme.

EVAN. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the centre of the western road from the centre of Eastern creek bridge to the Nepean river; on the W. by the Nepean river; on the S. by the Nepean river to a gully forming part of the southern boundary of George Cox's 600 acres, and by that boundary to the western boundary of William Cox's, sen., 760 acres by part of that western boundary, and thence by a line bearing E. to the centre of the road from the northern road to the Cowpasture old road, that line being the southern boundaries of William Cox's, sen., 760 acres, John Blaxland's 600 acres, and M. Henderson's 500 acres, by the centre of the road from the northern road to the Cowpasture old road to the centre of the bridge over Kemp's creek, and thence by a line bearing E. to the centre of the Cowpasture old road, part of that line being the southern boundaries of Thomas Wylde's 1000 acres,

Simeon Lord's 269 acres, and John Wylde's 100 acres ; on the E. by the centre of the Cowpasture old road to where it ceases to be the boundary of George Johnston's 2000 acres, thence by a line bearing N. to the N.E. corner of that 2000 acres, by part of the northern boundary of the above mentioned land to Eastern creek, and by Eastern creek to the centre of Eastern creek bridge on the western road. This hundred comprises the parishes of Melville, Claremont, and Mulgoa. It contains 233 houses, and 1417 inhabitants.

EVAN. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland ; bounded on the S. side by the Bringelly district ; on the E. side by the South creek to the richmond road, thence by that road to the chain of ponds at Larra's farm, and by the Richmond common line to Matthew's farm opposite the Grose river ; and on the W. side by the Nepean river.

EVANDALE. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall, parish of Evandale, 11 miles from Launceston.

EVANDALE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Launceston, and county of Cornwall ; it is bounded on the N. by the N. Esk river, W. by the parish of Bredalbane, and E. by the parish of Brentwood.

EVANS. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river, in about lat. 29° S.

EVANS CROWN. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Westmoreland, it is situated between Antonio's creek and the Fish river, and is a remarkable peak of granite, from whence Mr. Evans discovered the plains of Bathurst ; it lies at a very short distance from the Fish river ; it is a very singular and beautiful mountain ; its summit is crowned with a large and very extraordinary looking rock, nearly circular in form, which gives it very much the appearance of a hill fort such as are frequent in India. It was named Mount Evans by Mr. Evans, who was the first European discoverer.

EVERCREECH. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Evercreech, in the hundred of Evercreech, and county of Cornwall on the S. Esk river.

EVERCREECH. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Evercreech, in the county of Cornwall ; is bounded on the E. by the S. Esk river ; on the N. by Fonhill ; and on the S. by Woodford parish.

EVERCREECH. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall, and comprises the parishes of Woodford, Fonhill, and Evercreech. It is bounded on the N.E. and S. by the S. Esk river ; and on the W. by the hundred of Avoca.

EVERNDEN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, between Queen Charlotte's Vale and Foster's Valley.

EVERTON. Near Pattersons Plains, Tasmania ; the residence of J. B. Thomas, J.P.

EX. A river of A.F., in the county of Bourke.

EXEFORD. On the river Ex, in the county of Bourke, A.F. ; S. Staughton's station.

EXETER. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon, on the river Tamar, near Swan Point.

EXETER. In the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

EXMOUTH. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains; it is 3000 feet high.

EXPEDITION RANGE. A range of mountains situated in N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt during his wanderings to Port Essington. Its most conspicuous elevations are Aldis Peak and Mount Nicholson. It lies in lat $24^{\circ} 52' 30''$ S.

EXTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Deloraine, in the county of Westmoreland, and is bounded on the W. by the parish of Calstock, E. by Quamby brook, and on the N. by the Meander river.

EYRE. A county of S.A., bounded on the S. by the county of Sturt; on the E. by the river Murray (including the sections laid out on both banks) as far as the great bend, from thence by a direct line to the N.E. angle of the county of Light, which forms the western boundary.

EYRIA. A peninsula in S.A.; it is nearly an equilateral triangle of 200 miles, on each side from Cape Catastrophe to Denial Bay as its S. western; from Denial Bay to the head of Spencer's Gulf as its northern; and from the head of Spencer's Gulf to Cape Catastrophe as its S. eastern outlines.

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FAINTING RANGE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. to the eastward of Tambo river.

FAIR CAPE. Is a projection of high land, on the N. coast of Australia, in lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$ S., and long. $143^{\circ} 11' 15''$ E.

FAIRFAX. A mountain of W.A. It is the southern and most elevated part of an isolated block, forming Moresby's flat-topped range, 582 feet above the level of the sea, and situated to the northward of the Greenough river.

FAIRNIELAW. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the river Brisbane, 10 miles from Ipswich; William North's station.

FAIRSFIELD. In the district of Gawler, S.A.

FAIRY HILL. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 50 miles from Cassino; Bundock's station.

FAIRY MOUNT. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 30 miles from Cassino. It is the station of Fawcett and Mayne.

FAIRY POINT. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N. S. W., on Cook's river, opposite Belleombre, 6 miles from Sydney by the Canterbury road. It is the property of Cornelius Prout.

FAIRY PORT. See **PORT FAIRY.**

FAITHFULL'S CREEK. A branch of the river Goulburn, in the district of Murray, A.F. On this creek are the stations of Turnbull and Middlemiss, who have an excellent inn here.

FALLBROOK. A stream of water in the county of Durham, N.S.W. It flows into the Hunters river.

FALMOUTH. A town of Tasmania, situated at the head of St. George's Bay. It is a safe and convenient harbour on the eastern coast, in the county of Cornwall, for vessels of 15 feet draught of water, and lies in lat. $41^{\circ} 32' S$.

FALNASH. A parish in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the W. by Castleton, E. by Lidsdale, and S. by Thorns-hope.

FARMER'S. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Cook, about 14 miles from Mount Victoria, so named after a useful horse which fell there and broke his neck when Sir T. L. Mitchell was marking out the line of road. It is a branch of Cox's river just under Mount Walker.

FARDINEA. Near Lake Connewarre, in the county of Grant, A.F.; Alexander Thomson's station.

FARNHAM. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, on Wandragandria creek.

FARQUHAR INLET. The southern entrance of the Manning river, in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W. situated in lat. $32^{\circ} S$. It was named by Mr. Oxley after Sir Walter.

FAR WEST. Is situated on the Balonne river, N.S.W., about 400 miles from Murrurundi; it is the station of H. Dangar.

FAULKLAND. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Fitzroy, S. by Trevor, and E. by the Agricultural Company's estate.

FAULKNER PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W. Here is the station of C. C. Macdonald.

FENELONS. An island of N.S.W., at the junction of the Maria and the Wilson rivers in the county of Macquarie.

FERNHILL. Is situated in the parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Penrith. It is the residence of E. Cox.

FESOFERU. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.; Cameron's station.

FIELD OF MARS. A parish in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by a line from Lane Cove bearing $N. 64^{\circ} W.$ to the centre of the road from Wollston-croft's wharf to Pennant Hills, the said line being part of the N. eastern boundary of the Field of Mars Common, by the centre of the road from Wollstoncroft's wharf to the centre of its junction with the road from Pennant Hills, by the centre of the latter-named road to the centre of its junction with the new N. road; on the W. by the centre of the new N. road to the centre of its junction with the Windsor road, by the centre of the Windsor road to the centre of the Darling Mill, or Broken Back bridge over the Parramatta river, and by part of that river; on the S. by the Parramatta river to the centre of the road to Pennant Hills; on the E. by the centre of the road to Pennant Hills, by a line from the centre of that road to the S.E. corner of William Kent's 170 acres, the said line forming the S. eastern boundaries of

James Dunlop's 427 acres and William Kent's 170 acres, and thence by the N. western boundary of Richard Harding's 25 acres, by the N. western boundary of John Brabyn's 200 acres, by a line from the N. corner of that 200 acres bearing N. to Lane Cove, including the island at Pennant Hills wharf. It contains 463 houses and 2535 inhabitants.

FIELD OF MARS. One of the original districts of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland. It is bounded on the S.E. side by Lane Cove; on the S. side by the Parramatta river; on the W. side by the Hawkesbury road; on the N. side by the Castle Hill Government grant; and the N. line of the Eastern Farm's Common grant includes the original northern boundary Ponds, Dundas, Eastern Farms, and Field of Mars districts.

FIELD PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., and were named by Mr. Oxley after Judge Field.

FIELD PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near Mount Cunningham.

FIELD RIVER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains. It was named by Mr. Oxley in honor of Judge Field.

FIERY CREEK. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It rises near Mount Cole, and falls into Lake Bolok. The stations of Cooper and Thomson, Stevens, Walker, Johnston, and M'Pherson are on its banks. It is crossed by the road from Melbourne to Portland, 711 miles from Sydney.

FINGAL. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall, parish of Fingal, on the S. Esk river, 70 miles from Launceston.

FINGAL. A bay, situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., and parish of Tomaree, near Port Stephens harbour.

FINGAL. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W., bounded on the S. by Barfield, and W. by the Paterson river.

FINGAL. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Fingal, and county of Cornwall; and is bounded on the N.W. by the S. Esk and Break-'o-day rivers; on the S.W. by the parish of Chesterfield; and on the N.E. by the Break-'o-day parish.

FINGAL. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall; it comprises the parishes of Fingal, Break-'o-day, Haslemere, and Egremont; and is bounded on the W. by the S. Esk river and the hundred of Chesterfield.

FINNIS. A river of S.A., situated in the county of Hindmarsh; it flows into Lake Alexandrina.

FISH. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Westmoreland; it is crossed 96 miles from Sydney on the road to Bathurst. It divides the county Cook from Westmoreland, and flows into the Campbell river. This is the Macquarie river; its source being in the high mountains to the W. of Burragorang.

FITTON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, near the source of the Wollondilly river.

FITZGERALD. A valley of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, on the Great Western road, 44 miles from Sydney.

FITZGERALD. A valley of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst, at the foot of the Three Brothers.

FITZROY. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Normanby. It falls into Portland Bay. On it are the stations of Bell, Sanders, Edgar, Scott, and M'Crea.

FITZROY. A river situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, discovered by Captain Stokes, and explored by him as far up as lat. $17^{\circ} 44' S.$, and long. $124^{\circ} 34' E.$, the distance from its mouth being 22 miles; its banks here are 20 feet high, and covered with grass, partially broken or washed down.

FITZROY. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Crosbie, S. by Verulam, and E. by the Australian Agricultural Company's estate.

FITZROY. An island off the N.E. coast of Australia; it is a very remarkable island, having a singular peaked summit 550 feet high, near the N.E. end. On the western side is a snug little cove. Lat. $16^{\circ} 55' 21'' S.$, long., $145^{\circ} 56' 21'' E.$

FITZROY DOWNS. Are situated in N.A. They were discovered by Sir. T. L. Mitchell in 1846. The summit of this isolated range in the centre of a splendid region lies in long. $149^{\circ} 2' E.$, lat. $26^{\circ} 23' 32'' S.$, so named by him to mark the epoch of his discovery; and the range in the midst of it he distinguished as the Grafton range, and he says should not his Excellency's name be Fitzroy, he should be content to be able to pay such a mark of respect to the late Governor of New Zealand.

FIVE DOCK. A large estate in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., subdivided into numerous portions, and on which several townships have been laid out, viz. :—Bourke Town, Maidavale, Ferry Gardens, Gipps Town, &c.; steeple chases are annually held here; it is about 7 miles from Sydney on the Parramatta road.

FIVE ISLANDS. Off the coast of Illawarra, in the county of Camden, N.S.W. They are situated about 7 miles to the southward of the port of Wollongong, at Red Point, 65 miles from Sydney.

FIVE MILE. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Macquarie, at the distance of 268 miles from Sydney.

FLATTERY CAPE. See CAPE FLATTERY.

FLEMINGTON. Near Mount Macedon, in the county of Bourke, A.F. William Smith's station.

FLINDERS. A river of N.A. which flows into the gulf of Carpentaria, 21 miles from Morning Inlet, in lat. $17^{\circ} 36' 40'' S.$, and long. $8^{\circ} 27' E.$ of Port Essington. This river has been explored as far as lat $17^{\circ} 51' S.$, and about 30 miles from its mouth; it was discovered by Captain Stokes.

FLINDERS. A county of S.A., bounded on the S. by the coast between Cape Wiles and Cape Catastrophe; on the E. by the coast from Cape Catastrophe to the northern extremity of South Bay, including all the islands on the coast between these parallels, as well as Williams and Gambiers islands, the northern and western limits not being yet determined.

FLINDERS BAY. Is situated in the county of Sussex, W.A., between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort.

FLINDERS CAPE. See **CAPE FLINDERS**.

FLINDERS GROUP. A group of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $14^{\circ} 11' 5''$, and long. $144^{\circ} 12' 5''$, it forms the W. head of Bathurst Bay. They are high and rocky, and consist of 4 islands, 2 of which are 3 miles long. They are visible from a distance of 12 or 13 leagues.

FLINDERS POINT. Situate in the harbour of Port Phillip, A.F., between Points Lonsdale and Nepean.

FLINTON. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Darlinghurst; it is the residence of George Alfred Lloyd.

FLOODING CREEK. Is situated on the N. side of the river La Trobe in the district of Gipps Land, A.F. Petty sessions are held here.

FLORENTINE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham; it is a branch of the river Derwent.

FLORENTINE. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Kenmere, county of Cumberland; it is bounded S. by the river Derwent, W. by the Rushman's river, E. by the river Dee, separating it from the parish of Kenmere.

FLOWERDALE. In the district of Western Port, A.F. R. Mackenzie's station.

FLUSHCOMBE. In the parish of Prospect, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 21 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western road.

FLYERS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it flows into the Belubula river.

FONTHILL. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Evercreech, and county of Cornwall, bounded on the N. by the S. Esk river; and on the S. by the parish of Evercreech.

FOOTUNA VALE. In the district of Encounter Bay, S.A.

FORBES. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, near the river Bremer.

FORBES ISLAND. Off the N.E. coast of Australia, situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 16' 35''$, and long. $143^{\circ} 18' 50''$ E.

FORBES. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie; it is a branch of the river Hastings, and was discovered and named by Mr. Oxley in honor of the Marquis of Hastings's nephew.

FORBES. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Belrive, in the county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Drummond; on the W. by the river Derwent; on the S. by the parishes of Clarence and Cambridge.

FORBIN CAPE. Is situated in Kangaroo Island, S.A.

FORCETT. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Sorell, and county of Pembroke; and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Canning; on the W. by Pitt Water and Frederick Henry bay; on the S.E. by the parish of Carlton.

FORDWICK. Is situated at Gammon Plains, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.

FORESTIER'S PENINSULA. Is situated in the county of Pembroke, and lies to the northward of Tasman's Peninsula. Its principal capes are Cape Paul Lamanon, Cape Frederick Henry, and Cape Surville. Norfolk bay separates it from Tasman's Peninsula.

FORMBY LODGE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

FORSTER. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington. It is more than 200 feet in height, and lies about 5 miles to the N.N.W. of Mount Harris. Arbutnot's range is visible, being nearly due E. 70 miles. It was named by Mr. Oxley after Lieutenant Forster, R.N.

FORT BOURKE. On the western bank of the river Darling, in N.S.W., situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 7' 4''$, and long. $145^{\circ} 52' 12''$. It is that part of the river Darling fixed upon by Sir T. L. Mitchell, as a depot; it is situated about 12 miles below the junction of New Year's Creek. The position is good, overhanging the river, and commanding a good run for cattle. It was strengthened by Sir T. L. Mitchell as a place of defence against the natives; he having cut down the few trees on it, and erected a block house, large enough to contain all his stores and equipment. He named it Fort Bourke in honor of Sir Richard Bourke, then Governor of the Colony.

FORTESCUE. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Ebrington, county of Cumberland; bounded W. by the Shannon river; N. by Malmsbury; E. by St. Albans and Amherst; and S. by Abergavenny.

FORTESCUE BAY. Is a beautiful bay of Tasmania; it is situated on the E. coast, in Tasman's Peninsula, about 5 miles to the northward of Cape Pillar.

FORTH. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon; it falls into Bass's Straits.

FORT O'HARE. A mountain of A.F., near the river Glenelg. It was discovered, and named by Sir T.L. Mitchell, in memory of his commanding officer, who fell at Badajoz in leading the forlorn hope of the light division to the storm.

FOSTER. A valley of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst, near Mount Evernden.

FOURCROY CAPE. Is the S. westernmost point of Bathurst island, N. W. Australia.

FOUR MILE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bligh, it runs into the Munmurra.

FOUL POINT. Is situated in W.A., about 8 miles to the northward of Point Cunningham.

FOWLER'S BAY. Is situated in S.A. The parallel of 32° S. cuts it.

FOWLER ISLAND. A small islet lying off the S.E. side of Bentwick island in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

FOWLER POINT. Is the westernmost point of Fowler's Bay, S.A.

FOXLOWE. In the district of Queanbeyan, county of Murray,

N.S.W., on the Molonglo river, 20 miles from Bungendore and Queanbeyan; it is the estate of John Hosking.

FOY BROOK. A stream of water in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; it empties itself into Hunter's river.

FRANKFORT. Is situated in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Cook's river old road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney; it is the property of T. Smidmore.

FRANKLAND. An island of S.A., at the entrance of Smoky Bay.

FRANKLAND. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Stirling.

FRANKLAND. A river of Tasmania, it is a branch of the Arthur river.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS. A cluster of islands situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, and lying about 6 miles from the land in long. 146° E., lat $17^{\circ} 12'$ S.

FRANKLAND RANGE. A range of mountains lying to the southward of the Serpentine river, in Tasmania, in lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ S., and long. $146^{\circ} 10'$ E.

FRANKLIN VALE. A branch of the river Bremer, in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

FRASER. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains in lat. 30° S., long. 150° E.; it was named after a botanist of that name.

FRASER. A mountain in N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, near the river Bremer, at Downshire Vale.

FRAZER'S. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of New England. On this stream is the station of E. Ashbee.

FREDERICK. A parish in the hundred of Hardinge, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.E. by the Hawkesbury river to the creek forming the western boundary of J. Singleton's 10 acres; on the W. by the above mentioned creek to its head, by a line thence bearing S. to the centre of the new north road, and by the centre of that road; on the S.E. by a line bearing N. 45° E. to the centre of a range, by the centre of that range to the head of a gully running into the Hawkesbury river, and by that gully to the said river. It contains 15 houses and 94 inhabitants.

FREDERICKS. A valley of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, 153 miles from Sydney.

FREDERICK HENRY. A beautiful bay of Tasmania, situated between the counties of Pembroke and Monmouth.

FREDERICK PORT. See PORT FREDERICK.

FREEMANTLE. A town of W.A., situated on the harbour of Melville Water, at the mouth of the river Swan, in the county of Perth. Long. $115^{\circ} 47' 50''$ E.

FREEMANTLE. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by the Macquarie river, S. by Byng and Cadogan, and W. by Lewis ponds.

FRENCH. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley.

FRENCH ISLAND. A large island of A.F., situated in the centre of the harbour of Western Port; it was named by its discoverer, Lieutenant Grant, "Churchill Island," after a generous and public spirited gentleman, John Churchill, Esq., of Dawlish, in Devon, England, who, on his leaving England, supplied him with a variety of seeds of useful vegetables, together with the stones of peaches, nectarines, and the pippins or kernels of several sorts of apples, with an injunction to plant them for the future benefit of our fellow men, be they countrymen, European, or savages.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP. A mountain of Tasmania, to the eastward of Macquarie harbour; it is 5000 feet high.

FREYCINCT PENINSULA. Is situated in the county of Glamorgan, Tasmania.

FRIDAY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, in lat. 36° S., and long. $147^{\circ} 10'$ E.

FROCESTER. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 80 miles from Grafton; O. Bloxsome's station.

FROGHOLLOW. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the Great North road, at the distance of $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

FROGMORE. In the parish of Londonderry, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on South Creek, leading from Parramatta to Penrith, $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

FULLERS RANGE. In the district of Murray, A.F., between the Broken river and Ovens river.

FULLERTON COVE. Is an extensive Cove of Port Hunter, situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W. It is a very large and fine sheet of water, but very shallow, being mostly dry at low tide. The land all round is swampy, and excepting a portion of Trematon Park, and the adjoining farm of W. Smith, it is surrounded by a dense mangrove scrub. The cove abounds in black swan, pelicans, ducks, and almost every description of water fowl known in New South Wales.

G

GABBIA YANDIRT. Is situated in the county of Twiss, W.A.

GABO ISLAND. Is situated about 5 miles to the S.W. of Cape Howe, in the district of Gipps Land, A.F. A light-house is in the course of erection here, under the superintendence of Mr. John Morris.

GAGE'S ROAD. Is the port of Swan river, in the county of Perth, W.A. It is partially sheltered by Garden Island and two other islands named Rottenest and Pulo Carnac; but it is greatly exposed to the N.W. winds, which often blow with considerable violence.

GALBRAITH. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Cole; W. by Napier; and E. by Lowry.

GALLEMANAT. (Or **DAQUILAR**); a mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near Cannil Plains.

GALLONBIEL. In the Portland Bay district, A.F., near Lake Barrambeel. J. J. Smyth's station.

GALLONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. Gallong stream is situated 30 miles from Yass, and 20 miles from Brial; it is the squattage of Edward Ryan.

GAMBIERS. A number of islands situated in the county of Flinders, S.A., between the peninsulas of Eyria and Yorke. The principal of which are Thistle island and Wedge island.

GAMMAIN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 100 miles from Gundagai. The station of James Devlin.

GAMMON CREEK. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.

GAMMON PLAINS. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., 150 miles from Sydney.

GANANAGUY. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan, 65 miles from Montefiores; it is a squattage of Dr. Richards.

GANTHEAUME. A cape; it is the southernmost point of Kangaroo island, S.A.

GAORA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains; it flows into the Peel river near Gaora.

GAP CREEK. Is a tributary of the river Condamine, in the district of Darling Downs; it rises on Cunningham's Gap.

GARBANUP. A lake of W.A., situate in the county of Melbourne, near the river Moore.

GARBANUP. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Murray, on the river Harvey.

GARDEN. An island off the coast of Murray, W.A. This island is separated from the main land by Cockburn sound.

GARENGAM. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Bathe and Perry's station.

GARRANGOLA. A creek in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; it is a branch of Fallbrook.

GARROWA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

GARRYOWEN. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Sydney. The property of J. R. Brennan.

GARVOC MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., situate between the rivers Hopkins and Taylor, very near their confluence.

GARWAY. In the county of King, on the Narrawa river; a branch of the river Lachlan, N.S.W.

GASKMORE. District of Gawler S.A.

GASSINGTON. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

GATTON PARK. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Wollondilly river, 12 miles from Goulburn. It is the estate of James Chisholm.

GAUA. A river of W.A. situated in the county of Perth. It is a branch of the Swan river.

GAWLER. A town of S.A., on the river Gawler.

GAWLER. A range of mountains, situated in the province of S.A., between Streaky Bay and Mount Arden. It is a singularly high and barren range; it consists of porphyrite granite, extending nearly all the way across, and then stretching out to the N.W. in lofty rugged outline as far as the eye can reach. The most remarkable fact connected with this range is the arid and sterile character of the country in which it is situated, as well as of the range itself, which consists entirely of rugged barren rocks, without timber or vegetation. There is not a stream or water-course of any kind emanating from it.

GAWLER. A county of S.A., bounded on the S. by the county of Adelaide as far as the extreme E. of the Gawler special survey (all of which it includes), thence by a line following round this survey to the main N. road, and running along this road to the crossing of the Wakefield river; bounded on the N. by this river; and on the W. by the coast.

GAWLER. A port and harbour of S.A., in the county of Adelaide. The river Gawler empties its waters into this harbour.

GAWLER. A river of S.A.; it divides the counties of Gawler and Adelaide, and flows into Port Gawler. On this river stands the seaport town of Milner.

GEEGULLONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; a creek which flows into the Boorowa river, near Bidgemuniga.

GEELONG. A town of N.S.W., in the province of A.F., distant 641 miles from Sydney, and 54 from Melbourne. It contains a population of 1370, viz., 782 males, and 588 females; reckoning 257 houses, and is the capital of the county of Grant. Geelong, the western arm of Port Phillip, opens on the larboard hand of a vessel bound up the harbour, immediately upon clearing the shoals at the entrance of the Great Lake or Bay,—and in nine cases out of ten, is of easy access to ships, when wind and weather would detain their progress for days together towards Melbourne. Its inner harbour of Corio is obstructed, it is true, by a shoal, but which could be cleared, both at less expense and in less time, than the almost impractical barrier at the mouth of the Yarra. The town of Geelong stands between the miniature bay of Corio, with its picturesque green cliffs and comparatively sheltered water, and the river Barwon, which flows from N. to S. (at the distance of a long mile from the landing place), towards its outlet in Lake Connemara, which again joins the sea in Bass's Straits, by a narrow entrance. The scenery of its suburbs is as agreeable, its soil as fertile, and its climate as healthful, as that of Melbourne, while the town is more immediately on the waters of the port, and affords much superior natural facilities for loading, discharging, or watering ships, for fortifications to seaward, and for communication with the interior.

GELLIBRAND RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.; it falls into the sea in about long. 143° E.

GELLIBRAND MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., to the northward of the Barwon river.

GELVINK CHANNEL. Is situated between the Abrolhos Island and the main land, on the N.W. coast of Australia, and bears its name after Vlamings, the first that ever passed through in 1680.

GENGOMING. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., on the W. side of the Shoalhaven river, 168 miles from Sydney.

GENONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on MacLaughlan river, 70 miles from Boyd Town ; B. Boyd's station.

GEOGRAPHE STRAITS. Divides Scoutens island from Freycinct peninsula, in the county of Glamorgan, Tasmania.

GEOGRAPHE SHOALS. On the N.W. coast of Australia. They form two rocky patches some distance from each other, about 23 miles apart.

GEORGE. A lake of N.S.W., upwards of 2000 feet above the sea, is situated between the counties of Argyle and Murray ; it is 16 miles in length from N. to S., and its greatest breadth E. to W. being 7 miles. The western shore is confined by a steep ridge of hills rising from the water's edge, which ridge extends southward to Molonglo, but the country E. of, and immediately southward of the lake, is chiefly lowland with open plains. A succession of fine open plains extends northward from the northern part of this lake.

GEORGE TOWN. Is a town of Tasmania, situated in lat. $41^{\circ} 6' 20''$ S., and long. $4^{\circ} 23' 44''$ W. of Sydney. This place is a straggling village situated in the county of Dorset, on the E. bank of the river Tamar, about 4 miles from its mouth upon a flat forming the N. side of a snug cove at the foot of a group of conical hills. On one of them is a signal station, by means of which communication is kept up with the town of Launceston, from which it is distant 32 miles ; its distance from Hobarton is 152 miles.

GEORGE TOWN. A village of N.S.W., in the parish of St. George, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland ; it is the point of land stretching out into Botany Bay at the mouth of Cook's river.

GEORGE TOWN. A village in the parish of Banks Town, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, and situated on the N. bank of George's river, and bounded on the E. by Salt Pan Creek, which joins the George's river at this spot.

GEORGE'S RIVER. Is situated in the county of Cornwall, Tasmania, on the E. coast near St. Helen's point.

GEORGIANA. A county of N.S.W. ; it is bounded on the E. by the dividing range extending from the head of the Crookwell in lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, by Burra Burra Lake and Mount Werong to the head of Campbell's river ; on the N. by Campbell's river to Pepper Creek ; on the W. by Pepper Creek and the range extending from its head towards the source of Rocky Bridge creek, and by that creek and the Abercrombie to the river Lachlan ; on the S. by the Lachlan and the Crookwell to its source as aforesaid. This county is 50 miles long and 40 broad, and contains 1,231,360 square acres, and has a population

GEORGIANA.



J. Allan Lith
& Hunter S^r

of 953, viz.:—637 males, and 316 females, and reckons 101 houses. The stock of the county comprises 2,524 horses, 22,928 head of horned cattle, 793 pigs, and 135,685 sheep. Together with the counties of Westmoreland and King, it returns one member to the Australian Senate. The mountains of the county are not very numerous, the most conspicuous points are Werong and Mount Lawson. The chief river is the Abercrombie, which rises in a mountain about 3 miles E. of Mount Murrum, and flowing about 90 miles, it falls into the Lachlan; the widest river of the county bordering it on S.W. The other rivers are the Campbell, Isabella, Crookwell, and Bolong. The creeks are Rocky Bridge, Tuena, Kangaroo, Glengarry, Mulgowrie, Julong, Kangaloolah, Phils, Copperhaunia, Muligonna, Carrawa, and Peppers. There are no towns in this county, but the chief place is Bingham.

GERALGAMAN. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the river Barwon. E. and G. Rouse's station.

GERAWHEY LOWER. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 130 miles from Montefiores. James King-horne's station.

GERINGONG. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, below Kiama, situated 87 miles from Sydney.

GERMCORE. In the district of Portland Bay, on the Barwon river, A.F.

GERRIWILLAH. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., at the Springs, 100 miles from Murrurundi. Purcell's station.

GHERINEGHAP. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the N. and E. by the Moorabool river; S by the Barwon river; and W. by the parish of Murcheboluc and Wabdallah.

GHINGHIN. In the district of Murray, A. F. Campbell and Hill's station.

GIANT. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Brisbane; it flows into the river Goulburn.

GIBBO. A mountain of Australia Felix, in the district of Murray, near the Mitta Mitta river.

GIBBS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ross, and county of Somerset, and is bounded on the N. by Blackman's river, on the E. by the Macquarie river, on the W. by the parish of Maxwell, and on the S. by the parish of Cornwallis.

GIBRALTAR. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, on the great southern road, 75 miles from Sydney. It is called by the natives **BOWRELL**.

GIDLEY. A parish in the hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N.W. by a line bearing S. 49° W. from the centre of the Windsor road to Eastern creek, part of that line being the N. western boundary of John Martin's 530 acres and Maurice Charles O'Connell's 1000 acres; on the W. by Eastern creek to the N. corner of John Liddiard Nicholas's 700 acres, by the N. western boundary of that land to the Richmond road, by a line thence in continuation of that boundary to the centre of that road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of the bridge over Eastern

creek; on the S. by Eastern creek to the S.W. corner of W. H. Allcock's 400 acres, thence by a line bearing E. to the S.E. corner of Robert Campbell's 1,500 acres, being the southern boundaries of that land and W. H. Allcock's 400 acres, by the eastern boundary of Robert Campbell's 1,500 acres to the centre of the road to the Windsor old road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of the Windsor old road; on the N.E. by the centre of the Windsor old road to the centre of the present Windsor road, and by the centre of the present Windsor road to the line to the N. corner of John Martin's 530 acres as before mentioned; it contains 27 houses and 158 inhabitants.

GIGALARONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Gigalarong creek, 30 miles from Yass. James Chisholm's station.

GILBERT. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt; it falls into Van Diemen's river, and was named by him in commemoration of the fate of his unfortunate companion, Mr. Gilbert, who was killed by the natives, on their overland journey to Port Essington. It is situated in lat. 17° 5' S.

GILEAD MOUNT. It is situated in the parish of Menangle, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland. On this estate is a tank sufficiently capacious to secure the proprietor from the want of water in dry seasons. This work is also an important ornament to his property as a fine sheet of water.

GILL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

GILLAMATONG. See **JILLAMATONG.**

GILLAMBRA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 80 miles from Gundagai; Jenkins's station.

GILLES. A lake in Eyria Peninsula, S.A. situated in long. 137° E.

GILLEWA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, called also **BAUER.**

GILLIMATONG. In the county of Auckland, N.S.W., district of Menaroo, on Cooma creek, 70 miles from Queanbeyan. It is the station of Robert Dawson.

GILMORE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee. On this stream is the stations of Thomas Boyd, Heavers, and Downie.

GINEROI. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Gwyder river 280 miles from Maitland; Galley's station.

GINGELLOCK. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Murray river, opposite the mouth of Jingella creek; J. A. Broughton's station.

GINGERY. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 108 miles from Queanbeyan; Sherlock's station.

GININBEUN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 54 miles from Boyd Town; Amos Crisp's station.

GINNINDERRY. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., near Mount Ainslie.

GIPPS TOWN. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Concord, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, on the Paramatta road, about 8 miles from Sydney.

GIRCOBILL. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., 22 miles from Gammon Plains.

GISBORNE MOUNT. A high peak of the Australian Alps, A.F. It lies in about lat. $37^{\circ} 35' S$.

GLADSTONE. The capital of N.A., situated on the river Boyne, at Port Curtis. This was formed into a new penal settlement, under the superintendence of Colonel Barney, but now entirely broken up.

GLAMORGAN. A county of Tasmania; bounded on the N. by the St. Paul and S. Esk rivers, dividing it from the county of Cornwall; on the W. by the county of Somerset; on the S. by the Little Swan Port river dividing it from the county of Pembroke, and again on part of the S. by Oyster Bay; and on the E. by the ocean. It contains the hundred of Eastbourne, comprising the parishes of Glastonbury, Eastbourne, St. Cuthberts, and St. Andrews. The principal bay is Oyster Bay, and its ports Great Swan Port and Little Swan Port. Its rivers are the St. Pauls, S. Esk, Macquarie, Douglass, Elizabeth, Little Swan Port, Wye, Cygnet, Great Swan Port, and Apsley. Mount Henry is its highest point. The towns are Swansea, Llandoff, and Eastbourne. Its capes are Tourville, Cape Sonnera, and Waterloo Point.

GLASSHOUSE. Are mountains situated in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W. The Glasshouses lie in lat. $26^{\circ} 53' S$, a little way inland, and not far from each other. They are remarkable for the singular form of their elevation, which very much resembles a glass-house, and for which reason Captain Cook called them the Glasshouses. The northernmost of the three is the highest and largest.

GLASTONBURY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Eastbourne, and county of Glamorgan; it is bounded on the N. by the St. Paul's river, W. by the parish of Eastbourne, and E. by the parish of St. Cuthberts.

GLEBE. An island in Johnstone's Bay, Port Jackson, in the parish of Petersham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

GLEBE. Is situated in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., and is distant half a mile from the city of Sydney. It contains 264 houses, and 1055 inhabitants, viz:—533 males, and 522 females.

GLEEVILLE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

GLEN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs.

GLENALLEN. In the county of Bourke, A.F.

GLENAMONA. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on a branch of the Loddon river. M'Neil and Hall's station.

GLENARCHY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Hobarton, in the county of Buckingham, bounded on the N. by the river Derwent, W. by the parish of Wellington, and S. by the parish of Hobarton.

GLENARTY. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex; it is a branch of the river Blackwood.

GLENBOG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.; it is distant from Twofold Bay, 50 miles, and is the squattage of John Hosking, situated at Waterloo Plains.

GLENBROOK. In the district of Encounter Bay, S.A.

GLENCOE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the La Trobe river. The station of Campbell and Frazer.

GLENDON. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., on Glendon brook, near the town of Singleton; it is the residence of H. Scott.

GLENELG. A town of S.A., situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 58' 30''$ S., and long. $12^{\circ} 41' 15''$ W. of Sydney, N.S.W., and is in the county of Adelaide, about 6 miles S. of the city of Adelaide, on the river Sturt.

GLENELG. (Or COWANDILLA); a river of S.A., in the county of Adelaide; it flows into the gulf of St. Vincent. The river Sturt is a branch of this river.

GLENELG. (By the natives NANGEELA); a river of A.F., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, and named after the right honorable the Secretary of State for the colonies; it enters the sea at the deepest part of the bay between Cape Northumberland and Cape Bridgewater; its mouth is in lat. $10^{\circ} 14' 2''$ S., of Sydney; long. $141^{\circ} 2' 9''$ E.

GLENELG. A range of hills situated in the county of Beaufort, W.A.

GLENELG. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the W. by Melbourne, S. by Twiss and Victoria, and E. by Grey. The most conspicuous mountains in this county are Mounts Yule, Hinds, Dillon, and the Wolgan Hills. The river Moore rises in this county, and flowing through the county of Melbourne, empties itself into the sea near Breton Bay.

GLENELG CRESCENT. A village on the shores of Port Jackson, situated in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

GLEN ESK. Near Cleveland, Tasmania; the residence of J. Aitkin.

GLENFINE. On the Wardy Yallock river, in A.F., Portland district; T. W. Downie's station.

GLENFINLAS. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., at Wellington Valley.

GLENGARRY. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the Tara river; the station of Collis and Maxwell.

GLENGOWER. In the district of Loddon; D. Maclachlen's station.

GLENHOPE. At Campaspe Plains, on Campaspe river; R. and T. Pohlman's station.

GLENHURST. In the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the road from Sydney to Lady Darling's Point.

GLENKEN. Is situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, about 80 miles from Gundagai, on the Hume river, N.S.W.

GLENLEE. Is situated in the parish of Narrellan, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 38 miles from Sydney. It is celebrated as being the best dairy farm in the colony. The meadows are divided by hedges, and the whole farm is as well laid out as one on the banks of the Thames, England.

GLEN LEITH. Near New Norfolk, Tasmania; the residence of D. Jamieson.

GLENLOGAN. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., situated at Warwick plains, on the Lachan river, 177 miles from Sydney.

GLENLYON. In the district of Western Port, A.F., Carpenter and Babington's station.

GLEN LYON. On the river Tweed, in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W.

GLENMORE. Is situated in the parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Penrith. It is the residence of H. Cox.

GLENMORE. Is situated in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., between old and new South Head road.

GLENMORE. In the district of Portland, A.F.; J. Moore's station.

GLENMORE. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; the station of Brown and Alcorn.

GLENMORISON. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on Ingalba creek; the squattage of C. W. M. S. Morrison.

GLENMORRISTON. Is a parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ross, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Ross; W. by the Macquarie river; and S. by the parish of Peel.

GLENNIES ISLANDS. A cluster of islands, situated off the W. coast of Wilson's Promontory, named by the discoverer, Lieutenant Grant, after Mr. G. Glennie, a particular friend of Captain Schank.

GLENORCHY. In the district of Portland, A.F.; D. M'Crac's station.

GLENORCHY. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Buckingham, parish of Glenorchy, 7 miles from Hobarton.

GLEN OSMOND. District of Adelaide, S.A.

GLENRIDDEN. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, near the town of Maitland.

GLENROCK. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Marulan.

GLENROCK. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Darling Point, about 3 miles from Sydney.

GLENROCK PLAINS. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, 3 miles from Kempsey. T. A. Salmon's station.

GLENUGIE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on Arandin creek, 15 miles from Grafton. Paul's station.

GLENVILLE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

GLEN WILLIAM. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Smythe and Allen's station.

GLEVILLE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

GLOUCESTER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; it flows into the river Manning.

GLOUCESTER. A county of N.S.W.; is bounded on the S.

and W. by the river Hunter (exclusive of the islands therein) to its confluence with the Williams river; then on the S. W. by the Williams river to its source, and thence by the Mount Royal range bounding the county of Durham to the principal source of the Manning river; on the N. by the Manning river to Farquhar Inlet; and on the E. by the sea-coast. This county is 80 miles in length from N. to S., and 65 in breadth from E. to W., and contains 1,375,200 acres. It contains the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of 437,102 acres, and possesses the fine harbour of Port Stephens, and has a population of 2399. Together with the counties of Stanley and Macquarie, it returns one member to the Council. The northern parts of this county are mountainous; Mount Tallowah and Mount Kanghat are the principal heights. The chief rivers are the Manning, which divides it from the county of Macquarie; the Williams separating it from the county of Durham, the Chichester, Gloucester, Barrington, and Karuah. The creeks are Tilligerry, Serpent, Limeburner's, Onall, Pipeclay, and M'Arthurs. The chief towns are Raymond Terrace, the capital, situated on the Hunters river at its junction with the Williams river, and contains 263 inhabitants, Carrington, on Port Stephens harbour, and Stroud on the Karuah river. The stock of this county is computed at 2113 horses, 20,545 head of horned cattle, 1013 pigs, and 54,341 sheep. In this county, and adjoining the lands belonging to the Church of England, the most wonderful and complete geological discovery was made last year by a celebrated geologist. This interesting discovery is on the crown of a line of hills which lift themselves proudly over the woods beneath. The front of these hills strikingly resembles the ruins of a fortress. The masses of rent rock are dotted with vast balls half fixed, and of the exact size of cannon balls. They are easily displaced, leaving a socket as if they had originally been plunged there by artillery. The balls are very heavy of a sparkling granite, surrounded in the centre by a white flinty circle which was found impossible to chip. Fine specimens of these balls have been sent to the British Museum and Royal Geological Society of London. On the banks of a clear fresh-water stream which rises near the Mount Royal Hills in the county of Durham, a curious crimson stone was lately split by a workman's grubbing hoe as he was cutting a road. The heart of this stone presented the most astonishing appearance; devices of every kind were huddled in the most wonderful variety amidst moulds of various sorts of machinery, and the complete works of a "time piece," and around this singular display beautifully colored shells were placed in pleasing order.

GLOUCESTER CAPE. See **CAPE GLOUCESTER.**

GNARPORT. A lake of A. F., situated in the district of Portland Bay, to the N. W. of Lake Corangamite.

GNARWARRE. A parish in the county of Grant, A. F.; it is bounded on the N. by the Barwon river; S. by the parish of Modewarra; W. by the parish of Carrangemurnong, and E. by the parish of Barrabool.

GOAT ISLAND. (Native name **MEMEL**); an island situated at the mouth of the Parramatta river, in the harbour of Port Jackson,

OUCESTER



F Allen, 10th
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parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. Here is a magazine for the deposit of gunpowder.

GOBA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, on which is a station of Samuel Moore.

GOBA. In the county of St. Vincent, on the M'Leay river, N.S.W.

GOBARALONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 35 miles from Yass; James Crowe's station.

GOBERGOMBLIN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 70 miles from Gundagai; Jane Thorne's station.

GOBIER. In the district of Murray, A.F.; H. Godfrey's station.

GOBOLION. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 2 miles from Montefiores; the station of B. Boyd.

GODERICK. A county of W.A.; is bounded on the N. by Wicklow; E. by Hay; W. by Nelson and Lanark; and S. by Stirling. It is watered by the rivers Beaufort and Gordon. The chief town in this county is Kojonup, situated on the great N. road leading from Albany and King George's Sound to Freemantle, Swan River.

GOD OF LOVE. In the parish of Minto, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

GOGELDIE. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 120 miles from Yass; the station of John Dallas.

GOHOD. In the district of Encounter Bay, S.A.

GOLDEN GROVE. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Cook's river road, situated about 1 mile from Sydney, in the parish of Petersham, and hundred of Sydney; the estate of the late W. Hutchinson.

GOLGOLA. A creek of N.S.W., flowing into the river Murray, near its junction with the river Darling.

GOLGOL. A range of mountains in N.S.W., situated in lat. 34° S., and long. 142° 50' E.

GOMARAKA. District of Adelaide, S.A.

GONDOBILLONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington.

GONOO. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on creeks, situated 15 miles from Wellington; B. Boyd's station.

GOOBANG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; it rises near Mount Laidley, and flows into the river Lachlan near Mount Talga.

GOOD. An island, situated to the N.W. of Cape York, in York's Peninsula, N.A., in lat. 10° 34' S.

GOODGOOD. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 47 miles from Boyd Town; W. T. Conn's station.

GOODORAH. County of Durham, N.S.W., about 40 miles from the sea, and 3 from nearest post town, the residence of Mr. Robert Cook, formerly of the Surveyor General's department in this colony. The vicinity of this place is remarkable for its scenery and geological

productions. The Williams, one of the purest fresh water rivers in the country runs through this beautiful strath of land, remaining cool and deep throughout the longest and hottest summers. The aborigines are here nearly all domesticated, although their wild and chivalrous native songs may still be heard when they have their boombuts.

GOODWOOD. A town of S.A. in the district of Adelaide.

GOOLD ISLAND. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $18^{\circ} 9' 35''$, and long. $146^{\circ} 9'$. The summit of Goold Island, is formed by a conical hill, covered with wood, and is about 2 miles long.

GOONAL. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Waterloo creek, 45 miles from Tamworth; Thomas Brown's station.

GOONABILONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, about 20 miles to the northward of Mount Warranary.

GOONDAIR. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., 30 miles from Cassilis.

GOONOOGOO. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Peel river.

GOONOU. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; it is a branch of the Peel river.

GOORA. On the river Peel, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

GOORABLE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Gwyder river, 300 miles from Maitland. It is the station of Andrew Blake.

GOORAMADDA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Murray river, near Indigo creek; Brown and Clarke's station.

GOORANGOOLAH. See GARRANGOLA.

GOORUNGUTTY. A lake of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan, near Lake Regent.

GORDON. A parish in the hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the W. by one of the branches of Cowan creek to its head, by a line thence bearing S. to the centre of the road from Wollstoncroft's wharf on the N. shore, and by the centre of that road until opposite the head of Lane Cove; on the S.W. by a line bearing S. from the centre of the road from Wollstoncroft's wharf to the head of Lane Cove, and by Lane Cove to Blue Gum creek; on the S. by Blue Gum creek to the N.W. corner of T. Stubbs's 40 acres, by the northern boundary of that land by part of the N. western boundary of Isaac Nichols's 200 acres to the S. corner of Thomas Boulton's 60 acres by the S. western boundary of the latter named land, and thence by a line bearing E. 30° N. to Middle Harbour, part of that line being the S. eastern boundary of M. Fitzgerald's 40 acres, and D. D. Matthews's 400 acres; on the N.E. by Middle Harbour to its head, by a line thence bearing N. to the head of one of the branches of Cowan creek, and by that branch to its confluence with the branch above mentioned. It contains 107 houses, and 443 inhabitants.

GORDON. A river of Tasmania; it empties its waters into Macquarie harbour.

GORDON. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Hay; it empties its waters into Lake Boorokup.

GORDON. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Lanark, to the eastward of Point D'Entrecasteaux.

GORIAN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Piang creek, 196 miles from Murrurundi. Pearse's station.

GOSFORD. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Gosford, police district of Brisbane Water, and county of Northumberland; it is situated on the shores of Brisbane Water, and watered by Narrara creek. It contains 53 inhabitants, and has 16 houses.

GOSFORD, EAST. See EAST GOSFORD.

GOSFORTH. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by the river Hunter, W. by Braxton and Allendale, S. by Heddon, and E. by Maitland.

GOSLING. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, 151½ miles from Sydney.

GOSTWYCK PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, 12 miles from Armidale; it is the squattage of H. Dangar.

GOTTA. Is situated in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Coolaburragundy river.

GOUBUNGŪ. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Oaky creek. Pitt's station.

GOULBURN. A river N.S.W.; it is a branch of the river Hunter. It rises in the range dividing the waters of the Goulburn from the Talbragar, and after receiving the waters of the Munmurra, Crui, Bow, Gummum, Halls, Giants, Widdin, Wolar, and Bylong creeks, empties itself into the river Hunter at the S. western angle of the county of Durham. It separates on its course the counties of Bligh and Brisbane from the counties of Phillip and Hunter.

GOULBURN. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, 125 miles from Sydney, near an angle formed by the junction of the Mulwaree with the principal branch of the river Wollondilly. It contains 228 houses, of which 124 are built of stone and brick, and comprises 1171 inhabitants, viz. :—686 males, and 485 females.

GOULBURN. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the southern portion of Georgiana, and the whole of the county of Argyle; bounded on the N. by Guinecor creek, the Burrah Lake, and the Abercrombie river, to a village reserve near Bingham, at the mouth of the Isabella river, and from thence by a line bearing south-westerly to a source of Kangaloola creek at the village reserve, thence by that creek to its confluence with the Crookwell; on the W. by the Crookwell river to its source, and by the dividing range to Lake George; on the S. by the northern margin of Lake George to the village reserve at Kenny's, thence by a line bearing east to Onyoniga, thence by a line bearing south-easterly to Wolowolar and the source of Boro creek, and by this creek and the Shoalhaven river to the confluence of Mongarlow river; on the E. by the Shoalhaven river to the confluence of

Barber's creek, and by this creek and a line bearing north-easterly to the source of the Uringalla, and thence by the Uringalla and Paddy's river, and the Wollondilly, to the confluence of Guinecor creek aforesaid. It contains 5134 inhabitants, and 601 houses.

GOULBURN. An incorporated district of N.S.W. It consists of 10 members. Its superficial area is 1,546,634 acres, of which 590,714 are alienated. Its boundaries are the same as the police district of Goulburn.

GOULBURN PLAINS. (Native name **MULWERRY**); in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the banks of the river Wollondilly, containing 25 to 30,000 acres naturally clear of trees, 120 miles from Sydney.

GOULBURN GROVE. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson rivers, now called **TRAFALGAR**.

GOULBURN VALE. Is situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. It was named by Mr. Oxley in honor of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

GOUROCK PIC. A mountain of N.S.W., in the range running N.W. from the Shoalhaven river towards Lake George, situated in the county of Murray, 163 miles from Sydney.

GOUROCK RANGE. A range of mountains in N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it divides the waters of the Shoalhaven river from those of the Queanbeyan and Molonglo rivers.

GOVERNOR KING'S BAY. A large bay discovered by Lieut. Grant, to the westward of Wilson's Promontory, and extending from S. Cape to Cape Otway, and named by him after Governor King.

GOVETT'S LEAP. Is a fine cataract of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, about 70 miles from Sydney, and about 2 miles from the Great Western road.

GOVETT'S POINT. Is situated in the county of Cook, N.S.W., between Jamison's valley and Cox's river.

GOWANGARDIE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Broken river. E. Grime's station.

GOYLA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, between the rivers Peel and Turrabeile.

GRADDELL. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bogan river. John Corse's station.

GRAFTON. A town of N.S.W., situated in the district of the Clarence river, on the river Clarence. Petty sessions are held here.

GRAFTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Hamilton, and county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Pelham, W. by Stradbroke, S. by Terry's river, and E. by the parish of Wallace.

GRAFTON. A cape or headland on the N.E. coast of Australia, near Double Point, in lat. 16° 51' S.

GRAFTON RANGE. See **FITZROY DOWNS**.

GRAGIN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Reedy creek, 160 miles from Tamworth. It is the station of Messrs. Cheeke and Broadhurst.

GRAHAMS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Moreton Bay. It is a branch of the river Brisbane.

GRAHAM. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. by Shadforth and Colville; S. by Lindesay; W. by Combul creek; and E. by Torrens.

GRAMPIANS. In the district of Wimmera, A.F., on the creeks, 200 miles from Melbourne; it is a squattage of B. Boyd.

GRAMPIANS. A range of mountains, situate in the district of Portland Bay, A.F. They form the central and principal features of the country westward of Port Phillip, and are a lofty chain. They were discovered in 1836 by Sir T. L. Mitchell, and are between the parallels of 37° and 38° S., and between the meridians of 142° and 143° E. These hills consist of three parallel ranges—the Victoria, the Serra, and the Mount William; covering a surface which extends latitudinally 54 miles, and longitudinally 20 miles. The Serra is the midmost and longest division. The northern point is Mount Zero, in lat. $36^{\circ} 52' 35''$ S.; and the southern, Mount Sturgeon, in lat. $37^{\circ} 38'$ S. Mount William, the principal eminence, measures 4500 above the level of the sea, and is generally accessible, but cold and bleak on the summit; it was ascended by the discoverer during his survey in 1836, on the summit of which he spent a night of great danger and suffering. The country around is superb.

GRANARD. (Or **BOORDOMBIL**); a mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington.

GRANGE. Is situated in the district of Portland Bay, A.F., 773 miles from Sydney. It is the present police station. Petty Sessions are held here.

GRANGE BURN RIVER. In A.F. A considerable branch of the Wannon; it separates the county of Normanby from the Portland Bay district, and on the banks are the stations of Lonsdale, Brown, and Kippen.

GRANMORE. At Balmain, parish of Petersham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

GRANT. A county of A.F. It is bounded on the E. by the western boundary of the county of Bourke; on the N. by the dividing range extending from Mount Blackwood to Mount Bunenyong; on the W. by Williamson's creek to its confluence with the Yarrowee river, by that river to its confluence with the Barwon river, by the Barwon river upwards to its source, and by a line S. to the sea coast and the waters of Port Phillip harbour. It is 58 miles in length from N. to S., and 42 in breadth from E. to W., and comprises about 1,000,000 square acres. The population of this county amounts to 3870, viz., 2339 males, and 1531 females. The number of houses in the county is 594. It comprises 682 horses, 7124 head of horned cattle, 1100 pigs, and 105,722 sheep. The chief town is Geelong, the capital; the other towns are Ashby, Irishtown, and Newtown. It reckons 27 parishes. The principal rivers and streams watering this county are the Barwon, Moorabool, Yarrowee, Werribee, Little, and Lee rivers, Sutherland creek, and Waurn ponds. The mountains are Mount Blackwood, Bunenyong, and Dromedary, the Alexandrine

range, Mount Anderson, Cotokes, Villarmarnartar, Mount Moriac, Ude Youang, or Station Peak, and Anuke Youang. Its principal harbour is Geelong harbour; and the principal point on its maritime boundary is Point Lonsdale.

GRANT. An incorporated district of N.S.W. in A.F., consisting of 7 members, with the warden; and containing an area of 5,472,000 acres, of which 59,854 are alienated. The boundaries of this district are as follows:—bounded on the E. by the western boundary of the county of Bourke, on the N. by the 37th parallel of S. latitude, on the W. by the river Hopkins from the sea to its principal source and thence by a line drawn due N. and S. to the said parallel; and on the S. and S.E. by the sea and the waters of Port Phillip.

GRANTHAM. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bothwell and county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Largo, S. by Grassy Hut river, W. by the river Clyde, and E. by the parishes of Apsley and Rutland.

GRANTHAM. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by York, W. by Murray, S. by Wicklow, and E. by the county of Minto. This county is watered by the rivers Avon, Dale, Bannister, and Hotham. The principal mountains are Mount Dale and County Peak.

GRANTHAM. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Mount Pleasant and Bathurst, S. by Lowry, W. by Cole, and E. by Queen Charlotte's Vale.

GRANT, SIR WILLIAM. (Or SOLICITOR CAPE); a cape or headland situated in the county of Normanby, A.F. It is not unlike the Dedman in the English Channel; it runs a considerable way into the Straits; when to the W. it appears like a large barn, arched on the top, with a high bluff, and next the sea, resembling the gable end of a house. It was discovered by Lieutenant Grant.

GRASSHOPPER. An island near Point Upright, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

GRATMIN. In the district of Portland, A.F. Murphy and Bell's station.

GREAT SAHUL. A shoal bank off the N.W. coast of Australia, situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 8' 30''$ S., and long. $126^{\circ} 33'$ E.

GREAT SWAN PORT. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Glamorgan; it falls into King's bay at Oyster bay.

GREAT SWAN PORT. Is situated in Oyster bay, in the county of Glamorgan, Tasmania.

GREEN. An island off the coast of St. Vincent, N.S.W., situated at the entrance of Kunjurong Lake.

GREEN. An island of N.S.W., situated in Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley.

GREEN BANK. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

GREENHILL. See NATTERY.

GREENHILLS. The original name of the town of Morpeth, at the head of navigation of the river Hunter, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

GREENHILLS. One of the original districts of N.S.W.; it is

situated in the county of Cumberland, and is bounded on the W. side by the Richmond district, on the S.W. side by the Richmond road, on the S.E. side by the S. creek to the Hawkesbury river and by that river.

GREENLAND. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Towaca river, 15 miles from Twofold Bay. Peter Imlay's squattage.

GREENLY. A mountain of S.A. near the stores of Coffin Bay.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., near the Bowen river.

GREENOAKS. At Mrs. Darling's Point, South Head road, parish of Alexandria, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. The residence of T. S. Mort.

GREENOUGH. A river of W.A. It rises near Mount Fairfax, in the county of Victoria, and falls into Champion Bay, now Port Grey.

GREENOUGH'S GROUP. N.S.W., near the Darling river; long. $144^{\circ} 10' E.$, lat. $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} S.$

GREENPONDS. A town of Tasmania, 29 miles from Hobarton.

GREENSWAMP. In the district of Murrumbidgee. N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 30 miles from Deniliquin; Green's station.

GREEN VALLEY. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Plantaganet, on the high road leading from Albany to Freemantle.

GREENWICH. In the parish of Willoughby, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the shores of Port Jackson, at the mouth of Lane Cove.

GREENWICH PARK. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W. between the Wollondilly and the Cookbundoon rivers.

GREIGS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Hunter; it flows into the river Hunter.

GREM HAR. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Bligh; here is a squattage of W. Lawson.

GREVILLE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river, at the head of the Teviot river.

GREY. A port on the N.W. coast of Australia, lying in or about the lat. of $29^{\circ} S.$, within the limits of the district between Gantheaume bay, and the river Arrowsmith. The country in this neighbourhood is quite sterile. It is in the country of Victoria.

GREY. A port in S.A., situated in the county of Adelaide.

GREY. A mountain in W.A., situate at the S.E. angle of the county of Grey, and is the boundary between the counties of Carnarvon, Grey, and Durham.

GREY. A point or headland situate about 10 miles to the southward of Point Moore, in W.A.

GREY. A county of W.A., bounded on the W. by the county of Glenelg, E. by Carnarvon, and S. by Durham. The highest points are Hammersley Hill and Mount Brockman. Lake M'Dermott, a beautiful lake of large size, is situated in this county.

GRINDALS. An island of S.A., in the county of Flinders; it is one of the Gambiers islands.

GRINDSTONE. A beautiful cove of Oyster bay; it is situated in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

GROGAN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Yeo Yeo creek, 40 miles from Yass. John Lovett's station.

GROGAN. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan; on which is a station of Daniel Day.

GROSE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook; it rises near Pulpit Hill, and flows into the Nepean river; it was discovered by Captain Paterson in September, 1793.

GRUNGALBECK. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 70 miles from Deniliquin; Higgins's station.

GUARINAP. Is situated in the county of Plantaganet, W.A.

GUENGUA CREEK. See **CUENGUA CREEK.**

GUERENDIE. Is situated on a branch of the Conadilly river, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

GUICHEN BAY. Is situated in S.A., in lat. 37° 10' S., and long 140° E.

GUIDEN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 27 miles from Boyd Town; J. Coghill's station.

GUILDFORD. A town of W.A., situated on the banks of the river Swan, about 7 miles to the N.E. of the town of Perth, and 4 miles from the foot of the mountains. It stands upon a high part of the alluvial flat fringing the river, and which extends from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile from it on either side.

GUILDFORD. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lawrenny, and county of Cumberland; bounded on the N. by the parish of Abergavenny; S. by the parish of Lawrenny; W. by the river Ouse; and E. by the river Clyde.

GUILDFORD. In the parish of St. John, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

GUINECOR. A creek of N.S.W., dividing the counties of Argyle and Westmoreland; it flows into the Wollondilly.

GULF OF CARPENTARIA. See **CARPENTARIA GULF.**

GULF OF ST. VINCENT. See **ST. VINCENT GULF.**

GULGO. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Lachlan, 120 miles from Bathurst; B. Boyd's squattage.

GULLEN. A mountain of the Cullarin range, situate in N.S.W., between the counties of King and Argyle.

GULLERONG PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., between Goobang creek and the river Lachlan.

GULLIGAL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the range dividing the districts of Liverpool Plains and New England.

GULLINGAL. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., at Gammon Plains.

GULLON. In the county of Argyle, near Mount Fitton, N.S.W.

GULPHA CREEK. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.;

it connects the Edward river with the river Murray. On this stream is the station of Stuckey.

GULUTHREA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Guluthrea creek, situated 138 miles from Murrurundi; it is a squatage of W. C. Wentworth.

GUMALGADINE. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 41 miles from Montefiores. The station of E. B. Cornish.

GUMBERGUMBER. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Talbragar river. Rouse's station.

GUMBYGUMBY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 110 miles from Gundagai: Peter's station.

GUMMUM. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it empties itself into the river Goulburn.

GUMMUM PLAINS. See **GAMMON PLAINS.**

GUN. An island off Swan River, W.A.; it is the largest of the Pelsart group, on which a small brass 4-pounder was found by Captain Stokes; the gilding was in a wonderful state of preservation; and 2 Dutch doits, bearing date 1707 and 1720. It is situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 53' 10''$ S., and long. $1^{\circ} 53' 35''$ W. of Swan River.

GUNADY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Mooki river, 68 miles from Murrurundi; J. Johnston's station.

GUNADADDY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Gunnunderry creek, at Mallalay Plains. It is the station of A. Denison.

GUNANDELLY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the river Mooki, 37 miles from Murrurundi; Allen's station.

GUNDA. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on the Pages's river.

GUNDAGAI. A town of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan, on the river Murrumbidgee, 244 miles from Sydney, and contains 87 inhabitants, and 13 houses.

GUNDAMINE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.; on the Nammoy river, 130 miles from Murrurundi. It is the station of Campbell and Ryan.

GUNDAROO. A village of N.S.W., situated on the Yass river, in the county of Murray.

GUNDAROO. A creek of N.S.W., dividing the counties of King and Murray, and flows into the Yass river.

GUNDARY. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., near Broulee.

GUNDAWYNDA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. It is the station of H. Dennis.

GUNDERMAN. A creek of N.S.W., situate in the county of Northumberland; it flows into the Hawkesbury river.

GUNDONNRING. On a branch of the Yackadanda creek, district of Murray, A.F.

GUNDY GUNDY. A parish in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by Macqueen, and E. by Page's river.

GUNGAL. Is situated on Hall's creek, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.

GUNGEWALLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Burrowa river, 35 miles from Yass. E. Ryan's station.

GUNNEE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains, near Tamworth. Kelly's station.

GUNNING. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of King. It contains 20 houses and 95 inhabitants, and is situated on the Great South road, 152 miles from Sydney.

GUNNINGBA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on Gunningba creek, 105 miles from Montefiores. It is the squattage of L. and S. Samuel.

GUNROWA. In the district of Western Port, A.F., about 15 miles to the N. of Mount Hope. A. M. Campbell's station.

GUNTAWANG. On the Cudgegong river, to the N.W. of Mudjee, and to the N. of Bathurst, in the county of Phillip, N.S.W., 208 miles from Sydney.

GUNYAN. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the river Severn. W. Cox's station.

GUNYGUDAH. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains. On this stream is the station of George Bowman, situated 100 miles from Murrurundi.

GURBY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., at Waterloo Plains, 165 miles from Murrurundi; it is the station of the Bank of Australasia.

GURRUGUNGUNO. On the Mulwaree Ponds, and on the S. side of Goulburn Plains, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 133 miles from Sydney.

GURTHENANGUNGUNO. Is situated in the county of Argyle, on the Mulwaree Ponds, near Goulburn, N.S.W.

GUYOROG. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., at the distance of 143 miles from Sydney.

GWYDIR. (Or **KINDUR**); a river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains; it joins the Karaula in lat. $29^{\circ} 30' 27''$ S., and long. $148^{\circ} 13' 20''$ E.

GWYDIR. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 30 miles from Armidale. James Hale's station.

H

HACKING PORT. A beautiful harbour of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, about 18 miles to the southward of Port Jackson. It was so named from the discoverer, a pilot of that name.

HADLEY'S HOBBY. The property of Isaac Titterton, situate in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 7 miles from Penrith.

HAGGERSTONE. An island off the N.E. coast of Australia; it is high and rocky, and situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 1' 40''$ S., and long.

143° 12' E. It is separated from the islands of Sir Everard Homes's Group, by a channel 3 miles wide, and quite free from danger.

HAHNDORFF. A village of S.A., in the district of Mount Barker.

HALDEN DOWNS. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., situated near King's creek.

HALDON. The station of A. C. Innes, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

HALIFAX. A bay situated in the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 19° S., and long. 146° 30' E. It extends from Cape Cleveland to Point Hillock : it has several islands in it, and is fronted by the Palm islands.

HALL. A mountain of S.A., situated immediately under the parallel of 33° S., near Cape Radstock.

HALLEN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, at the head of the Lockyer river.

HALLS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane ; it flows into the river Goulburn.

HAMBLEDON. Is situated in the parish of Gidley, hundred of Windsor, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Rouse Hill, 27 miles from Sydney.

HAM COMMON. A parish in the hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. and W. by the Hawkesbury river from the N. eastern corner of the 100 acres granted to Edward Tirmony, Charles Simpson, Thomas Haywood, and Thomas Self, to the S.W. corner of James Matthews's 175 acres ; on the S. by the southern boundary of James Matthews's 175 acres by a line from the S.E. corner of that land bearing E. 12° S., part of that line being the common line ; on the E. by a line bearing N. to the S.E. corner of Robert Forrester's 70 acres by the eastern boundaries of that land and of the 100 acres granted to Edward Tirmony, Charles Simpson, Thomas Haywood, and Thomas Self, to the Hawkesbury river, including an island in the Hawkesbury river, near the confluence of the Nepean and Grose rivers. It contains 260 houses and 1420 inhabitants.

HAMELIN. A cape or headland in the county of Sussex, W.A.

HAMILTON. A town in Tasmania, situated in the district of New Norfolk, parish of Hamilton, and county of Monmouth, on the Clyde river.

HAMILTON. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet, on the shores of Torbay.

HAMILTON. The station of Plummer and Co., situate at Port Fairy, in the district of Portland Bay, A.F.

HAMILTON. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., near Port Macquarie ; it is the residence of W. B. Carlyle.

HAMILTON. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, parish of Hamilton, on the river Clyde, 43 miles from Hobarton.

HAMILTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Hamilton, and county of Monmouth ; it is bounded on the W. and S. by the river Derwent, on the E. by Grafton, and on the N. by Stradbroke.

HAMILTON. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Hamilton, Grafton, Pelham, and Stradbroke, in the county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the W. by the rivers Clyde and Derwent, on the E. by the hundreds of Bothwell and Picton, and on the S. by the hundred of Pontville.

HAMILTON. A beautiful valley of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, at the head of Cockburn river.

HAMILTON PLAINS. Situated on the S. bank of the Murrumbidgee river, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

HAMMERSLEY HILL. In the county of Grey, W.A.

HAMPDEN. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

HAMPSTEAD. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HAMPTON. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by the Belubula river, W. by Limestone creek, S. by Lucan, and E. by Lyndhurst.

HANLEYGREEN. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HANNIBAL ISLANDS. Off the N.E. coast of Australia; they are three in number, low, and covered with bushes, and are situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 34' 15''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 51' 20''$ E.

HANOVER CIRCUS. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Cook's River road, about 6 miles from Sydney.

HAPPY VALLEY. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HARBEN VALE. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on Page's river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Murrurundi.

HARDINGE. A hundred, situate in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N.E. and W. by the Hawkesbury river to its confluence with Cattai creek; on the S. by Cattai creek to a branch of that creek at the S. eastern corner of James Duff's 100 acres, by that branch to its head, by a line thence bearing E. to a branch of Little Cattai creek, by the latter-named branch to its head near the new N. road, and by a line thence bearing E. to the centre of that road; on the E. by the centre of the new N. road by a line bearing N. 45° E. to the centre of a range dividing the waters of Laybury creek from those of Mother Marr's creek, by the centre of that range to the head of a gully running into the Hawkesbury river, and by that gully to that river. It comprises the parishes of Maroota, Cornelia, and Frederick, and contains 537 inhabitants, and 97 houses.

HARDWICK. (Or **NUNDAWAR**); a range of mountains, situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., named by Mr. Oxley after the Earl of Hardwick. The highest elevations are Mount Apsley and Mount Shirley.

HARDWICKE. A bay of S.A., situate in Spenser's Gulf, running a considerable way into Yorkes Peninsula.

HARDWICKE. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., near the town of Yass. It is the residence of C. O'Brien.

HARDWICKE. In the parish of Appin, county of Cumberland, on the banks of the Nepean river, a short distance from the town of Appin, N.S.W.

HAREBY. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders. It is one of the Sir Joseph Banks' group.

HARFIELD. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HARRAJOE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Old Man creek, 80 miles from Gundagai; the station of H. Osborne.

HARRINGTON. An inlet of N.S.W. It is the northern entrance of the river Manning, in the county of Macquarie. It was named by Mr. Oxley in honor of the noble Earl of that title.

HARRINGTON PARK. Is situated in the parish of Narellan, hundred of Campbelltown, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 34 miles from Sydney.

HARRINGTON PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., to the northward of Baird's Plains, and are watered by the river Lachlan.

HARRIS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Bligh, in lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ S., and long. about 148° E. This mountain was named by Mr. Oxley after Dr. Harris, late of the 102nd foot, who accompanied him as a volunteer in his expeditions into the interior. It is elevated about 170 feet above the level of the plains. It lies 53 miles to the N.N.W. of the Cataract, and is about 16 miles distant from the first of the marshes of the river Macquarie.

HARRISON. A mountain of N.S.W., situate in the district of Bligh. It is one of the principal points of Arbuthnot range.

HARRISON PLAINS. Situated in the county of Bligh, on the banks of the Coolaburragundy river.

HARTLEY. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, 78 miles from Sydney, on the river Lett. It contains 12 houses, and 62 inhabitants.

HARTLEY. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a western portion of the county of Cook, the midland and southern portions of the county of Westmoreland, and a north-eastern portion of the county of Georgiana; bounded on the N. by the valley of the Colo river, from the confluence of Wollin creek to the confluence of Cook's creek; on the W. by Cook's creek and the dividing range to Honeysuckle flat, the point where the county boundary meets the Bathurst road, thence by that road to the intersection by Solitary creek, and by that creek to its confluence with Fish river, and by the Fish river to its source, thence by a line bearing south-westerly, crossing the dividing ranges, to the source of the Isabella river, and by that river to its confluence with the Abercrombie; on the S. of the Abercrombie river to its southern source, from thence by a line bearing south-westerly to Burrah Burrah lake, thence to the source of Guinecor creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Wollondilly; on the E. of the Wollondilly to Bonnum Peak, intersected by a line from Jellore mountain to Colong mountain, bearing north-westerly, thence by this line to the middle source of the Keroming river and Jamieson's valley to the Weatherboard Hut, thence by a line bearing north-easterly to Mount Hay, thence by a line bearing north-easterly to King George's Mount, thence by a line bearing northerly to the source of

the Wollonganby, and by this river and the Colo river to the confluence of the Wollin creek aforesaid. It contains 1365 inhabitants, and 187 houses.

HARTLEY. An incorporated district of N.S.W.; it comprises 7 members; and has a superficial area of 1,360,529 acres, of which 80,647 are alienated. Its boundaries are the same as the police district of Hartley.

HARTLEY. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HASLEMERE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Fingal, in the county of Cornwall; it is bounded on the W. by the S. Esk river; on the S. by the Break-o'-day river; and the on E. by the parish of Egremont.

HASLEM'S. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland; it is crossed by the Parramatta road $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

HASTINGS. A river of N.S.W., situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 25' 45''$ S., and long. $152^{\circ} 53' 54''$ E., the entrance to which is the large harbour of Port Macquarie, about 220 miles to the N.E. of Sydney. The country bordering on the Hastings is a pleasing undulation of hill and dale, richly clothed with timber; to the N.E. the river opens into reaches of great width and beauty, and extending to the sea; while a few miles to the N. and to the S.E. are some extensive lakes or lagoons which have a communication with the ocean. It was discovered and named by Mr. Oxley, in honor of the Governor-General of India.

HAWKESBURY. (Or DEERUBBUN); a river of N.S.W., named by Governor Phillip after Lord Hawkesbury. It is a continuation of the Nepean river after the junction of the latter with a considerable stream called the Grose river, issuing from a remarkable cleft in the Blue Mountains, in the vicinity of the beautiful town of Richmond. Along the base of these mountains the Hawkesbury flows in a northerly direction, fed by numerous tributary mountain torrents descending from narrow gorges, which, after heavy rains, cause the Hawkesbury to rise and overflow its banks as it approaches the sea. In one instance it rose near the town of Windsor 97 feet above its ordinary level. The Hawkesbury disembogues into an excellent harbour about 14 miles to the northward of Port Jackson, called Broken Bay. As the river is traced inland it becomes extremely tortuous, the distance of the town of Windsor (which is built on the Hawkesbury) from the sea in a direct line being not more than 35 miles, but by the windings of the river 140 miles. The rise of tide is 4 feet only, and the water fresh 40 miles below Windsor. The Hawkesbury is navigable for vessels of 100 tons for 4 miles above Windsor, but its navigation is impeded by some shallows after being joined by the Nepean.

HAWKINS MOUNT. See JASON MOUNT.

HAWKRIDGE. At Snake Banks, Tasmania. The residence of W. Wood.

HAWKWOOD. Is situated on Cadoga creek, a branch of the river Burnett, N.A., 100 miles from Wide Bay; it is the squattage of John Walker.

HAY. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, 5 miles from Blackman's Point, on the river Hastings. This town is the head of the navigation of the Hastings river.

HAY. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet; it empties itself into Wilson's Inlet.

HAY. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Peel, on the W. by the county of Goderick, on the S. by the county of Plantagenet, and on the E. by the county of Kent. The mountains of this county are very prominent, they consist of the Rugged Mountains and Point Magog. The rivers are the Salt river and the river Gordon.

HAYDONTON. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane. It contains 24 houses and 117 inhabitants.

HAYES. In the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HAYFIELD. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. W. Walker's station.

HAYFIELD. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HAY INLET. One of the numerous coves of Moreton Bay, situate in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

HAYMAKERS' DOWNS. Are situate in the county of Peel, W.A.

HAY MOUNT. SEE MOUNT HAY.

HAY PEAK. A prominent mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, in the dividing range.

HAY'S RANGE. In the province of S.A., dividing the waters of Lake Alexandrina from the waters of the Gulf of St. Vincent. The principal heights are Mounts Lofty and Mount Barker.

HEARTON HILLS. In the district of Portland, A.F., near Lake Gnarpot. W. Carmichael's station.

HEARTSWOOD. In the district of New England, N.S.W. Bingle and Watt's station.

HEATHCOTE. A parish in the hundred of Woronora, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.E. by a line bearing N.W. from Port Hacking creek to Woronora river; on the W. by Woronora river to its head; on the S. by part of the dividing range at the head of Woronora river and a line bearing E. to the N.W. corner of Matthew Gibbon's 1000 acres, and by part of the northern boundary line of that 1000 acres; on the E. by a line bearing N. from the northern boundary line of Matthew Gibbons's 1000 acres to the head of Port Hacking creek, and by Port Hacking creek to the line above-mentioned. It contains 4 houses, and 15 inhabitants.

HEATHERLEA. In the county of Normanby, A.F., to the eastward of the river Glenelg; Lang Brother's station.

HEATHSFIELD. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on George's river, 4 miles from Liverpool. It is the estate of W. Bland.

HEDDON. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.; bounded N. by Gosforth; S. by Stanford; E. by Maitland and Stockrington; and W. by Allandale.

HEIDLEBURG. A village of A.F., in the county of Bourke, situated 7 miles from Melbourne, on the Yarra Yarra river,

HELENHOLM. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HELEN'S, ST. In the county of Cornwall, Tasmania, situate on George's river.

HELIDON. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on Lockyer's creek, 50 miles from Ipswich; Pearce's station.

HELLIER POINT. Is situated in the county of Stirling, W.A.

HELYER. A river of Tasmania. It is a branch of the river Arthur.

HENLEY DALE. On Darabin creek, in the county of Bourke, A.F., parish of Morang, about 12 miles from Melbourne. It is the property of Thomas Trood.

HENRY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bothwell, in the county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of St. Vincent; on the E. by the parish of Beaufort; on the W. by the parish of Stradbroke; and on the S. by the parish of Pelham.

HENRY. A mountain of Tasmania, situated in the county of Glamorgan, near St. Pauls.

HENRY POINT. Is the easternmost point of Dillon Bay, situate in the county of Kent, W.A.

HERMITAGE. At Rushcutter's bay, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland. N.S.W.

HERMITAGE. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., near Picton.

HERMITE. A island off the N.W. coast of Australia. It is one of the Montebello group, in lat. 20° 27' 47" S.

HERNANI. (Or HILLGROVE); in the district of New England, near Armidale. It is the squattage of R. Hargrave.

HERRIE'S. A range of mountains, situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

HERSCHELL. A range of mountains, situated in the province of W.A., in Victoria Land, between the Arrowsmith and Smith rivers.

HERVEY. (Native name GOOBANG); a range of mountains in N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, dividing the waters of the Bogan from those of the Macquarie river.

HESSE MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, to the N. of Mount Gellibrand, A.F.

HEXHAM. A township of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, on the river Hunter, situate about half way between Newcastle and Maitland.

HEXHAM. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by Alnwick, W. by Stockrington, and E. by Newcastle.

HIANDRA. The station of Alexander Lang, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

HIBBS POINT. See POINT HIBBS.

HIGHERCOMBE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HIGHGATE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HILL. A river of S.A., situate in the county of Stanley.

HILL. A river of W.A., situate in the county of Melbourne. It flows into Jurien's bay.

HILLEND. In the parish of Prospect, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HILLGROVE. The station of R. Hargrave, in the district of New England, N.S.W., near Armidale.

HILLMAN. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Wicklow, on the S. bank of the Williams river.

HILLOCK POINT. See **POINT HILLOCK.**

HILLSBOROUGH. In the parish of Menangle, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 37 miles from Sydney.

HILLSBOROUGH CAPE. See **CAPE HILLSBOROUGH.**

HILL, (THE SAND). This hill is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 38' 20''$ S., and long. $7^{\circ} 48'$ E. of Port Essington, on a point of land called Gore's Point.

HINCHINBOOR. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HINCHINBROOK. A mountain of N.A., situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 30''$ S., and long. $146^{\circ} 15'$ E. It rises 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and may be called the highest peak of the Cordilleras of Eastern Australia.

HINCHINBROOK MOUNT. See **CAPE SANDWICH.**

HINDMARSH. An island of S.A., situated in the westernmost entrance of the Lake of Alexandrina, in the county of Hindmarsh.

HINDMARSH. A lake of Australia Felix into which the Wimmera river flows; it is in the district of Wimmera. On this lake are the stations of Von Steiglitz. It was discovered by Mr. Eyre in his unsuccessful attempt to continue Major Mitchell's track to S.A.; it is 30 miles in circumference.

HINDMARSH. A river of S.A.; it falls into Lake Alexandrina.

HINDMARSH. A county of S.A., bounded from the termination of the main range in St. Vincent's Gulf below Mount Terrible by the coast line to the S. round Cape Jervis to the sea outlet of the Murray, thence by the S.E. shore of Mundo island in Lake Alexandrina to Point Sturt on the northern shore of the lake, thence by a direct line across the lake to the mouth of the Bremer, thence by that river up to the crossing place of the eastern road above Langhorne's station, thence taking a line about N. 20° W. till it strikes the main range at Mount Barker, continuing along the eastern range (enclosing the Mount Barker survey) to Mount Magnificent, thence by a course about N.W. to the top of the Willunga range, where it is crossed by the southern road, and following the ridge to the sea below Mount Terrible.

HINDMARSH TOWN. A village of S.A., situated in the county of Adelaide, about 2 miles from Adelaide, on the river Hindmarsh.

HINNOMANGY. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 27 miles from Boyd Town. E. Crook's station.

HINTON. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, at the junction of the Paterson and Hunter rivers, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Morpeth.

HOARE TOWN On the banks of the Nepean river, in the county of Camden, N.S.W.

HOBBIE'S HOW. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of Hughes's creek, 20 miles from Seymour. R. Taylor's station.

HOBART. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Hobarton, and county of Buckingham, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Glenarchy, on the E. by the river Derwent, and on the S. by the parish of Queenboro.

HOBARTON. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham; it is bounded on the N. by the hundred of New Norfolk, on the E. by the river Derwent, on the S. by the N.W. Bay, and the parish of Coningham, in the hundred of Bruni. It comprises the parishes of Hobart, Glenarchy, Queenboro, and Kingboro.

HOBART TOWN. A police district of Tasmania; it is bounded on the E. by the river Derwent including Bruni island, on the S. and W. by the river Huon, on the N. by the districts of New Norfolk and Richmond. It comprises an area of about 400 square miles or 256,000 acres. Its chief town is Hobart Town. Though this district is the smallest in extent, it is the most important, round more than three sides of which, independent of Bruni island, it enjoys the advantage of water carriage, affording an extent of coast with good access and anchorage for vessels of any burden, for more than 150 miles, following the course of the Derwent river through all its windings, inlets, and beautiful bays, from the Black Snake to the mouth of the Huon, and thence a considerable way up that river. Throughout the whole extent there is scarcely one level part, the surface of the district being an unceasing succession of hill and dale.

HOBART TOWN. The capital of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, and the seat of Government; is an extensive, well laid out, and neatly built town, on the river Derwent, about 20 miles from its mouth, standing at the foot of a lofty mountain, called Mount Wellington. Its distance from Cape Pillar is 33 miles, and from Tasmania Head 37 miles. These two heads form the entrance to Storm Bay, and are 36 miles asunder. It was named after Lord Hobart, Secretary for the Colonies; and lies in lat. $42^{\circ} 54'$ S., and long. $147^{\circ} 28'$ E., and is situated in the parish of Hobarton, hundred of Hobarton, and county of Buckingham. Although the place where Hobart Town stands might perhaps with more propriety be termed an arm or creek of the sea, it being of considerable width, the water salt, and possessing scarcely any characteristics of a river until the town is passed. The cove, or bay, upon the banks of which Hobart Town is built, affords one of the best and most secure anchorages in the world, for any number of vessels, and of any burthen. An amphitheatre of gently rising hills, beautifully clothed with trees, and having Mount Wellington as the highest, defends it from the westerly winds, and

bounds the horizon on that quarter ; while the magnificent estuary of the Derwent (with its boats and shipping, and picturesque points of land along its winding banks, forming beautiful bays and lakes), skirts it on the E. The town itself stands upon a gently rising ground, and covers rather more than one square mile. Its streets are wide and long, intersecting each other at right angles ; and those that have been levelled and macadamized, of which there are several, present an imposing appearance, owing to the number of large and handsome shops and houses, a circumstance little to be expected, considering that, only a few years ago, the site of Hobart Town was a mere scrub or forest. Nearly through the centre of the town runs a rivulet which, besides turning timber and corn mills, affords the inhabitants at certain seasons a good supply of water. The town, however is chiefly watered by means of pipes, which convey water to the houses of many of the inhabitants, as well as to several public pumps in various parts of the streets. The public buildings are numerous, and some of them commodious and handsome. Amongst these may be reckoned the Church, which is a large, regular, and (with the exception of the steeple) well built brick edifice, having its interior fitted up with an organ, a handsome pulpit and desk, made of the pencil cedar tree of the colony, and aisles and pews, in the same manner as the well finished churches of the English metropolis. Next perhaps, in size and importance, comes the Court House, which is of stone, and contains various apartments, or divisions, adapted for the civil and criminal business of the colony. The Government House, where the Governor resides, is a large rambling pile of buildings, originally planned upon an inconsiderable scale, but much enlarged and improved within the last few years. It stands well, in the midst of tastefully laid out shrubberies, which slope gradually towards the water's edge, but possessing nothing either in its architecture or fitting up, that merits any particular notice. The military barracks have a fine commanding situation, upon a piece of elevated ground on the S.W. part of the town. The prisoners' barracks stand in the opposite quarter, and form an extensive commodious range of brick buildings, well secured by a high wall. The Colonial Hospital is capable of accommodating a considerable number of patients. The Police Office is a plain substantial edifice. The Female House of Correction, or the Factory, as it is commonly called, is situate in a westerly direction, and stands close to the stream by which the town is watered. The construction of this building, which is quite new, is admirably suited for the purposes of classification and employment,—two objects which deservedly occupy the attention of the advocates for confinement of the present day ; although, how far confinement at all answers any good end with the many, who are for months and months shut up within the walls of this house of correction, is altogether another consideration, the discussion of which is foreign to our present subject. The Male and Female Orphan Schools are each of them temporary buildings only, until a commodious and handsome edifice, now in progress, about two miles from the town, is completed. The Commissariat stores are a range of stuccoed buildings, opposite the Treasury and

Commissariat, which both occupy the same building, close to the water's edge, at the bottom of Macquarie-street. Strength and security, not elegance, mark this edifice. The Gaol, in respect to its insecurity, its inconvenience, and its thorough inaptitude for its purposes, is a disgrace to the town. Besides the Church, there are several places of public worship, such as the Scotch Church, the Wesleyan and Independent Chapels, and the Roman Catholic chapel. The three former are convenient substantial edifices, and sufficiently large to accommodate numerous congregations. In the number of private building which embellish the town may be classed the Commercial and Derwent Banks, in Macquarie street; some handsome stone buildings, near Wellington bridge, the residence of the Chief Justice, the Surveyor-General, &c., &c. There are many lofty, well-built stone warehouses on the wharf; and several excellent inns and other houses of entertainment, particularly the Derwent hotel, the Waterloo tavern, the Macquarie hotel, the Ship, the Dallas Arms, the Commercial tavern, and many other establishments of a similar description. A club-house has also been formed on the London principal. It has three public banks; an excellent well arranged circulating library; a theatre; a book society, supported by private subscription; a public school for poor children, which is maintained at the expense of government; several Sunday schools, established by the Wesleyans and Presbyterians; several private seminaries of great respectability, for the youth of both sexes; and many printing establishments. In the list of its manufactories may be enumerated distilleries, breweries, tanneries, ship and boat building yards, timber mills, flour mills worked by steam and water, and several establishments where excellent soap and candles are made.

HOBARTVILLE. Is situated in the parish of Ham Common, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the Borough of Richmond; it is the residence of W. Cox.

HODDLE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, between the rivers Peel and Turrabeile.

HODLONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 180 miles from Gundagai. Isaack Rudd's station.

HOLBORNE. An island off the N.E. coast of Australia; it is a rocky island, visible about 7 or 8 leagues, and has three small islets near it. It is situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 41' 5''$ S, and long. $148^{\circ} 17' 30''$ E.

HOLDEN. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F., and is bounded on the S. by the parishes of Kororoit and Mariburnong, W. by the parish of Yancardook, and E. by the parishes of Bullabula and Tullamarine.

HOLDFAST BAY. In S.A., situated in the county of Adelaide. It is an open roadstead, quite exposed to the S. westerly gales which are by far the most violent that blow on the coast of Australia. A tremendous sea runs into the anchorage during a S. westerly storm. It is about 60 miles from Cape Jervis, opposite to Glenelg Plains. The anchorage is lat. 35° S., Mount Lofty bearing due E. by compass. The holding ground is clay of a great consistency, and as the water shoals very gradually, a vessel must drag her anchor up hill for

2 miles before she can sustain any damage. About the middle of the bay is an inlet of the sea, on which boats can enter and discharge their cargoes at high water, but at low water they are obliged to discharge on the beach, owing to a bar of sand at the entrance.

HOLDSWORTHY DOWNS. Are situated just above the confluence of the Dartbrook with Kingdon Ponds, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., 178 miles from Sydney.

HOLE IN THE WALL. Situate in the parish of Narrabeen, hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, at the distance of 25 miles from Sydney. It is a rocky projection, forming a rude archway with the shore. A little further on is a remarkable cave in the sea cliffs.

HOLLAND, NEW. See AUSTRALIA.

HOLLAND'S CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F.; it is a branch of the Broken river. Ryan and Heape, and Grice have stations here.

HOLLINWORTH FARM. Is situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., close to the river Brisbane, about 7 miles below the town of Brisbane North. It is the property of Rear-Admiral Hollinworth. It was originally the Government head quarters of the district of Moreton Bay, and known as Eagle Farm.

HOLKHAM. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, 5 miles from Scone. It is the estate of H. Dangar.

HOLMES. In the parish of Minto, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HOLONG. The station of John Tooth, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river.

HOLSWORTHY. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. and W. sides by George's river, on the S. side by an E. line from the entrance of Bunburrycurran creek to the southern arm of the river, and thence by that arm.

HOLSWORTHY. A parish in the hundred of Liverpool and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. and W. by George's river from its confluence with Woronora river, on the S. by a line bearing E. to Woronora river; on the E. by Woronora river to its confluence with George's river. It contains 40 houses, and 206 inhabitants.

HOME BUSH. Is situate in the parish of Concord, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. Races are held here. The hills seen beyond are the Pennant Hills across the Parramatta river, distant from Sydney 10 miles.

HOME VALE. The residence of A. Walker, at Norfolk Plains, Tasmania.

HONEY BAY. Is situated in the parish of Tomaree, county of Gloucester, N.S.W., near Port Stephens.

HONEYSUCKLE. A hill of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, on the Bathurst road, 91 miles from Sydney.

HOOD POINT. Is the southernmost point of Doubtful Island bay, situate in the county of Kent, W.A.

HOPE. A mountain of A.F., district of Western Port, between the rivers Loddon and Murray, in lat 36° S.

HOPE INLET. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, about 11 miles from the S. point of Clarence Straits, in Shoal Bay. The tide here rises 20 feet.

HOPELESS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the Bogan river, in lat. 31° S., and long. 147° E.

HOPEWELL. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Glenmore road.

HOPKINS RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.; it rises near Mount Cole and falls into Lady Bay, having on its banks the stations of M'Gill, Adams, Wiselaskie, Adam, Farce and Rodger, Webster, Eddington, Johnstone, Walker, Strong and Forster, and Allen.

HOP VALLEY. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HORNSEY. In the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HORSECROFT. Near Sorell, Tasmania; the residence of W. H. Glover.

HORTON. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Thalaba; S. by Wilmot; E. by Karuah; and W. by the Williams river.

HORTON. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains; it is a branch of the river Gwyder.

HORTON. A river of Tasmania; it is a branch of the river Arthur.

HOSKINGDALE. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., on the Morumbateman creek, 10 miles from Yass. It is the estate of John Hoskings.

HOTHAM. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Grantham.

HOUGHTON. District of Adelaide, S.A.

HOUGHTON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; bounded on the E. by the river Paterson; S. by Middlehope; and W. by Tyramin and Wolfingham.

HOULONG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 20 miles from Albury. It is the station of Matthew Pearce.

HOURA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 50 miles from Gundagai; C. Thompson's station.

HOUTMAN'S ABROLHOS. Are situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 28° S. They form three groups, Pelsart group being separated from Easter group by a channel 4 miles wide, and the passage between the Easter group and the northern group is six miles. The Abrolhos extend 48 miles. The greatest width of Easter and Pelsart group being 12 miles. On either side of the Abrolhos, at the same distance from land, the depth is more than 100 fathoms. They derived their name from Frederick Houtman, of Alkinear, who commanded a fleet of Dutch East Indiamen in 1618.

On the 4th of June, 1629, Francis Pelsart, a Dutch Commodore, was wrecked upon the Abrolhos. This appears to be the first Dutchman who ever set foot upon the country of Australia.

HOWEY'S CREEK. In the county of Bourke, A.F.; it is a branch of the river Marriburnong.

HOWE, LORD. An island situated in the S. Pacific Ocean, in lat. $31^{\circ} 46'$ S., and long. $159^{\circ} 4'$ E., between Port Jackson and Norfolk Island. It is remarkable principally as a haunt of birds, and for the quantity of turtle upon its shores. It was named by Lieutenant Ball.

HOWE, W. C. Is the southernmost extreme of the county of Plantagenet, W.A.

HOWICK. A township of N.S.W., on the Macdonald river, in the county of Northumberland, about 10 miles from Portland head.

HOWICK. A county in the province of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Durham; on the E. by the county of Beaufort; on the S. by the county of Peel; and on the W. by the county of York. Its most elevated points are County Peak and Mount Bebb.

HOWICK. A river of W.A.; it is a branch of the river Swan, and is situate in the county of Perth.

HOWICK. A parish of N.S.W. in the county of Durham; bounded on the W. by Wynn; S. by the river Hunter; and E. by Ravensworth.

HOWICK'S GROUP. consists of 10 or 11 islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, and situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 32'$ S., and long. $144^{\circ} 55'$ E.

HOWQUA. A river of A.F., district of Murray; it is a branch of the Goulburn river.

HOXTON. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

HUGEL. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Wicklow.

HUGHES CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F.; it flows into the Goulburn, opposite Decoy ponds; Buckland, White, Bury, M'Kenzie, Webster, and Taylor have stations on the various heads of this stream.

HUGHES PEAK. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W.

HUME. A river of N.S.W., discovered by Messrs. Hovell and Hume, in 1824. They crossed it lat. 36° S. It is now called the Murray.

HUMEWOOD. In the parish of Menangle, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

HUMMOCK. An islet off the E. coast of Australia; it is situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 30' 30''$ S. It has a hump on its extreme resembling a haycock.

HUMMUMBAH. The station of Messrs. E. and G. Rouse, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.,

HUNTER. A parish in the county of Hunter, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the river Hunter; W. by Greig's creek; and E. by Doyles creek.

HUNTER. A river of N.S.W., (called by the natives *Coquon*); it was discovered and named by Mr. Shortland, September 19th, 1797. It is situated about 70 miles to the northward of Port Jackson, and disembogues its waters into Port Hunter, at the harbour of Newcastle, so called on account of the coal mines discovered in its neighbourhood. It was named the Hunter in honor of Governor Hunter, during whose administration the river was discovered. It has its rise from several streams on the Liverpool Range, and runs in a southerly and easterly direction for upwards of 200 miles from the ranges of the interior to the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable only for about 25 miles in a direct line, or about 35 miles by water from the coast. At the distance of about 20 miles by water from Newcastle it receives another river of considerable magnitude from the northward, called the Williams river, and at the head of navigation, or about 35 miles by water from Newcastle, it receives a second river, called the Paterson, each of which is navigable for a considerable distance greater than the principal stream or main river. In consequence of the fertility of the soil along these rivers, and the extent of water communication which exists, these districts are the finest in the colony.

HUNTER. A county of N.S.W., bounded on the N. by the river Hunter and the Goulburn to the junction of Widdin creek; on the W. by Widdin creek to the mountain of Coricudgy, by the range thence to the Durambang Hill; on the W. by Umbiella creek to the river Colo; on the S. by that river to the Hawkesbury; on the E. by the Hawkesbury to the N. of the Macdonald river or lower branch; on the E. by the Macdonald to the junction of Wareng creek, and by Wareng, and Parson's creeks and the Wollombi brook to its junction with the Hunter. Its length from N. to S. is about 71 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. about 47 miles, comprising 2056 square miles, or 1,315,840 square acres. The population of this county amounts to 1190, and the number of houses is 222. The stock of the county is reckoned at 1160 horses, 4885 head of horned cattle, 800 pigs, and 7168 sheep. The principal rivers are the Hunter and Goulburn; the other rivers are the Macdonald, Wollombi, and Colo. The Macdonald, after separating this county from the county of Northumberland, falls into the river Hawkesbury, near Wiseman's Ferry, or Portland Head. The mountains of this county are wild and savage looking. The most remarkable points are Nullo. Coricudgy, Monundilla, and Wambo. The creeks are Webbs, Parsons, Wollum, Putty, Widdin, James, King, Greigs, and Doyles. Jerrys Town is the capital. With the counties of Brisbane and Bligh, Hunter returns one member to the Australian senate.

HUNTER ISLAND. (Or **BARREN ISLAND**); This island well deserves its name, for it is perfectly treeless. A green kind of scrub overruns its surface, and its highest point is 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is in form like a closed hand with the forefinger extended, and is situated in Bass's Straits, near the N.W. point of Tasmania.

HUNTER



HUNTER'S HILL. One of the original districts of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland; it is bounded on the S. side by the harbour of Port Jackson; S.W. by Lane Cove; and on the N.E. side by a line bearing E. 15° N. from the point at the head of Lane Cove, where the Eastern Farms Common line commences to Middle Harbour; and on the N.E. side by Middle Harbour.

HUNTER'S HILL. A parish in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.E. by Lane Cove; on the W. by a line from Lane Cove, bearing S., to the N.E. corner of John Brabyn's 200 acres, by the N. western boundary of that land, by a line from the W. corner of that land to the centre of the road from Pennant Hills, that line being the western boundaries of Richard Harding's 25 acres, John Love's 90 acres, part of Francis Dunlop's 477 acres, and part of Zadoc Petit's 25 acres, and by the centre of the road from Pennant Hills to the Parramatta river; on the S. by the Parramatta river and Port Jackson to Lane Cove. It contains 198 houses, and 1144 inhabitants.

HUNTINGDON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Picton, and county of Monmouth; and is bounded on the W. by the river Jordan; on the S. by Strangford; on the E. by the parish of Dysart.

HUNTINGTON. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W. It is the residence of C. G. Gray.

HUNTLEY. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded N. by Orange; E. by Shadforth and Anson.

HUON. A river of Tasmania; it divides the counties of Kent and Buckingham, and falls into D'Entrecasteaux channel.

HUON. An island of Tasmania, situated at the entrance of the river Huon.

HURDLE CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F.; it is a branch of the King's river. Templeton has a station here.

HURDSPIC. (Or TALGA); is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., and was named by Mr. Oxley after Captain Hurd, Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

HURTLE VALE. County of Hindmarsh, S.A.

HUSKISSON. A river of Tasmania; a branch of the Macintosh river.

HUSKISSON. A town of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, on the shores of Jervis Bay. A fresh water creek, named Curranbene runs through this township.

HUSKISSON, SOUTH. See SOUTH HUSKISSON.

HUTCHINSONIAN FARM. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 13 miles from Liverpool. It is the estate of J. Roberts

HUTT. A river in W.A., situated in Victoria Land. This river rises in the Victoria range, and flows into the sea near Mount Naturaliste.

HUTTON PARK. Near Jericko, county of Monmouth, Tasmania; the residence of J. Bisdee.

HYDE PARK. In the parish of Liberty Plains, hundred of

Parramatta, district of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 8 miles from Sydney. It is the estate of J. H. Potts.

HYTE. Norfolk Plains, Tasmania; the residence of W. P. Weston.

I

ICELY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, 165 miles from Sydney.

ICKLETON. In the parish of Cabramatta, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ILFRACOMBE. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon, and bounded by the river Tamar on the E., and the hundred of Stanley on the S.; it comprises the parishes of Phillipsnorton, Wells, and Stockport.

ILFRACOMBE. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon, on the river Tamar, in the parish of Ilfracombe.

ILLALONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Illalong creek, 20 miles from Yass. The station of James Manning.

ILLARMANGULIA. The station of A. Brown, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

ILLAWARRA. Near Launceston, Tasmania. The residence of E. Dumaresque.

ILLAWARRA. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing 570,557 acres, of which 137,917 are alienated. It embraces the eastern portion of the county of Camden, and a small portion of the county of St. Vincent, bounded on the N. by a line W. to the head of the Cataract river, commencing on the sea shore near Bulli; on the W. by the Illawarra range, thence by a line to the middle source of the Kangaroo river, thence by that river to its confluence with the Shoalhaven river, and by this river to its confluence with the Endrick river; on the S. from thence by a line bearing N. easterly to the source of Yerrimong creek, thence by Yerrimong creek to a point from which a line due E. would meet the N.W. corner of Daniel Cooper's grant of 880 acres, thence by the S. eastern margin of Salt Water Lagoon to the northern point of Robert Lambert's grant on the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary to near Bulli aforesaid. This council contains 7 members, including the warden.

ILLAWARRA. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the eastern portion of the county of Camden and the northern portion of the county of St. Vincent; bounded on the N. by a line W. to the head of the Cataract river, commencing on the sea shore near Bulli; or the W. by the Illawarra range, thence by a line to the middle source of the Kangaroo river, thence by that river to its confluence with the Shoalhaven river, and by this river to about 2 miles S. of the confluence of the Warreamungo; on the S. by the range N. of Endrick's river to the source of Yalmal creek; and again by a range to Lamb's grant; and by the eastern shore of St. George's basin to Sussex Haven, and thence by the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary

to near Bulli, as aforesaid. It contains 4210 inhabitants, and 763 houses.

ILLAWARRA. A fertile, beautiful, and romantic district in N.S.W.; it is situated in the county of Camden, about 50 miles from Sydney. It is also known as the Five Islands district. It extends in a N. and S. direction for a space of 18 miles along the sea coast, commencing at a point on which a range of mountains called the Merrigong terminates in the sea, receding gradually S. towards Shoalhaven, and comprising about 150,000 acres. The Illawarra mountain is a lofty and precipitous range running parallel to the coast, and supporting the elevated table land to the westward. The view is indescribably beautiful and magnificent. The district of Illawarra consists of a belt of land enclosed between the mountain and the ocean, increasing in breadth to the southward, thickly wooded, and for the most part of exuberant fertility. The descent of the mountain, about 1500 feet high, is the most precipitous used in the colony for a road. Baron Hugel, an Austrian gentleman who resided for sometime in N.S.W., devoting himself to scientific researches, observed that the scenery and vegetation of Illawarra strongly reminded him of scenes he had visited in the interior of Ceylon.

ILLAWARRA. A beautiful and picturesque lake situated in the district of Illawarra, and county of Camden, about 60 miles to the southward of the city of Sydney.

IMLAY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Auckland, near Twofold Bay. It is named after Dr. Imlay, who first explored the adjacent country; it is about 3000 feet high above the level of the sea, and can be seen in clear weather about 20 leagues at sea. It affords a good land-mark therefore, more especially as a guide to Twofold Bay and Boyd Town.

INDE RIVER. One of the heads of the Murray river, in the district of Murray, A.F.; it rises in the Australian Alps. Collins has a station on this stream.

INDIAN HEAD. Is situated on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 25° S. It was named by Captain Cook from his having perceived upon this black bluff head, or point of land, a great number of natives assembled.

INDIGO CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F. It falls into the Murray river to the eastward of Black Dog creek.

INGALBA. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the Macdonald river; M'Iver's station.

INMAN. A river of S.A., in the district of Adelaide; it flows into Lake Alexandrina.

INNES PLAINS. Situated in the district of Clarence river, at the head of the Albert river.

INNES MOUTH. A remarkable ravine in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W.

INSCRIPTION. A point of land on the N.W. coast of Australia, situated in lat. 17° 6' 50" S., and long. 7° 28' 30" E. of Port Essington.

INSPECTION HILL. A mountain situated at the southern ex-

tremitry of Sweers island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria; it is 104 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most remarkable feature hereabouts. From Mount Inspection, the highest land in the neighbourhood, a glimpse can be obtained of the main land of Australia, bearing S. 17° W. above 18 miles. This hill is a mass of calcareous rock, similar to the high parts of Bountiful Island.

INVERARY. Situated in the county of Argyle, near the town of Bungonia, 121 miles from Sydney, N.S.W., and 41 miles from Bong Bong.

INVERLOCKY. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn. It is the residence of James M'Farlane.

INVERMIEN. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on Dartbrook.

INVESTIGATOR ROAD. Lies between Sweer's and Bentick's islands, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N.A. It is the only anchorage for vessels at the head of the Gulf in the monsoons. This road is 4 miles in length by one in breadth, with a depth of from four to six fathoms.

INVESTIGATORS GROUP. A cluster of islands, six in number, off the W. coast of South Australia, the principal of which is Flinder's island. The other islands are called Waldegrave, Top Gallant, Ward, and Pearson's islands.

INVESTIGATOR'S STRAITS. Are situated in S.A.; it is the western entrance into St. Vincent's Gulf, and situated between Kangaroo island and Yorke Peninsula.

IPSWICH. A town of N.S.W., situated in the district of Moreton Bay, and county of Stanley, on the river Bremer. Petty sessions are held here. It contains 28 houses and 123 inhabitants.

IRBY POINT. Is situated in the county of Kent, W.A.

IRISH TOWN. A village of A.F., in the county of Grant, near Geelong. It contains 33 houses and 135 inhabitants.

IRISH TOWN. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Liberty Plains, and county of Cumberland, on the Liverpool road, 14 miles from Sydney.

IRON BARK. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool Plains. On this stream the Messrs. Spencer have a station.

IRONBONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 10 miles from Gundagai. The station of C. Nicholson.

IRON COVE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of Concord, and hundred of Sydney. It is crossed by the Parramatta road at the distance of 6½ miles from Sydney.

IRONMOUGY. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river. The station of Beard and Rolfe.

IRONPOT. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs.

IRREWARRA. In the district of Portland, A.F. M'Intyre and Sinclair's station.

IRWIN. A river situated in W.A.; it flows into the sea between the rivers Arrowsmith and Greenough.

IRWIN INLET. Is situated in the county of Sterling, W.A.

IRWIN RANGE. A range of mountains, situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

ISAACKS. A beautiful river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt during his wanderings overland to Port Essington; it is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 20' S$.

ISABELLA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Georgiana; it flows into Abercrombie river.

ISABELLA PLAINS. Situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., between Jarrabomberra creek and the Murrumbidgee river.

ISIS. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it rises on the Liverpool range, and empties its waters into Pages river.

ISIS. A beautiful river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset; it falls into the river Macquarie.

ISLAND POINT. Is situated on the W. coast of Australia, in lat. $30^{\circ} 30' S$., in Victoria Land, a little to the northward of Jurien Bay.

ISLAND. The station of Balfour, on the Lachlan river, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

ISLINGTON. A town of S.A., near Adelaide.

IVANHOE. Situated in the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 4 miles from Sydney, near the village of Waverley.

IYOLOOM. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 100 miles from Ipswich. J. S. M'Lean's squattage.

J

JACOB AND JOSEPH. The station of John Eales, is situated at Liverpool Plains, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

JACOB REMMESCENS. A river of Australia in De Witt's Land. It lies in about lat. $22^{\circ} 17' S$. It empties its waters into Exmouth Gulf.

JACKADANDA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Yackadanda creek. James Osborne's station.

JACKAWA. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 110 miles from Sydney, and 40 miles from Jervis Bay.

JACKSON PORT. A harbour of N.S.W., situated in lat. $35^{\circ} 40' S$., in the county of Cumberland, on which stands Sydney, the capital of the colony. It received this appellation on the 6th May, 1770, by Captain Cook, from one of his seamen who described it from the masthead of the Endeavour barque. Captain Phillip, the first Governor of this Territory, on his arrival at Botany Bay in January, 1788, finding its shores so wild and solitary, the heat so great, the land beyond the circle of half a mile from the sea so encumbered with sands, swamps, and heavy forests, and the anchorage so unsafe when the weather was rough, and the easterly winds prevailing, resolved to

go northward with an expedition or pioneering corps in the ship's boats, for the purpose of examining another harbour discovered, and called Broken Bay by Captain Cook, and on his passage upwards along the coast, curiosity led him to enter this harbour, laid down as an "inlet" on the chart of Cook's expeditions. His astonishment cannot be described on his finding a harbour equal to any in the world: hither he at once proceeded, and laid the foundation of the city of Sydney. This harbour is capable of containing the shipping of the whole world, and for beauty as well as capacity it is scarcely equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any known port. The inlet into this harbour from the South Pacific Ocean is by an opening of nearly two miles in breadth, guarded on either side by bold majestic headlands known as the North and South Heads. Different points of land called Middle Head, George's Head, Bradley's Head, present themselves on going up to the city. Many bays of great extent are formed by the undulations of the shore on each side, and the islands of Garden, Pinchgut, Clark, Shark, Goat, Johnson's and Cockatoo greatly diversify and adorn the scene. Two rivers, the Parramatta and Lane Cove, flow into this magnificent harbour. A small reef near the entrance goes by the name of the Sow and Pigs, where there is a burning light by night. The first signal of Port Jackson to the mariner on the Pacific Ocean is the Light House. It is situated on the South Head at a considerable elevation (See LIGHT HOUSE) above the level of the sea. It is a revolving light, and distant about 7 miles from the metropolis. Fortifications are erected on Bradley's Head, the island of Pinchgut, and at Dawes's Battery, Fort Phillip, and Fort Macquarie in the city. Signal stations are also at South Head and Fort Phillip.

JACQUA. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Bungonia. It is the residence of F. Murphy, 123 miles from Sydney.

JAFFA CAPE. The northernmost point of Rivoli Bay, S.A.

JAMAICA PLAINS. In the county of Macquarie,, on the N. bank of the river Manning, N.S.W.

JAMBALA. The station of James Clark, in the district of Lachlan N.S.W.,

JAMBEROO. In the county of Camden, N.S.W.; it is watered by the Minumurra rivulet, and situated about 4 miles from the town of Kiama.

JAMBOURINE. The station of A Hodgson, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

JAMES. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Hunter; it flows into the Goulburn river.

JAMISONS. A valley of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, on the Great Western road, 59 miles from Sydney. The water which rises in this valley, so named by Governor Macquarie, is inconsiderable; but the wild scenery of the inaccessible valley into which it vanishes, is well worth the traveller's attention.

JANE'S TABLE LAND. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 14° 29' 15", and long. 144° 4' 45". It is a remarkable

flat-topped hill, on the N.E. coast, at the bottom of Princess Charlotte bay, rising abruptly from the surrounding lowland.

JANIL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the Murrumbidgee district, on the E. bank of the Doomut river.

JAOROMAN. In the county of Argyle, on Barber's creek, 107 miles from Sydney.

JARRABOMBARRA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it flows into the Queanbeyan river.

JARRAWA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of King; it rises near Mount Dixon, and empties itself into the Narrawa river.

JASON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; it is the northernmost point of Croker's range. This is the Mount Hawkins of Oxley, and was named Jason by Sir T. L. Mitchell at the request of Mr. Cunningham.

JAYGALITE. Is situated at Isabella plains, in the county of Murray, N.S.W.

JEDBURGH. A parish situated in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., bounded on the W. by the parish of Peel, and S. by the Macquarie river.

JEIR. In the county of Murray, N.S.W., on Murrumbateman creek.

JELLORE. A mountain of N.S.W., near the source of the Nattai river, to the N.W. of Mittagong, in the county of Camden, 70 miles from Sydney. It is of conical form, and visible from Sydney Light House.

JEMBAICUMBENE SWAMP. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., at its junction with the Shoalhaven river, 167 miles from Sydney.

JEMMALONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 120 miles from Bathurst. The station of Benjamin Boyd.

JEOGELLA. In the district of New England, N.S.W., situated 75 miles from Kempsey.

JERARA. A creek in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near Mount Marulan, 114 miles from Sydney.

JEREMIAH. The station of George Davis, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

JERICHO. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, parish of Spring Hill, on the Jordan river, 43 miles from Hobarton.

JERRABATGULLA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it empties itself into the Shoalhaven river, at the distance of 177 miles from Sydney.

JERRABOMBERRA. See JARRABOMBARRA.

JERAMUL. In the Murray district, A.F., on the Hume river. The station of N. J. Shelly.

JERRAWAY. In the county of King, N.S.W., near the head of the Narrawa river.

JERROWANG. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

JERRY'S PLAINS. In the county of Hunter, N.S.W., on the S. bank of the river Hunter, about 100 miles from its mouth.

JERRY'S TOWN. A village of N.S.W., situated at Jerry's Plains, in the county of Hunter, on the Hunter river, 122 miles from Sydney.

JERUSALEM. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, parish of Ormaig, 30 miles from Hobarton.

JERVIS. A beautiful bay and harbour of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent. It lies in lat 35° 6' S. The entrance to Jervis bay is 2 miles wide, and inside there is a bay or harbour from 3 to 4 leagues in length, and 2 in width. It is considered a safe port for ships of all sizes, and is 80 miles from Sydney. It is large and commodious, easy of access, and affording shelter from all winds, and having room for upwards of 200 sail of ships, with plenty of wood and water, and was discovered by Lieutenant Bowen in August 1791.

JERVIS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Brighton, and county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Dysart; W. by the parish of Strangford; on the E. by the parish of Yarlington; and S. by the parish of Drummond.

JERVIS CAPE. Is the southernmost point of the county of Hindmarsh, S.A., opposite Kangaroo island.

JERVIS TOWN. A township of N.S.W., situated on the northern shore of Jervis bay, in the county of St. Vincent.

JIKA JIKA. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parishes of Keelbundora and Willwillbrook; on the E. by the Darebin creek and the Yarra Yarra river; on the S. by the parish of N. Melbourne; and on the W. by the Monee Monee ponds.

JILLAMATONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, near Mankitee creek.

JIMBONE. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Brush creek; Bell's station.

JINERO. Is situated on the Shoalhaven river, near Gourock Pic, in the county of Murray, N.S.W.. 171 miles from Sydney.

JINGELLA CREEK. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. one of the branches of the upper Murray, or Hume. Robinson has a station on this creek.

JINGERAL. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 54 miles from Boyd Town. W. Cooper's station.

JOAROMIN. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 104 miles from Sydney. See **BARBER'S CREEK.**

JOCK'S A bridge of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland, on a mountain stream running into Cox's river. It is situated on the Great Western road 85½ miles from Sydney, and is 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

JOHN'S. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie; it flows into Watson Taylor's Lake, 256 miles from Sydney.

JOHN'S PLAINS. A pretty country of N.S.W., on the banks of the Wilson river, in the county of Macquarie.

JOHNSON. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Durham.

JOHNSTONE'S A creek of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, about 3 miles from the city of Sydney, on the Parramatta road.

JOLLINDONG. The station of George Stammers, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

JOMORROWINA. The station of W. Kearnes, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

JONES. An island of N.S.W., situated in the Manning river, in the county of Macquarie.

JONES HILLS. Are situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

JORDAN. A beautiful river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth. It rises near the town of Oatlands, and running through that town it falls into the river Derwent, below the town of Brighton.

JOSEPH. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Murray.

JOURILAND. A mountain stream of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland; it rises near Collong, and flows into the river Wollondilly, near Belloon, about 10 miles above the Nattai.

JOYGLEBA. In the district of New England, N.S.W. The station of Betts and Panton.

JUAN JUAN. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on the river Condamine, at Waterloo plains.

JUCHABYRA. The station of Ellen Woodhouse, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

JUDGE DOWLING. A range of mountains, situated in the county of Northumberland, a part of the Carmarthen Mountains, 65 miles from Sydney. It was formerly named the Devil's Backbone. From this spot may be seen "Yengo," a remarkable flat-topped mountain to N.W., and to the westward Tayan, and the summits of mountains about Capertee.

JUGEBYRA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

JUGION. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan; it flows into the river Murrumbidgee.

JUJIRA. In the district of Portland, A.F.; J. Good's station.

JULIA PERCY ISLES. (Or *LADY JULIA'S ISLAND*); is situated off Cape Sir William Grant, in the county of Normanby, A.F. It lies in lat. $38^{\circ} 25' 45''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 2' 35''$ E., and was discovered by Captain Grant, and named by him in honor of Lady Julia Percy. This island bears about E.S.E. from Cape Sir William Grant.

JULONG. Is situated near Wheoo, in the county of Georgiana, N.S.W.

JUMBELONG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Guelpha creek; Stuckey's station.

JUMBOCK. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the river Shaw, 12 miles from Belfast, Port Fairy; A. Baxter's station.

JUMGUNDI. The station of Thomas Esther, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

JUNCTION. The station of D. W. Irving, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., situated 65 miles from Twofold Bay.

JUNCTION BAY. Is situated on the N. coast of Australia near Point Cuthbert. The river Liverpool disembogues its waters into Junction Bay.

JURIEN BAY. Is situated in the county of Melbourne, W.A. The river Hill flows into this beautiful bay.

JUVERELL. In the district of New England, N.S.W. A. Campbell's station.

JYU CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., at the great swamp at Tomac creek; W. K. Jamieson's station.

K

KALABASH. The station of Samuel Lyons, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Kalabash creek, 50 miles from Yass.

KALANGAN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Kalangan creek, 38 miles from Yass; it is the station of John Harris.

KALGAN. A beautiful river of W.A., in the county of Plantagenet, flowing into Oyster Harbour, King George's Sound; it rises in the rugged mountains.

KALGAN. A beautiful and extensive valley of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet, between the rugged mountains and the river Kalgan.

KALINGALUNGAGUY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; it empties itself into the Lachlan river, near Mount Taratta.

KALKALLO. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Merriang; S. by the parishes of Wollart and Yarook; and E. by the parish of Yanyean.

KALKITE. The station of W. Neale, situate in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

KAMBALLUP. In the county of Plantagenet, W.A.

KANGALoola. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Georgiana; it flows into the Crookwell river.

KANGAROO. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Urara river, 20 miles from Grafton. T. Coutts's station.

KANGAROO. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Pembroke; it is a branch of the Coal river.

KANGAROO. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it empties its waters into the Shoalhaven river.

KANGAROOBA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 36 miles from Bathurst. T. Kite's station.

KANGAROO BAY. Is situated in the county of Wellington, N.S.W., 165 miles from Sydney.

KANGAROOBY. The station of H. O'Neil, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

KANGAROO GROUND. One of the most extensive and remarkable ravines in the county of Camden, N.S.W. The Kangaroo

river, which waters it, having its sources in the southern part of the coast mountain of Illawarra, its source being from the sea, and is called by the natives CAMBEWARRA, where there is a space of 20 square miles of the very best land.

KANGAROO HEAD. Is situated in Kangaroo island, in the province of S.A.

KANGAROO HILLS. In the district of New England, N.S.W., at the head of the Clarence river, situated 50 miles from Armidale ; it is the station of W. and J. Dangar.

KANGAROO ISLAND Is situated in the province of S.A., and lies about 12 miles S.W. of Cape Jervis. It is 26 leagues in length, E. and W., and about 10 leagues in breadth, N. to S., and comprises an area of 2,500,000 acres, containing some very fine pasture and timber. The harbour of Nepean Bay is scarcely to be surpassed, and will accommodate some hundreds of vessels. The entrance to which is protected by a long sand spit or shoal, which, leaving a deep passage to the S., forms a complete breakwater. The spit is dry at low water, and can always be avoided by the soundings, which are very regular. Ships of 700 tons burthen can anchor within half a mile of the landing place. It lies in lat. $35^{\circ} 33' S.$, and long. $137^{\circ} 41' E.$ Kingscote, the residence of S. Stephens, Esq., the agriculture manager to the South Australian Company, is situated on the slope of some hills covered entirely with timber. On the brow of one of the hills, looking down a steep precipice into the sea, stand sundry wooden huts, containing farmer emigrants. On the beach stands a store house and a few huts built of bushes. The soil of this island in the vicinity of Kingscote is composed of sand left by the retiring sea, mixed with a small portion of vegetable mould. The want of rain upon land so dry renders it impossible to produce vegetables except during the rainy season. About 200 or 300 yards from the sea, good soil is found, where young potatoe plants and peas will thrive ; but no sooner is the rain over than the earth is heated to that degree that every vegetable perishes. Nine miles in the interior there are belts of iron and limestone running through the island, in the interstices of which good soil is frequently found, sufficient for the growth of excellent corn. In some parts of the island a quantity of the kangaroo grass shoots up during the rainy season, on which oxen can be fed. It is possible that potatoes may be grown, but perhaps to no great size. In the little gardens of some of the settlers are to be found cresses and small salad. This island has been famous for its kangaroos (from whence it derived its name), but at present they are very scarce ; the few that remain are, however, hunted by way of recreation by the new colonists. The other animals found here are the wallaby, a creature of the kangaroo species, only of a smaller kind ; the opossum, about the size of a large Spanish rabbit ; the bandicoot, or Australian rat ; the Norway rat ; and an animal about four feet long, called the guano, which very much resembles in its general appearance the crocodile, except the head, which is similar to a snake's. Snakes, from the circumstance of the island being one matted bush, are most abundant, and are seen winding along in all directions. Tarantulas, scorpions,

and musquitoes, are also very numerous. There are an abundance of eagles, pelicans, cormorants, crows, magpies, robin redbreasts, swallows, and small birds remarkable for the brilliancy and variety of their plumage.

KANGAROO POINT. A village of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth, hundred of Bellerive, and parish of Clarence, on the river Derwent, opposite Hobarton. It is a small village rising into note from the circumstance of its being the principal route from Sorell and Richmond to the capital of Tasmania.

KANGYANGY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, near Wyong creek, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gosford.

KANIMBLA. Is situated in the county of Cook, N.S.W., on Cox's river, near Hartley. It is the estate of James Norton, Esq.

KANNU. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Kanny creek, 45 miles from Yass; it is the station of James Chisholm.

KAPUNDA. A village of S.A., in the district of Adelaide, 45 miles N. of Adelaide.

KARAULA. A river of N.S.W.; it is a part of the river Darling, called the Karaula, to the N. eastward of where the Darling receives the waters of the river Castlereagh.

KAREEN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains; it flows into the Gwyder river.

KARNGUN. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the E. and S. by the Barwon river, and N. by the parish of Lake-lakewollard.

KARSLAKE. An island, situated between Cape Van Diemen and Cape Jahleel, a few miles to the northward of Melville island, N.A.

KARUAH. A parish situated in the county of Gloucester; bounded on the N. by the Australian Agricultural Company's Estate; on the S. by Tarean; E. by the Karuah river; and W. by Horton, N.S.W.

KARUAH. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, and flowing into Port Stephens.

KATCOMBE. District of Adelaide, S.A.

KEAKATOO. The station of W. Lane, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

KEAMBERIE. The station of John Miller, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

KEATS. A beautiful port, situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Cape Hay and Cape Ford.

KEELBUNDORA. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parishes of Wollen and Morang; S. by the parish of Jikajika and the Yarra Yarra river; W. by the Merrimerrri and Darebin creeks; and E. by the Yarra Yarra rivulet.

KEELGYRAH. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 40 miles from Cassino; G. Wyndham's station.

KEEPIT. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Namboy, 25 miles from Tamworth; W. S. Bell's station.

KEERA. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on Bundara creek; A. M'Pherson's station.

KEERWEER CAPE. (Or **TURNAGAIN**); a cape, or headland of York's peninsula, N.A., running into the Gulf of Carpentaria, a little to the northward of the mouth of the river Vereenigde.

KELLOSHIEL. Is situated in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst, on the Macquarie river..

KEIRSTON. In the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W.; on the Fish river, 20 miles from Bathurst. It is the estate of D. Ramsay.

KEITH CAPE. The easternmost point of land of Melville island, separated from Coburg peninsula, N.W.A. by Dundas straits.

KELSO. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county Roxburgh, on the Macquarie river, near Bathurst, 112 miles from Sydney, containing 464 inhabitants, viz., 258 males and 206 females, having 96 houses.

KELSO. A parish, situated in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Peel; S. by the Macquarie and Fish rivers; and E. by Melrose.

KELMSGROVE. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., at Bulamalita, Goulburn Plains. It is the residence of J. R. Styles, jun.

KELMSCOTT. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Perth.

KEMPSEY. A township of N.S.W., on the M'Leay river, in the county of Macquarie. It is the post town of the district of M'Leay.

KENDALE. In the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W., on the Fish river, 20 miles from Bathurst. It is the estate of D. Ramsay.

KENDALE. A parish, in the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. and E. by the Fish river; and W. by Bolton.

KENGALL HILL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee.

KENMARE. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., at Gundaroo. This is a rising little village, with a church in course of erection, and a populous neighbourhood.

KENMERE. In the parish of Cook, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

KENMERE. A hundred, situated in the county of Cumberland, Tasmania; bounded on the W. and S. by the river Derwent; and on the E. by the river Ouse.

KENMERE. A parish situated in the hundred of Kenmere, in the county of Cumberland, Tasmania. It is bounded on the W. by the parish of Florentine; and on the E. by the river Ouse, separating it from the parishes of Guildford and Lawrenny.

KENT. A county of W.A.; is bounded on the W. by the county of Plantagenet and the county of Hay. It is a maritime county, and picturesquely marked by capes Richie, Knob; Points Irby, Henry Head. The highest elevation in this county is the mountain of Koikyeuneruf, which rears its head majestically above the other points of the rugged mountains. The bays situated in this county are

Doubtful Island bay, Bremer bay, and Dillon bay. It is watered by the rivers Salt and Smooth.

KENT. A maritime county of Tasmania; bounded on the N. by the river Huon, separating it from the county of Buckingham; on the E. by the river Huon and D'Entrecasteaux channel; and on the S. and part of the W. by the Southern ocean. The principal rivers in this county are the Huon, Arve, Picton, Esperance, Kermade, South Port, D'Entrecasteaux, and Catemarra. The ports and harbours are Esperance harbour, South Port, Recherche bay, South Cape bay, Louisa bay, Cox bight, Bathurst harbour, and Port Davey. The most elevated points in the county are Hartz mountain, Adamson's peak, and Arthur's range. Ramsgate is the county town, situated on the shores of Recherche bay.

KENT'S GROUP. A cluster of islands, situated at the eastern entrance of Bass's Straits. The principal are Deal and Erith; they occupy a square of 4 miles, and are separated by Murray Pass, a channel half a mile wide.

KENSINGTON. A town of S.A., in the district of Adelaide.

KESHFORD. The station of T. H. Macquoid, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

KERANGABULLOCK. In the district of Portland, A.F., near Lake Colac; Dennis Brother's station.

KERAUDREN CAPE. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the Amphinome shoals.

KERCONDE. On the river Wakefield, in the district of Hutt river.

KERGUNIA. Is situated on the Little river, 20 miles from Albury, N.S.W.

KERJUMA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of the Yackadanda; Morris and Mackenzie's station.

KERMANDE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Kent; it flows into the river Huon.

KERROWANG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle; it flows into the river Wollondilly.

KERRY. The station of Messrs. C. and A. Windeyer, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

KERSAINT CAPE. Is the westernmost point of Vivonne bay, in Kangaroo island, S.A.

KHANCOBIN. The station of Messrs. Grant and Trevallyn, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

KIAMA. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, on the sea coast, about 88 miles from Sydney; it is in the district of Illawarra.

KIAMALLA. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the river Clyde.

KICKERBILL. The station of A. and J. Blaxland, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

KIDJAR. The station of R. and W. Lowe, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

KING



KILCOBIL. On the river Bireboola, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

KILCOY. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the river Stanley, 80 miles from Ipswich; the squattage of Sir Evan Mackenzie.

KILFERA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of Hollands creek, 8 miles from Clarke's inn; C. Ryan's station.

KILLARNEY. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on the Condamine river, 100 miles from Ipswich; Leslie's station.

KILLAWARRA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Ovens river; E. B. Green's station.

KILLEMBEET. On the Hopkins river, district of Portland Bay, A.F., 40 miles from Belfast; Farie and Roger's station.

KILLYMOON. At Break-o'-day plains, Tasmania; the residence of F. L. Stregblitz.

KILMACAT. The station of Leahy and Rail, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

KILMANG CREEK. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.

KIMO. On the Murrumbidgee river, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., 8 miles from Gundagai. Joseph Andrew's station.

KINCAID MOUNT. In the county of Normanby, A.F.

KINCUMBER. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, on Kincumber Lake, Brisbane Water.

KINDUR. Native name for GWYDIR, which see.

KING. A county of N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by the dividing range forming the western boundary of the county of Argyle from the head of the Crookwell river, in lat. $34^{\circ} 30''$, to the head of the Gundaroo creek, near Lake George; on the S. by Gundaroo creek and the river Yass to the junction of Derringullen creek near Bowning Hill; on the W. by the range of Bowning Hill to the head of Boorowa river, and by that river to its junction with the Lachlan; on the N.E. by the rivers Lachlan and the Crookwell to its source as before mentioned. It comprises 1781 square miles, or 1,159,840 acres, and has within its boundaries 247 houses, with a population of 1665, viz.:—1067 males, and 598 females. The stock of this county is reckoned at 1339 horses, 15,792 head of horned cattle, 792 pigs, and 107,509 sheep. With the counties of Georgiana and Murray, it sends one member to the Legislative Council. It is watered by the rivers Yass, Narrawa, Lachlan, Boorowa, Weeho, and Crookwell; and by Hovell's, Cullaba, Broman, Pudman, Derringullen, Bango, Gundaroo, Jarrawa, Dimond, Lambton, and Cartwright's creeks. The plains of note are Boorowa and Yass plains. The Cullarin range runs from N. to S., dividing this county from the county of Argyle. The most elevated mountains of King county are Mount Darling, Mundoonen, Chaton, Dixon, and Narrawa. The chief town of the county is Gunning, situated 152 miles from Sydney.

KING. A considerable lake in A.F., situated in the district of Gipps Land; it receives the waters of the Mitchell, Nicholson, and Tambo, or Bowman, rivers.

KINGANYU. A hill of A.F., near the Wando river.

KING BAY. Is a beautiful bay of Tasmania, situated in the county of Glamorgan. The Great Swan Port river flows into it. It is one of the coves of Oyster bay.

KINGBORO. A parish in the hundred of Hobarton ; bounded on the N. by the parish of Queenboro ; and E. by the waters of the river Derwent. It is in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

KINGDON PONDS. A stream of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane ; it rises on the Liverpool range, and flows into Dart brook.

KING GEORGE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, near the head of Grose's river, 69 miles from Sydney. This is the saddle-backed hill seen from Sydney.

KING GEORGE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the Forester's peninsula ; it empties itself into Norfolk Bay.

KING GEORGE'S ROCKS. Off the N.E. coast of Tasmania, situated near Cape Naturaliste.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND. Is situated in the county of Plantagenet, W.A. It was discovered by Captain Vancouver, and named after King George the Third. It possesses all the qualities which constitute a good harbour. Its position, however, being to eastward, and to leeward of Cape Leeuwin, in the vicinity of which strong westerly gales prevail, this circumstance detracts from the value of its other qualifications. Between King George's Sound and Swan River there are not less than ten estuaries or inlets of the sea, having narrow and shallow entrances. The town of Albany is situated on the shores of King George's Sound. Its latitude is $35^{\circ} 5' 30''$ S., and longitude $118^{\circ} 34' E.$

KING LAKE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. The rivers Tambo, Riley, and M'Arthur empty their waters into this beautiful sheet of water.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND. Comprises that portion of Bass's Straits lying between the S. Cape of Wilson's Promontory, as far as Cape Liptrap, and was named by its discoverer, Captain Grant.

KINGORA. In the district of Murray, A.F., at the head of Yackadanda creek ; J. Robert's station.

KING PARROT CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., a branch of the Goulburn river. On this stream are the stations of Murchison and Mackenzie.

KING RIVER. A branch of the Ovens river, in the district of Murray, A.F. ; Chapman, Chisholm, and Templeton's stations are on this stream.

KING WILLIAM. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river.

KING'S. An island situated at the western entrance of Bass's Straits, discovered and named by Mr. Black, commander of the Harbinger, brig, about half way across the entrance. It is 35 miles long by 13 wide. The name of the bay is called Port Franklin, now Franklin road, from its not being worthy of the title of a port. There are few elevations in this island, the loftiest point being scarcely 700 feet high.

KINGS. A river of A.F., situated in the district of Murray; it is also called the Ovens, or Burwang.

KINGS. A river of W.A., in the county of Plantagenet; it flows into Oyster Harbour, King George's Sound.

KINGS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Hunter.

KINGS. A beautiful river of Tasmania; it falls into Macquarie Harbour.

KINGS CREEK. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W. It was so named from a man named King having walked from Emu Plains to this creek, a distance of 145 miles, in little more than two days.

KINGSCOTE. A town situated in Kangaroo island, in the province of S.A. It is the principal settlement of the South Australian Company, and situated on the point of land which divides the Bay of Shoals from Seal Bay, and has two miles of water frontage, one mile in each of these bays commanding a full view of Nepean Bay, from Port Marsden to Kangaroo Head.

KING'S CREEK. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.; it is a branch of the river Byrne.

KINGSDALE. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Wollondilly river, 4 miles from Goulburn; it is the estate of H. H. Macarthur.

KINGSDOWNE. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

KING'S FALLS. On Tuggerah creek, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situated 43 miles from Sydney, on the Illawarra road.

KINGSGATE. The station of Cox and Smith, in the district of New England, N.S.W.

KING'S GIFT. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

KING'S GROVE. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 9 miles from Sydney.

KING'S PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the source of the Belubula rivulet, about 20 miles S.W. of Bathurst, distant 147 miles from Sydney.

KING'S PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W. Viver's station.

KING'S PLAINS. In the parish of Willoughby, hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

KING'S TABLE LAND. Is situated in the county of Cook, N.S.W., 2727 feet above the level of the sea. The view is magnificent: for 18 miles from the commencement of the ascent of the Blue Mountains at Emu Plains the slope is gradual; from thence to the 26th mile is a succession of steep and rugged hills, some almost so abrupt as to deny a passage across them to King's Table Land; on the S.W. of which the mountain terminates in lofty precipices, at whose base is seen the beautiful Prince Regent's Glen, about 24 miles in length.

KINGSTOWN. On Merri creek, county of Bourke, A.F.

KINLETT. At Norfolk Plains, Tasmania. The residence of E. W. Wilmore.

KINROSS. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. F. Warner's station.

KIPPILAW. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Wollondilly river, 7 miles from Goulburn; it is the estate of James Chisholm.

KIRKCONNELL. Is situated near the town of Bathurst, in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W. It is the residence of D. M. Irving.

KIRKHAM. In the parish of Narellan, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Cowpasture river, about 38 miles from Sydney.

KIRKBY. An island in the province of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders; it is one of Sir Joseph Banks's Group, in Spencer's Gulf.

KIRTON POINT. Is situated in Port Lincoln, in the county of Flinders, S.A.

KISSING POINT. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Hunter's Hill, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, on the Parramatta river, about 10 miles from Sydney.

KLEMZIG. A town of S.A., in the district of Adelaide.

KLYBUCCA. In the district of M'Leay, N.S.W., on Klybucca creek, 18 miles from the entrance of the M'Leay river. It is the station of Hebden and Co.

KLYWOOTTICKA. In the district of M'Leay, N.S.W., on the M'Leay river, 6 miles from Kempsey; C. Lawson's squattage.

KNOB. A cape, or headland, situated in the county of Kent, W.A.

KOIKYEUNERUF. A mountain of W.A., in the rugged mountains; it is situated on the borders of the counties of Plantagenet and Hay.

KOJONUP. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Goderich, on the main road, leading from Freemantle to King George's Sound.

KOKS. An island off the W. coast of Australia, situated to the N. of Bernier island, in Geographe channel.

KOLAINA PLAINS. Situated on the W. coast of Australia, immediately under the Tropic of Capricorn, near Cape Cuvier.

KOOLKAN. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 10 miles from Grafton; W. G. Miller's station.

KOOLONBUNK. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, 277 miles from Sydney, flowing into the Hastings.

KOOMBANAH BAY. Is situated in the county of Wellington, W.A., in lat. 33° 19' 10" S., and long. 7° W. of Swan River.

KOORAGANG. Is situated on Mosquitto island, in Port Hunter, N.S.W., about 4 miles from the seaport town of Newcastle. It is the estate of the Rev. C. Pleydell N. Wilton, M.A., H.M. Chaplain of Christ Church, Newcastle. This may be called the kidney of the island, several acres now being cultivated with oranges, vines, bananas, and other fruit trees.

KONDENING. A lake of W.A., situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 3' S.$, and long. $118^{\circ} E.$

KOREELAH. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., 70 miles from Ipswich; W. Elliott's station.

KORONG. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Western Port, between the rivers Loddon and Avoca.

KORONGOROCK. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Lake Colac; H. and M. Murray's station.

KOROROI. A parish, in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Holden; W. by the parish of Dierriwarrah; S. by the parish of Pxnweitjork; and E. by the parish of Mariburnong.

KOSCIUSKO. A mountain of A.F. It is the most prominent of the Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray, dividing the district of Murray from the district of Menaroo. Its height is 6500 feet above the level of the sea.

KOWARA. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, on Ten-mile creek, 268 miles from Sydney.

KOWMING. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland. It is a branch of Cox's river.

KRARWARREE. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., on the Shoalhaven river; about 10 miles from its source, distant 190 miles from Sydney.

KULUBAL. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, running through the Australian Agricultural Company's estate of 249,600 acres.

KUNGURONG. A lake of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, near Nurrawalle.

KURRUDUCBIDGEE. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Murray, on the Shoalhaven river, 152 miles from Sydney.

KURRIONG CREEK. One of the heads of the river Murray, in the district of Murray, A.F. Fowell, Hassall, and Courang have stations on it.

KURRYJONG. A district in the county of Cook, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by Phillip district, on the S. by a W. line from the N.W. corner of that district to Wheeny creek; on the N.W. side by that creek and the Grose river; and on the S.E. side by the rivers Grose and Hawkesbury. It is also called Curryjong and Kurrygung.

KUTENBUN. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W. This mountain is placed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the great North road on the right, and about 8 miles from Warrawolong Mountain.

KYBEAN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 27 miles from Queanbeyan. George Brown's station.

KYEAMBA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Guise's station.

KYEAMBETH. The station of John Cox, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

KYONG. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., at the head of Lewis Ponds, 135 miles from Sydney.

KYOTTMUNGAR. A village of W.A., situated in the county of Perth, at the junction of the Howick and Swan Rivers.

L

LA BAAM. A mountain of A.F., near Lake Carangamite, in the district of Portland Bay, A.F.

LACEPEDE. A bay situated in the province of S.A., between Cape Bernouille and Cape Morard de Galles.

LACHLAN. A district of N.S.W., containing 2198 inhabitants, and 209 houses; 1569 of the inhabitants are males, and 629 females; having for its boundaries to the southward the right bank of the Murrumbidgee river as far as any stations extend down that river, and bounded on its right by the left bank of the river Lachlan. The district contains about 10,000,000 acres, and the stock of the district is reckoned at 2984 horses, 92,575 head of horned cattle, 1176 pigs, and 209,788 sheep. The principal rivers that water this county are the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Yass, and Boorowa rivers. The creeks of the district are Narallan, Cook, Cookamungala, Carawang, and Jugion. The most elevated mountains and ranges are W. Taylor's range, Peel's range, Jones's Hills, Macquarie's range or Coccaparra, Mounts Stewart, Gill, Watts, Myarorong, Berabidjal, Matta, or Mount Aiton, Caley, Brogden, Burradorgang, Campbell, Edwards, Table Hill or Mannar, Maude, Garrow, Meyrick, Balloon, Yerrarar or Goulburn's range, Moriatta, Porteus, and Byng. The lakes of this district are few in number, the principal are Lakes Quawingame, near the confluence of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers, Campbell's lake, Goorungutty, and Regent's lake or Cudjallagong. This district is a series of undulations, consisting of hill and dale, with plains of immense size, as the Euryalean Plains, and Molle Plains.

LACHLAN. (Or **CALARE**); a river of N.S.W., having its origin in the Cullarin range of mountains, which divide the counties of King and Argyle; after running a north-westerly course it loses itself in a marsh like the Macquarie, in nearly 33° S. lat., but after passing through this marsh it joins the Murrumbidgee in 34° 30' S. lat., and 143° 30' E. long. In the parallel of 148° the river Lachlan at 200 yards above the level of the sea is 40 yards wide, and navigable for large boats; it divides the district of Lachlan from the district of Wellington, and was discovered by Mr. Evans. The junction of the Goobang and Lachlan is in lat. 33° 5' 20" S., long 147° 13' 10" E.

LACHLAN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, between Coombing creek and the Belubula river.

LACHLAN. In the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

LACHLAN MOUNT. See **MOUNT LACHLAN.**

LACHLAN VALE. In the parish of Appin, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

LACY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland, which flows into the Wollondilly river.

LACY. An island of S.A., situated at the entrance of Denial Bay.

LADY BAY. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., at the mouth of the rivers Hopkins and Merri.

LADY ELLIOTT. An island off the N.E. coast of Australia; it is not more than three-quarters of a mile long, and one-quarter of a mile broad. It is situated 30 miles N.W. from the extremity of Breaksea Spit, in lat. $24^{\circ} 6' S.$, and long. $152^{\circ} 45' 15'' E.$

LADYWOOD FARM. District of Adelaide, S.A.

LAGUNA. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on Sugar Loaf creek, on the north road from Wiseman's to Maitland, distant 87 miles from Sydney.

LAGOWRA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Byrne.

LAIDLEY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, at the source of the river Bogan and Goobang creek.

LAIDLEY PLAINS. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on Laidley creek, 48 miles from Ipswich. The station of J. P. Robinson.

LAIDLEY PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., to the southward of Lockyer's creek.

LAIDLEY PONDS. Are situated on the river Darling, in N.S.W., 300 miles from Moorunde.

LAKE ALEXANDRINA. (Native name **KAYINGA**); a large inland lake situated in the province of S.A., immediately to the eastward of the Gulf of St. Vincent, between the 139th and 140th degrees of E. longitude, about 60 miles in length, and from 30 to 40 miles in breadth, and extending to the southward to the shores of Encounter bay: its medium depth is about four feet. There is a large bight in it to the S.E., and a beautiful and extensive bay to the N.W. It was so named by Captain Sturt, in well-meant loyalty to her Britannic Majesty, the Queen of England. The Murray, the largest river in Australia, empties its waters into this beautiful lake, and disembogues into the sea at Encounter Bay, by two mouths called the Eastern and Western entrance.

LAKE BATHURST. See **BATHURST LAKE.**

LAKE FENTON. A beautiful and picturesque lake of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham.

LAKE GEORGE. See **GEORGE LAKE.**

LAKE LAKEWOLLARD. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the N, by the parish of Carrungemurnong; on the E. by the parish of Modewarre; and S. by the parishes of Karngun and Wardeebolue.

LAKELANDS. In the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, N.S.W., the estate of H. Osborne. It lies on the Illawarra Lake, and is situated 10 miles from Wollongong. The Dapto post-office is placed here.

LAKE, (THE). The station of G. Hobler, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, near Lake Paika, 120 miles from Deniliquin.

LAL LAL. Near Lake Carangamite, in the district of Portland Bay, A.F. ; D. E. Stoddart's station.

LALLE BOGG. In the district of Portland, A.F. ; J. Dickson's station.

LAMB. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Melbourne, to the northward of the river Moore.

LAMBRIDGE. In the parish of Castlereagh, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., situated on the Nepean river.

LAMB'S VALLEY. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the N. side of the river Hunter.

LAMBTON. A creek situated in the county of King, N.S.W. ; it rises near Cullengullen, and flows into the Narrawa river.

LANARK. A county of W.A. ; bounded on the W. by Sussex ; E. by Goderick and Stirling ; N. by Nelson ; and S. by the ocean. It is watered by the rivers Donelly, Bowels, Gordon, and Warren. The capes and headlands attached to this county are Green Point, Point D'Entrecasteaux, and Cape Chatham. The Darling, a range of mountains in W.A., runs through this county from N. to S.

LANARK LODGE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., near the Devil's Elbow, Clarence river, 30 miles from Grafton ; W. Robertson's station.

LANCELIN. An island off the W. coast of Australia, opposite the county of Twiss.

LANE COVE. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland, about 5 miles from Sydney ; it is a branch of the Parramatta river.

LANGDALE. A parish, in the county of Westmoreland ; bounded on the N. by the Fish river ; W. by the Campbell river ; and on the E. by the parish of Bolton, N.S.W.

LANGLANDS. Is situated in the county of Durham, equidistant between the towns of Seaham and Clarence, in the parish of Uffington, N.S.W.

LANGOLAN. Is situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., near the junction of Peters creek with the Munmurra river.

LANGTON. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders ; it is one of Sir Joseph Banks's group, in Spencer's Gulf.

LANNES CAPE. The southernmost point of Rivoli Bay, S.A.

LANSDOWNE. In the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

LANSDOWNE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Pontville, in the county of Monmouth ; it is bounded on the N. by Terry's river, on the W. and S. by the river Derwent, and on the E. by the parish of Arundel.

LANSDOWNE. A county of W.A. ; it is bounded on the N. by Carnarvon, W. by Durham, and S. by Beaufort. Lansdowne Hill, the highest elevation of this part of the country, is situated in this county.

LANSDOWNE HILL. In the county of Lansdowne, W.A.

LANSDOWNE PARK. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn; it is the residence of W. Shelly.

LAPSTONE HILL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook. It is the first of the Blue Mountains, and distant from Sydney 37 miles.

LARCOM. A mountain situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, near Port Curtis.

LARDIDARK. In the county of Bourke, A.F. W. Speed's station.

LARGO. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bothwell, and county of Monmouth, and is bounded on the W. by the river Clyde, on the S. by the parish of Grantham, and on the E. by the parish of Rutland.

LARNEBARRAMUL. A mountain of A.F., district of Western Port, near the Loddon river.

LA TROBE RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it rises near Mount Baw Baw, and dividing the Australian Alps from Strzelecki's range, it falls into Lake Wellington. The stations of Messrs. Gorringe, Turnbull, Hobsen, Okden, Reeve, Crook, Bloomfield, Pearson, Campbell and Fraser, and Foster, are upon it.

LATOUR. (Or LONGFORD); a town of Tasmania, situated on the Lake river, in the parish of Longford, in the hundred of Norfolk Plains, and county of Westmoreland, and police district of Norfolk Plains.

LAUNCESTON. A parish situated in the hundred of Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, Tasmania; it is bounded on the N. by the N. Esk river to its junction with the S. Esk river, on the W. by the S. Esk river dividing it from the counties of Westmoreland and Devon, and on the E. by the parish of Breadalbane.

LAUNCESTON. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall, and comprises the parishes of Launceston, Breadalbane, Perth, and Evandale; it is bounded on the N. by the N. Esk river, W. and S. by the S. Esk river, and E. by the hundred of Brentwood and Lymington.

LAUNCESTON. The second town of Tasmania; is situated in the parish of Launceston, hundred of Launceston, and county of Cornwall. It lies in lat. 41° 24' S., and long. 147° 5' E. The streets are regularly laid out. The Episcopal place of worship is a neat edifice, built of stone. The town of Launceston lies at the confluence of the N. and S. Esk rivers, which here discharge themselves into the head of the Tamar, about 40 miles from the sea at Port Dalrymple. The S. Esk rushes through a deep narrow picturesque, basaltic gorge, called the cataract, distant about half a mile from the town, which is pleasantly situated, and has anchorage for ships of considerable burden near its quay. It consists of a spacious church, government house, military barracks, gaol, court house, public schools, bank, post office, newspaper establishments, &c. Launceston is running a race of prosperity with the capital,—and Melbourne, Adelaide, Portland, Boyd, Alberton, and Gipps Land, on the south shores of Australia, add materially to its progress. Its population is about 5000, and it is

121 miles from the seat of Government, and is under the immediate control of a civil commandant, whose duty it is to carry into effect the orders he receives from time to time from the supreme authority.

LAUNCESTON. A police district of Tasmania; it is bounded on the S. by Campbelltown, on the W. by Norfolk Plains district, and on the N. and E. by the ocean. Launceston, the second town in the island, is its chief place, besides which it has Perth and George's Town. It is an extensive district, covering 3800 square miles, or 2,500,000 acres. The rivers, besides those forming its boundaries, are Currie's, Piper's, Ringarooma, George, and N. Esk. The mountains are Asbesto's Hills, a range between the Rubicon and Tamar running N. and S., and a tier from which Benlomond rises, extending from the source of Piper's river to Tasmania Peak, in Campbelltown district. Benlomond is about 4200 feet high.

LAWRENCE. An island of A.F., lying off the point of land forming the southern side of Portland Bay, in the county of Normanby.

LAWRENCE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ringwood, in the county of Westmoreland, and is bounded on the N. and E. by the Lake river, on the W. by Brumby's river, and on the S. by the parish of Ringwood.

LAWRENCE ISLANDS. Are situated off Cape Sir William Grant, in the county of Grant, A.F., near the town of Portland. They were discovered by Captain Grant, and named after Captain Laurence, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House. These islands bear from Cape Sir William Grant S.E. or S.E. by S. 12 miles distant, in lat. $38^{\circ} 24' 30''$ S., long. $141^{\circ} 41' 45''$ E. of Greenwich.

LAWRENNY. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cumberland, comprising the parishes of Lawrenny, Guilford, Abergavenny, and Amherst; it is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Ebrington; on the W. by the river Ouse; on the S. by the river Derwent; and on the E. by the river Clyde.

LAWRENNY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lawrenny, and county of Cumberland; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Guilford; on the S. by the river Derwent; and on the E. by the river Clyde; it is 50 miles from Hobarton.

LAWSONS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Phillip; it runs into the Cudgegong river near the town of Mudgee.

LEACH. A mountain of Australia, situated on the N.E. coast, near Halifax bay.

LEAGUR. A lake of A.F., in the district of Western Port, near the Loddon river. Here is Bear and Godfrey's station.

LEAMINGTON. On the Lake river, Tasmania, the residence of E. Archer.

LEEHOME. In the parish of Claremont, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

LEEUWIN CAPE. The S. westernmost point of Australia; it is situated in the county of Sussex, W.A. It was discovered in 1622, and named Landt de Leeuwin, or the Land of Lions; it lies in

lat. $34^{\circ} 32'$ S., and long. $115^{\circ} 6'$ E., 136 miles from Swan River. The distance to King George's Sound is 150 miles.

LEEUWEN'S LAND. (Or **LANDT VANDE LEEUWEN**, or the **LAND OF LIONS**); comprises that portion of the western coast of Australia, lying to the southward of the parallel of $30^{\circ} 30'$ to 34° or 35° S., and was discovered in 1622.

LEIGH. A river of Tasmania; it is a branch of the river Arthur.

LEIGH RIVER. A.F.; it separates the county of Grant from the district of Portland Bay. It falls into the river Barwon, and has on its banks the stations of Inglis, Yuille, Winter, Learmouth, Ormond, and Russell.

LEIGHLANDS. Near Perth, Tasmania. The residence of J. H. Wedge.

LEITRIM. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney. The estate of F. Wilson.

LEMINGTON. A parish situated in the county of Hunter, N.S.W., between the Hunters River and Wollombi brook.

LENNARD. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington.

LENNOX. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Maitland, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by the Macquarie river; on the W. by the river Isis; on the S. by the parish of Abercrombie.

LENNOX HEAD. The easternmost point of Australia, in lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$ S.

LEPPINGTON. In the parish of Minto, hundred of Liverpool, county of Cumberland, N.S.W. Leppington House stands on the summit of a range and is a very conspicuous object from various parts of the Southern and Campbelltown roads, and also from the Blue Mountains on the way to Bathurst. It lies on the Campbelltown road 30 miles from Sydney.

LESCHENAULT CAPE. Is situated in the county of Twiss, W.A.

LESCHENAULT INLET. Is situated in the county of Wellington, W.A.; it is also called Port Leschenault, and is a perfectly secure anchorage.

LESUEUR. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Melbourne, at the head of a branch of the river Hill.

LETT. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, at the distance of 76 miles from Sydney. It flows into Cox's river, the name being a corruption of rivulet. The town of Hartley is situated on the banks of this river.

LEVEN. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon; it flows into Bass's Straits.

LEWIS PONDS. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., empties itself in the Macquarie river.

LIBERTON. In the district of Portland, A.F. J. Johnston's station.

LIBERTY PLAINS. A parish in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the cen-

tre of the Parramatta road, from the east corner of J. Fleming's 200 acres to the centre of its junction with the road from Parramatta to Liverpool; on the W. by the centre of the road from Parramatta to Liverpool to the centre of its junction with the Liverpool road; on the S. by the centre of the Liverpool road to the centre of Moores bridge, over Cook's river; on the E. by Cook's river to the eastern boundary of H. G. Douglass's 1100 acres, by the eastern boundaries of that land and J. Fleming's 200 acres to the Parramatta road, and by a line in continuation of the last named boundary to the centre of the said road. It contains 32 houses and 159 inhabitants, and was so named in 1793, from there being all free people, one prisoner excepted who was allowed to settle with them. They gave the appellation of Liberty Plains.

LIBERTY PLAINS. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. side by the Sydney road leading to Parramatta; on the W. side by a south line passing to the Liverpool road; on the S. side by the Liverpool road and Cook's river to Johnstone's farm; on the E. by Johnstone's, Lucas's, and Piper's farm to the head of Iron Cove creek on the Liverpool road, thence by that creek to the Parramatta road.

LIDDELL. A parish situated in the county of Durham, bounded on the S. by the parishes of Ravensworth and Vane, N.S.W.

LIDSDALE. A parish in the county of Roxburgh, bounded on the W. by Falnash, N.S.W.

LIFFEY. (OR PENNYROYAL); a river of Tasmania, it is situated in the county of Westmoreland, and divides the parishes of Adelaide and Selwood from Carrick and Little Hampton, and flows into the river Meander.

LIGHT. A river of S.A., situated in the county of Gawler.

LIGHT. A county of S.A., bounded on the W. by the county of Gawler, and on the S. by the county of Adelaide, as far as the dividing range between the Gawler and Rhine; thence by a line following the main range to the north part of Mount Rufus to the above sources of the Light, in the parallel of about $33^{\circ} 50'$, turning round the ridge on the W. bank of the Gilbert in a line nearly direct upon Mount Horrocks, until it meets the eastern sources of the Wakefield, and running along this river to the crossing of the Northern road.

LIGHT HOUSE, SYDNEY. Is situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 40''$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 16' 50''$ E. The Tower, called the Macquarie Tower, is admirably built. The height of the light (a revolving one) from the base being 76 feet, and above the sea 277 feet—total 353 feet. It is in the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the point of land known as the South head of Port Jackson.

LIGHTWOOD. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall. It is a branch of the Break-o'-day river.

LIGUANEA. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders. Off the westernmost point of Sleaford Bay called Cape Wiles.

LIMA. In the district of Murray, A.F. On the Broken river. Black and Mackellar's station.

LIMEJUICE PONDS. In the district of Liverpool plains, situated between the Nammoy and Gwydir rivers, N.S.W.

LIMESTONE. A branch of the Belubula river, in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.

LIMESTONE. A creek situate in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W.; it empties itself into the river Manning.

LIMESTONE CREEK. See Curradulla.

LIMESTONE PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W.; watered by the Molonglo, and Queanbeyan rivers.

LIMNEN BIGHT. Is situated on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, N.A., in lat. 15° S., into which Bay the rivers Roper, Mitchell, and Limnen Bight of Leichhardt empty themselves.

LIMNEN BIGHT. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt; it falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria, opposite Maria Island.

LINCOLN. A town of Tasmania, situated on the Macquarie river, in the parish of Cadbury, hundred of Lincoln, and county of Somerset, in the Police district of Campbelltown.

LINCOLN. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Maitland, and county of Somerset; it is bounded on the N. by the Macquarie river; on the W. by Ramsbury; on the S. by Tierney; and on the E. by the river Isis.

LINCOLN. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, and comprising the parishes of Chichester, Eskdale, Bramber, and Cadbury; it is bounded on the N. by the S. Esk river; on the W. by the Lake and Macquarie rivers; and on the E. by the hundred of Epping.

LINDSAY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river. It is at the head of the Tweed river. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 5700 feet.

LINDSAY. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Stirling.

LINDESAY. The station of Alice Rusden, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

LINDESAY. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Graham; S. by Errol; W. by Combul creek; and E. by the Bellubula river.

LINDESAY. A river of S.A.; it falls into the river Murray in long. 140° 29' E., and lat. 33° 58' S. It was so named by Captain Sturt after Colonel Patrick Lindesay.

LINLITHGOW LAKE. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., situated on the N.E. angle of the county of Normanby.

LINOIS CAPE. The southernmost point of D'Estree's Bay, in Kangaroo Island, S.A.

LINTHORPE. The property of R. M. Robey, on the Cook's river road, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 3½ miles from Sydney, at Newtown.

LISMORE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the north arm of the Richmond river, 15 miles from Cassino. W. Wilson's station.

LISTER PEAK. Is situated in the district of Moreton, N.S.W., at the head of the river Brisbane.

LITTLE FOREST. Is situated in the parish of Holsworthy, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., between Deadman's creek and Mill creek.

LITTLE FOREST. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Great South road, 68 miles from Sydney. From this neighbourhood Lake Illawarra is in a due east line not 20 miles.

LITTLE HAMPTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Norfolk plains, in the county of Westmoreland, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Carrick; on the W. by the river Liffey, or Pennyroyal creek; on the S. by Walker; and on the E. by the parish of Longford.

LITTLE PLAIN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., 62 miles from Twofold Bay. It is the station of John Nicholson.

LITTLE RIVER. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W.; it is situated on the Little river, 20 miles from Montefiore's. W. O. Raymond's squattage.

LITTLE RIVER. In the county of Grant, A.F.; it falls into the harbour of Port Phillip to the southward of the Werribee river.

LITTLE SWAN PORT. A beautiful harbour of Oyster Bay, in Tasmania, situated and lying between the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke.

LITTLE SWAN PORT. A river of Tasmania, dividing the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke; It falls into Little Swan Port harbour.

LIVERPOOL. A large river of N.A.; it is 4 miles wide at its mouth, with a tortuous and rather shallow stream. It is situated between Junction Bay and Cape Stuart, in lat. 12° S., and long. 134° E.

LIVERPOOL. An incorporated district of N.S.W.; situated in the county of Cumberland. It contains 103,980 acres of ground, of which 64,008 are alienated, and 39,900 unalienated. Its boundaries are the same as the Police district of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL. A borough town of N.S.W., situated on the George's river, 20 miles from Sydney. This is the leading thoroughfare to all the southern districts. It contains a population of 601, viz. —362 males and 239 females, and comprises 103 houses. The boundaries of the town are thus:—Commencing at a stake near a marked corner post of S. Lloyd's fence upon Brickmaker's creek; from thence along the fence to the Sydney road, and thence a continuous line to a stake being E. 13° 30' N., 80 chains 30 links; from thence a line easterly to Chippendale's fence, and along that fence to the river George, being S. 1° 54' E. 48 chains 95 links; from thence along the river to a marked stump situated in Chipp's grant; from thence a line bearing W. 70 chains 50 links, to a stake on Brickmaker's creek, in Maria Lock's grant; and from thence along Brickmaker's creek to the stake at the point of commencement. Here is a very neat Church, Hospital, &c, and the buildings are as neat as any other town in the colony, Together with Richmond, Windsor, and Campbelltown, it returns one member to the Legislative Council.

LIVERPOOL. A hundred of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, and containing a population of 2160 inhabitants, viz:— 1317 males and 843 females, and having 362 houses within its boundaries. It is bounded on the N. by Cook's river from the centre of the road at the E. corner of J. Alford's 60 acres, to the centre of Moore's bridge on the Liverpool road, by the centre of the Liverpool road to the centre of Bowler's bridge over Prospect creek; by Prospect creek to the eastern boundaries of Thos. Hassall's 100 acres, by part of that eastern boundary, and by the southern and western boundaries of Thomas Hassall's 100 acres, and by the northern boundary of the Orphan School land of 12,300 acres; on the W. by the western boundary of the Orphan School land of 12,300 acres, to the centre of the Cowpasture old road, by the centre of that road to the centre of the bridge over a branch of Cabramatta creek, and by Cabramatta creek to the centre of the bridge on the Bringelly road; by the centre of the Bringelly road to the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture old road; and by the centre of the Cowpasture old road to the centre of its junction with the road to Campbelltown; on the S. by the centre of the road from the Cowpasture old road to Campbelltown, to where it ceases to be the boundary of Andrew Thompson's 1240 acres; by a line thence bearing S. 45° E. to the northern corner of John Yates's 80 acres; by a line thence bearing N. 30° E. to the centre of the aforesaid road leading from the Cowpasture old road to Campbelltown, and by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Campbelltown road; by a line thence to the southern boundary of J. Pendergast's 50 acres, at the part intersected by the eastern side of the Campbelltown road; by that boundary line to the Bow Bowing creek; by the Bow Bowing creek to the S.W. corner of W. Redfern's 800 acres, by the southern boundary of that land, and a line bearing S. 35° E. to a creek running into George's river, by that creek to George's river, and by part of George's river, and by a line bearing E. from George's river to Woronora river; on the E. by Woronora river to its confluence with George's river, by George's river to Saltpan creek, by Saltpan creek to the centre of the road which forms the S. eastern boundary of Harriet Carr's 30 acres, and by the centre of that road to Cook's river, comprising the parishes of Bank's Town, St. Luke, Minto, and Holworthy.

LIVERPOOL. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a midland portion of the county of Cumberland, consisting of the hundred of Liverpool, and parishes of Cabramatta, and Wattamolla; bounded on the N. from Cape Solander by Botany Bay, George's river, the Salt Ponds, the Liverpool road, and Prospect creek to the Cowpasture road; on the W. by the Cowpasture road to the junction of the Northern road, by the Northern road to South creek, and by South creek to the Bringelly road, and by this road to the junction of the Cowpasture old road, and by the Cowpasture old road, to the junction with the cross roads leading to the Campbelltown road; on the S. by this cross road to the Campbelltown road, thence by a line bearing easterly, crossing Bunburrycurran, and Bow Bowing creeks,

George's river, Deadman's creek to the northern boundary of John Lucas's grant, on the Woronora creek, then by a line bearing southeasterly to Wattamolla, on the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary of the district to Cape Solander aforesaid. It contains 2046 inhabitants, and 354 houses.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS. (Native name CORBORN COMLEROY); a squatting district of N.S.W., containing about 10,000,000 acres of land. Was named by Mr. Oxley, after Lord Liverpool, and is bounded on the S. by the Liverpool or great dividing range; on the E. by the western extreme of the same great dividing range; and on the N. and W. the boundaries are indefinite. It contains 2110 inhabitants, of which 1778 are males and 332 females. The number of houses is 233. The horses of this district reckon 3300, horned cattle 205,287, pigs, 500, and sheep, 350,009. This is the best watered district of N.S.W., containing the rivers—Cockburn, Peel, Bireboola, Mooriloo, Bowen, Yorke, Turrabeile, Parry, Nammoy, Goonore, Gaora, Corradilla, Mulnuerinde, Maules, Coagi, Buddle, Horton, Kareen, Bombelli, Gwydir, and Darling. The creeks of the district are Carragingoba, Purranville, Weeres, Ogunbill, Moonbi, Calingorady, Moowar, Lobster ponds, Meadow ponds, Welcome ponds, Rocket ponds, Bombelli ponds, Limejuice ponds, Pelican ponds, and Roderigo ponds. The estate of the Australian Agricultural Company within the boundaries of this district, comprise 562,898 acres, together with 437,102 acres in the county of Gloucester, altogether—1,000,000 acres. This district contains the greatest extent of pastoral country of any in N.S.W., and is bounded by two parallel ranges of mountains, from which narrow belts of forest traverse the plains at irregular intervals and divide them into a series of natural parallelograms. The principal ranges and mountains in this district are the Great Liverpool range, from which all the rivers run eastward and westward, and the source of nearly all the leading streams to the northward of Sydney, Warrabungle, or the Arbuthnot range, dividing this district from the district of Bligh, Mount Exmouth whose elevation is 3000 feet. The Green mountains, Vansittart hills, Pandora's pass, E. Bluff, Mooran, Macarthur, Tereil, Murulla, Temi, Spear range, Breeci, Dinbundie, Mount Carrowrer, Goyla, View head, Dunlop head, Mount Boonalla, Mount Forbes, Turiel, Mount Shirley, Nundawar, or Hardwicke's range, Mount Riddell, Albuera, Drummond range, Mount Frazer, Mount Lindesay, Purren Virden, Bullinbulla, Gulligal. Tamworth is the chief town in this district, situated on the river Peel, in the estate of the Australian Agricultural Company, at the distance of about 254 miles from Sydney. The principal plains are the Liverpool plains, Mulluba plains, Lushington valley, Camden valley, Wilmot valley, and Barrow valley.

LIVINGSTONE. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, at Little Forest, situated at the junction of the Berrima and Mitta-gong roads.

LIZARD. An island off the N.E. coast of Australia, situated in lat. 14° 40' 20" S., and long. 145° 23' E. It is about 3 miles long, and remarkable for its peaked summit.

LLANGOLLEN. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the river Boyd. Rawson's station.

LLANGOLLEN. Is situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., near Cassilis. It is the residence of Alfred Denison.

LLOYD BAY. On the N.E. coast of Australia, in about lat. 13° S., and situated between Fair Cape and Cape Direction.

LOADSTONE HILL. Is situated in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.; it is one of the points of Arbuthnot's range.

LOANGA. The station of C. H. Buchannan, situated in the district of New England, N.S.W.

LOBETAT. A village of S.A., in the district of Adelaide.

LOBSTER PONDS. In the district of Liverpool plains, situated between the Nammoy and Gwydir rivers, N.S.W.

LOCHWOOD. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

LOCKYER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley; it is a branch of the river Brisbane.

LOCKYER. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, about 72 miles from Sydney, near the Great North road.

LOCKYER. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley; it is a branch of the river Brisbane.

LOCKYERSLEIGH. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Marulan. It is the residence of E. Lockyer. It is seated on the Wollondilly river, 112 miles from Sydney.

LODDON. A valley of A.F., in the county of Bourke, in the vicinity of the town of Melbourne.

LODDON. A river of A.F., district of Western port; it rises near Mount Alexander, and flows into the river Murray, near Swan hill. It is called by Sir T. L. Mitchell the Yarra. On this river Messrs. Cowper, M'Callum, M'Millan, Brain and Williams, Thorpe, Catto, Heap and Grice, Simpson, Bryant, Hunter, Clowes, Kennedy, and Cameron have stations.

LODERS. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; on this stream is Loder's station, situated 27 miles from Murrurundi.

LOFTY. A mountain of S.A.; one of the highest peaks of Hay's range; it is in lat. 34° 58' 20" S., and long. 12° 30' 20" W. of Sydney, or 138° 42' E. of Greenwich; its greatest elevation is about 2400 feet above the level of the sea.

LOGAN. A river of N.S.W.; it rises on Mount Lindesay, in the district of Clarence river, and flows through the county of Stanley, emptying itself into the southern passage to Moreton Bay.

LOGAN. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee, a branch of the river Murray, into which the Edward river flows. On this river are the stations of Grierson and Redfern, and Alexander.

LOGAN. A lake of N.S.W., situate in the county of Stanley.

LOGAN PEAK. Is situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

LOMBRAES. (OR WILLOWDALONG); a station of N.S.W., situated 22 miles from Yass plains, on the river Lachlan.

LONDON BRIDGE. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., 23 miles from Queanbeyan.

LONDONDERRY. A parish in the hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the centre of the Richmond road from the centre of South creek bridge to the northern boundary of James Larra's 600 acres, by a line thence W. 12° N. to the centre of the Northern road from Richmond to the Cowpastures, part of that line forming part of the northern boundary of the said James Larra's 600 acres, and northern boundary of Robert Vance's 100 acres; on the W. by the centre of the Northern road to the centre of its junction with the Western road, to the centre of the South creek bridge; on the E. by the South creek to the centre of the South creek bridge on the Richmond road. It contains 86 houses and 246 inhabitants.

LONG BAY. Is in the parish of Botany, hundred of Sydney, county of Cumberland, on the sea coast between Cape Banks and Coogee Bay, about 10 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

Longbottom. In the parish of Concord, in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is a beautiful little village, situated on the Parramatta road, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

LONG COVE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, dividing the parishes of Petersham and Concord, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

LONGFORD. The station of George Gibson, situated in the district of New England, N.S.W.

LONGFORD. See LATOUR.

LONGFORD. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Norfolk plains, in the county of Westmoreland, and is bounded on the N. and E. by the Lake river; on the W. by Carrick and Little Hampton; and on the S. by the parish of Cressy.

LONG POINT. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Mooki river, 54 miles from Murrurundi. Eales' station.

LONGSWAMP. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near Kangaroo Bay.

LONGWARREN. In the district of Western Port, A.F., at Western port. W. Willoby's station.

LONGWOOD. In the district of Western Port, A.F., near Mount Eliza. J. Brook's station.

LOOKOUT. A mountain of N.S.W., situated near the junction of the rivers Darling and Murray.

LOOKOUT POINT. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, 11 miles beyond Cape Flattery, forming a peaked hill at the extremity of a low sandy projection, whence the land trends for 12 leagues to Cape Bowen, lat. $27^{\circ} 6' S$.

LOOKOUT POINT. Is situated in Stradbroke island, Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

LORIDA. A creek situated in the county of King; it rises in the Cullarin range, and flows into the Narrawa river, N.S.W.

LOTOPHAGIANS COUNTRY. (OR VALLEY OF LAGOONS); this extensive country was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and lies

between the rivers Burdekin and Lynd. This country is a pattern for cattle and sheep stations; the elevation of it, at least 2000 to 2800 feet above the level of the sea, renders it cool and fit for sheep. The ground is sound, and the forest very open. It lies in the centre of York peninsula, equally distant from the E. coast, and from the Gulf of Carpentaria.

LOUEE. In the county of Phillip, N.S.W., situated at the head of Lawson's creek.

LOUGH. An island situated in Lough Bay, in the county of Flinders, S.A., in Spencer's Gulf.

LOUNDS. An island situated in Denial Bay, in the province of South Australia.

LOVEDALE. On the Parramatta river, in the parish of Concord, hundred of Parramatta, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney.

LOVELY BANKS. In the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., is a pretty country, on the Wilson river.

LOWE. Is situated in the parish of Hexham, and county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near the post town of Hexham; it is the estate of G. Brooks.

LOWE'S HILL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland, between Wiseman's creek and the Fish river.

LOWE'S SWAMP. A broad and very difficult morass, in the county of Westmoreland, 102 miles from Sydney; it is also called SIDMOUTH VALLEY. N.S.W.

LOWRY. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Grantham; E. by Queen Charlotte Vale; and W. by the parish of Galbraith.

LUCAN. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Hampton and Lyndhurst; and on the E. by the Mundoraman ponds.

LUCAN PARK. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Great Western road, 12 miles from Parramatta; the estate of C. Roberts.

LUCKNOW. In the district of Gipps' Land, A.F. Frederick Jones's station.

LUDENHAM. In the parish of Bringelly, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. Blaxland's estate.

LUGGANBUGGAN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 70 miles from Boyd Town; B. Boyd's station.

LUME PEAK. Is situated on an island belonging to Sir James Smith's group, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $20^{\circ} 40' 30''$ S., and long. $149^{\circ} 9' 10''$ E.; it is about 800 feet high.

LUMLEY. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Bungonia, 122 miles from Sydney, on the road to Lake Bathurst.

LUSBY. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders; it is one of Sir Joseph Banks's group in Spencer's Gulf.

LUSHINGTON. A valley of N.S.W., situated at the head of the York river, in the district of Liverpool plains; it was named by Mr. Oxley, after the Secretary to His Majesty's Treasury.

LUSKINTYRE. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, 127 miles from Sydney.

LYELL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, in lat. 31° S., long. $142^{\circ} 20'$ E., 100 miles from Laidley Ponds, and 400 miles from Moorunde.

LYMINGTON. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall; it is bounded on the W. by the hundred of Launceston and Brentwood; on the S. by the South Esk river; and on the E. by the Benlomond river. It comprises the parishes of Uplands, Lymington, Deddington, and Beverly.

LYMINGTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lymington, and county of Cornwall; it is bounded on the W. by the parish of Evandale; on the S. by the South Esk river; on the E. by the river Nile; and on the N. by the parishes of Brentwood and Ashford.

LYND. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and named by him in acknowledgment of the infinite kindness which that gentleman bestowed upon him. This river works its way in a N.W. course through a very mountainous country from lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$ to lat. $17^{\circ} 9' 17''$. There is plenty of grass along its banks.

LYNDHURST. A parish in the county of Bathurst; bounded on the N. and E. by Mundoramus ponds; S. by Lucan; and W. by Hampton, N.S.W.

LYNEDOCK. A river of S.A., situated in the county of Adelaide.

M

MAATZUYKER. A group of islands, situated a few miles to the S.E. of the South West Cape of Tasmania.

MACARTHUR. A river of N.A., flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria; it lies in lat. $16^{\circ} 5' 26''$ S., long. $136^{\circ} 10'$ E. It was named by Dr. Leichhardt, its discoverer, after Messrs. James and William Macarthur, in acknowledgment of their kind support of his expedition. The country along this river is well grassed and openly timbered for a half to one and a half miles of its banks.

MACARTHUR RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it rises on the Australian Alps, and flows into Lake King; on it are the stations of Merrick, M'Lean and Gillis, Loughman, Jones and M'Leod.

MACARTHUR. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester; this river flows into the Gloucester river.

MACARTHUR'S ISLES. Consist of four low bushy islets, off the N.E. coast of Australia; they are encompassed by a reef of more than 3 miles long, and are separated from the Bird Isles by a channel $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.

MACDERMOTT. A lake of W.A., in the county of Grey.

MACDONALD. A police district of N.S.W. See WOLLOMBI and MACDONALD.

MACDONALD. An incorporated district of N.S.W. See **WOLLOMBI** and **MACDONALD**.

MACDONALD. A remarkable range of mountains in W.A., near Port George the Fourth; it is about 400 feet high.

MACEDON. A mountain of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; it is situated 30 miles to the N.W. of Melbourne. Quarries of excellent marble are found here, and in the neighbourhood is an extinct crater. Petty sessions are held here; near which is also Wedge's station.

MACHENRY. In the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MACHONOCHE RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it is a branch of the river Barney. W. M'Farlane has a station here.

MACINTOSH. A river of Tasmania, situated at the foot of the Eldon range.

MACINTYRE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; on this stream Mr. Hughes has a station.

MACINTYRE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs.

MACKENZIE. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt; it lies in about lat. $23^{\circ} 36' S$. This river comes from the westward, and winds through a peculiar country; its valley is deep and narrow. Several layers of fine coal was found by him identical with the formation of the Newcastle coal; bonded pieces of coal were found in its bed. A high level country extends near the river on its left with belts of scrub, and further off with plains and open forest—generally box forest.

MACKIE. A river of W.A., a branch of the Lower Avon; it is in the county of York, and flows into the Avon between the towns of York and Beverley.

MACLAUGHLIN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray, near Gundaroo.

MACLEAN RIVER. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; it empties its waters into Wallis lake.

MACLEAY. One of the squatting districts of N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by the county of Macquarie; on the W. by New England district; on the N. by the Clarence river district; and on the E. by the ocean. The rivers and streams that water this district are the Macleay, Nambucca, and Bellingen. Off the coast of Macleay are a number of islands called the Solitary isles. The population of Macleay amounts to 466, viz.:—340 males and 126 females. The stock is reckoned at 775 horses, 17,996 head of horned cattle, 331 pigs, and 1980 sheep. The quantity of dwelling houses in the district is 52.

MACLEAY. An island of Australia, situated in the county of Stanley, in Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

MACLEAY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it empties its waters into Bateman's Bay.

MACLEAY. A range of mountains in N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs.

MACLEAY. A navigable river of N.S.W., falling into the Pacific ocean about 80 miles to the northward of Port Macquarie. This river divides the district of Macleay from the county of Macquarie; and on the banks of this river the extent of available land is very considerable. Kempsey is seated on its banks.

MACLEAY FLAT. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., 50 miles from Twofold Bay. The station of Henry Badgery.

MACLEOD. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, near the Great North road, 64 miles from Sydney.

MACNIVER'S ISLANDS. Are situated at the entrance of Bateman's Bay, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

MACPHERSON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in lat. 31° S., and long. 144° E.

MACQUARIE. A county of N.S.W.; it is bounded on the S. by the Manning river from Farquhar's inlet to its confluence with the Barnard river; on the W. by a line from the said confluence to Mount Sea View, and thence by a line to Kippara, a pass in the range dividing the waters of the Macleay river from the waters of the Wilson river; on the N. by that range to the source of the south branch of the Maria river; and thence by that stream to the first section line in the parish of Kalateenee, west of the east boundary of that parish; thence by that section line to the M'Leay river; on the N.W. by the M'Leay river to its mouth (inclusive of the islands); and on the E. by the sea coast. It is 60 miles in extent from N. to S., and 50 miles from E. to W., and contains about 1,408,000 acres. This county reckons 1973 inhabitants, viz.:—1327 males and 646 females. The stock comprises 1624 horses, 19,436 head of horned cattle, 1253 pigs, and 9307 sheep. This county, conjointly with the counties of Gloucester and Stanley, returns one member to the Legislative Council. The most elevated mountains of Macquarie are the Three Brothers, Mount Cairncross, Comboyne, Mount Sea View, or Cocomerico, Kippara, Colapatamba, and the Brokenbago range. The prospect from Mount Sea View is grand and extensive, comprehending a great extent of country. The Three Brothers, near Indian Head, rise majestically, and from their superior heights overlook all the woody summits with which they are encircled, and command a great extent of country as well as sea. The rivers of Macquarie are the Hastings, Wilson, Maria, Manning, Brumo, Ellenboro, and Forbes. The creeks are Tyne Bank, Pipers, Limeburners, Pappinburra, Limestone, Koolobungan, Kindee, and Cathic creek. Its maritime boundary is picturesquely marked by Crescent Head, Point Plomer, Tacking Point, Indian Head, and Crowdy Head. Indian Head, a terrific perpendicular cliff, projects its impending brow over the furious bosom of the ocean. Port Macquarie, the most important town to the north of Maitland, is situated on the river Hastings, and divided into East and West Macquarie by Coolenbang creek. The other towns are Hay, Ballengarra, and Mariaville. The lakes are rather numerous, but of small extent, the most eminent are Lake Innes, Queen's lake, and Watson Taylor's lake. The number of houses in this county is 316, of which 90 are built of stone or brick.

MACQUARIE



J. Allan Lath.
2 Hunter St.

MACQUARIE. An incorporated district of N.S.W., consisting of 7 members; its area is 2,512,000 acres, of which 116,672 are alienated. Its boundaries are the same as the Police district of Macquarie.

MACQUARIE. A river of Tasmania; it rises on the eastern tier, and after flowing through the county of Somerset, receiving in its course the waters of the rivers Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis, it disembogues its waters into the Lake river.

MACQUARIE. A Police district of N.S.W., embracing the whole of the county of Macquarie, above Crescent Head; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. to a range heading Maria's and Wilson's rivers, and by this range and a line from thence bearing south-westerly to Werrekimbe, at the source of the Hasting's river, and by the range heading the Apsley river to the Basaltic rock, thence by a range to the range heading the Peel river; on the S. by the range heading Hunter's river to the source of the Barnard, and by this river and the Manning to Farquhar's inlet, on the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary of the district to the point northward of Crescent Head aforesaid. It contains 1973 inhabitants, and 316 houses.

MACQUARIE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it flows into Lake Illawarra.

MACQUARIE. (Native name WAMBOOL); a river of N.S.W., which is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers after they issue from the Blue mountains, near the counties of Bathurst and Westmoreland; it is like the Darling river, one of those large inland streams which have their origin in the torrents which descend from the western ridges of the dividing range of mountains that skirt the east coast of Australia. The Macquarie river takes a winding course through the plains to the N.W.; in some places it is deep, broad and navigable for large boats, in others rapid and obstructed by falls; in $32\frac{1}{2}$ S. it is still from 20 to 60 yards wide, and 20 feet deep, with a current of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Thirty miles beyond this the Macquarie river begins to expand over the surrounding country, which declines rapidly towards the N.W., the whole area becoming at last a perfect sea, or, after a dry season, covered with weeds. For 24 miles further the course, as observed by Mr. Oxley, in 1818, was through a similar country, he had lost sight of land and trees, the channel of the Macquarie winding through reeds, among which the water was about 3 feet deep; suddenly, however, without any previous change in the breadth, depth, or rapidity of the stream, the Macquarie eluded all further pursuit, by spreading at all points from N.W. to N.E. over the plain, the river decreasing in depth from 20 to less than 5 feet, flowing over a bottom of tenacious mud clay, the current still running with the same rapidity as when the water was confined within narrow banks. This point of junction with what Mr. Oxley supposed to be the interior waters, or rather where the Macquarie ceased to be a river, was in $30^{\circ} 45'$ S., and $147^{\circ} 10'$ E. Sir Thomas Livingston Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of the Colony, has fixed the termination of this river by following its course to the river Darling, which junction he made to be in lat. $30^{\circ} 6' 11''$ S., and long. $147^{\circ} 33'$ E. The Darling at this spot is called the Barwon.

MACQUARIE DALE. On the Nepean river, in the parish of Appin, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., a very short distance from the town of Appin.

MACQUARIE FIELD. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., in the parish of Minto, 25 miles from Sydney; the seat of John Hosking, Esq. There is an extensive view from this estate overlooking the valley of Bunburrycurran, cross dense masses of forest, only broken by the innumerable ravines of Port Hacking and Illawarra. This estate is considered one of the best in the country.

MACQUARIE GROVE. Is situated in the parish of Cook, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR. Is a beautiful and extensive harbour of Tasmania; it receives the waters of the Gordon and King rivers, and is situated on the W. coast, in lat. 42° 14' S.

MACQUARIE LAKE. (Or AWABA); the entrance of this lake is situated at the Heads of Reid's Mistake, in the county of Northumberland, 105 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

MACQUARIE PLACE. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MACQUARIE PLAINS. In the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst, 114 miles from Sydney.

MACQUARIE PLAINS. In the county of Monmouth, 30 miles from Hobarton, Tasmania.

MACQUARIE PORT. See PORT MACQUARIE.

MACQUARIE'S RANGE. (Or COCCAPARRA); a range of mountains of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

MACQUARIE'S TOWER. Is situated on Cape Banks, in the parish of Botany, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is unquestionably the most classic spot on the shores of Australia. The Tower, originally built by Governor Macquarie, for the prevention of smuggling, is, indeed, a picturesque object, but the scene is connected with associations of too deep an interest to satisfy the eye with what it now presents. There is a charm about the spot where Cook first landed marked by a brass plate on the opposite cliffs, which will be heightened rather than diminished by the lapse of ages, and in the foreground a handsome monument to the memory of La Perouse, surmounted by a gilt sphere, contributes much to the intellectual interest of the scene.

MACQUEEN. A parish in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Gundygundy; W. by Scoone; and E. by Page's river.

MACQUOID. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, near the Great North road, about 80 miles from Sydney.

MAFRA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 70 miles from Boyd Town. B. Boyd's station.

MAGNETICAL. An island situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, between Halifax Bay and Cape Cleveland. This island was so named by Captain Cook, because he fancied it affected the compass of the "Endeavour" as he passed it. There is a good anchorage on the west side.

MAGOG. A point of land of W.A., in they county of Hay.

MAGUM. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; J. and P. Ruffy's station.

MAHARATTA. Is situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., 58 miles from Twofold Bay; it is the station of Messrs. Robertson and Throsby.

MAIDENHEAD. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; it is the station of George Bowman.

MAINGON. A beautiful bay of Tasmania, situated on the southern shores of Tasman's peninsula, in the county of Pembroke, and lies between Cape Raoul and Cape Pillar.

MAIRIDY YALLOCK. In the district of Portland, A.F. Stephen Ewen's station.

MAITLAND. An incorporated district of N.S.W.; its superficial area is 254,000 acres, of which 145,318 acres are alienated; its boundaries are the same as the Police district of Maitland.

MAITLAND. A Police district of N.S.W., embracing the northern portion of the county of Northumberland, and a southern portion of the county of Durham; bounded on the N.E. by the Hunter to Morpeth, thence across the river and by the right bank of the Paterson river to the northern boundary of T. Nowland's land; on the N. by the northern boundary of Nowland's land, and across the Government reserve to Lamb's valley, and to the Hunter at the eastern boundary of Gaggin's land, and thence by the right bank of the Hunter to the entrance of Black creek; on the W. by Black creek to the Maitland road, thence by a line bearing south westerly to Brokenback Mountain; on the S. from thence by the crest of the Brokenback Mountain to the Sugar-loaf range, at the source of Wallis creek; on the east by the Sugar-loaf range and a line bearing north-easterly to William Spark's grant, thence crossing the Hunter by the right bank of this river to the confluence of William's river, being the commencement of the north-eastern boundary aforesaid. It contains 8681 inhabitants, and 2000 houses.

MAITLAND. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Lennox, in the hundred of Maitland, and county of Somerset, on the Isis.

MAITLAND. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, comprising the parishes of Ramsbury, Lincoln, Tierney, and Lennox, and is bounded on the W. by the Lake river; on the N. and E. by the river Macquarie; and on the S. by the hundreds of Campbelltown and Auburn.

MAITLAND. A parish in the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. by the river Hunter; S. by Stockrington; E. by Alnwick; and W. by Gosforth and Haddon.

MAITLAND EAST. A town of N.S.W., also one of the Northumberland boroughs; it is seated on the river Hunter at its junction with Wallis creek, in the county of Northumberland, 127 miles from Sydney, about 20 miles from the sea coast in a direct line from Newcastle, and 3 miles from Morpeth, at the head of navigation of the river Hunter. It was laid out by the government—the site is a pleasant one, but the scarcity of good water in the immediate vicinity of the town is a serious drawback to its prosperity. It has 2 neat

churches—the Episcopalian (St. Peter's), and the Roman Catholic. East Maitland is the seat of the county Executive. In a spacious and convenient Court-house the Maitland assizes are held twice a week—Courts of quarter sessions 4 times a year—Courts of petty sessions, and for the recovery of small debts, presided over by the Police Magistrate of the district, are held twice a week, and as often as required, and in a portion of the same building the District Council drags on its dreary and useless existence. A branch of the Bank of Australasia is profitably established in East Maitland, the building is perhaps one of the best in the town. Looking towards the back of the Borough may be observed the unsightly looking walls of a huge gaol in the course of erection, intended for the reception of the criminals of the northern districts; but from the progress hitherto made it would be a bold guess to prophecy to within a few years the time of its completion. The boundaries of the borough of East Maitland are as follows :—commencing at the north-west corner of Goldenham's 500 acres, and bounded on the south by his northern boundary line bearing east; then by its continuation as the northern boundary of a portion of 320 acres reserved for the extension of the town; and further easterly at the northern boundary line of Davis's 209 acres to the north-east corner thereof; on part of the east by a line bearing north about 100 chains; on part of the north by a line bearing west to a southerly continuation of Eckford's eastern boundary line; on the remainder of the east by that continuation and by the said boundary line bearing north to his north-east corner; again on the north by Eckford's northern boundary line to the river; and on the residue of the north by Hunter's river to its confluence with Wallis creek: and on the west by Wallis creek south-easterly to the north-west corner of Goldenham's 500 acres as aforesaid. According to the last census of 1846, it contains a population of 910, viz. :—489 males and 421 females, and comprises 227 houses, of which 131 are built of stone or brick. East Maitland, West Maitland, and Newcastle, conjointly, under the denomination of the Northumberland boroughs, return one member to the Legislative senate.

MAITLAND, WEST. A town of N.S.W., and one of the Northumberland Boroughs, which, together with East Maitland, and Newcastle, returns one member to the Legislative Assembly; it is situated on the banks of the river Hunter at its junction with Wallis creek, by which stream it is separated from East Maitland. It contains a population of 2409, viz. :—1350 males and 1059 females, and has within its boundaries 558 houses, of which 246 are built of stone or brick. Its boundaries are as follows :—Commencing at the river Hunter at the confluence with a river of a creek dividing the allotments of Hall and Balcot, and bounded on part of the north by that creek so far as it bears westerly; thence by a continued west line to the south-west corner of Hall's allotment; on the west by Balcot's western boundary and its southerly continuation to P. L. Campbell's northern boundary line; again on the north by that boundary line bearing west to its north-west corner; again on the west by the western boundary line of Campbell and Luke Ralfe's

lands to the north-west corner of J. T. Hughes's 4 acres ; on part of the south by the northern boundary line of that land bearing east to Swamp creek ; on the remainder of the south and part of the east by that creek to its confluence with Wallis creek ; and thence by Wallis creek to its own confluence with the river Hunter ; and on the residue of the east and north by that river to its confluence with the creek, dividing the allotments of Hall and Balcot as aforesaid. Much cannot be said of its beauty as a town, consisting, as it does, of one long, irregular, main street, with a few minor ones branching from it at unequal distances. This town has risen on the lands of private individuals, but having the advantage of a liberal supply of fresh water, it rapidly took the lead of its eastern neighbours, and may now, from the extent of its trade, and the number of its inhabitants, be called the capital of the northern districts. It contains an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, and a Roman Catholic, place of worship ; the latter is a very handsome edifice, and an ornament to the town ; but the two former certainly are not distinguished by any architectural beauty ; the Wesleyan chapel is also a commodious and substantial building,—there are schools in connection with the above denominations. A manufactory of tobacco, on an extensive scale, is established here, under the direction of Messrs. Walthall and Clarke, two American gentlemen, who were formerly engaged in the manufactory of this important article of trade in their own country, and the vast improvement in colonial tobacco within the last two or three years, leaves no reason to doubt that, with proper attention paid to the cultivation of the leaf, the article may be produced in this colony in as great perfection as it can be obtained from any part of the world. Coal mines are worked in the neighbourhood of Maitland, both East and West ; the coal obtained here is of very superior quality, and abundant in quantity ; it is delivered at the premises of the consumer, in quantities, at the rate of six shillings per ton. Surrounded by an extensive agricultural country, and commanding the traffic to and from the squatting districts of Liverpool plains, New England, &c., West Maitland is necessarily a thriving and important town, as the numerous large stores amply furnished with goods, and commodious hotels, with well filled travellers, sufficiently prove. •The “Maitland Mercury,” the first provincial newspaper published in the colony, has been established about four years, it was commenced as a weekly paper, but now appears every Wednesday and Saturday ; it has a considerable circulation, and whether as regards the style of “getting up,” or the ability displayed in its columns, is second to none of its metropolitan contemporaries.

MAJONBURY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, on the east bank of the river Tumut.

MAJURYGONG. Is situated on the Murrumbidgee river, in the county of Murray, N.S.W., near Warra creek, 180 miles from Sydney.

MAKGILL. A Town of South Australia, in the district of Adelaide.

MALAH. The station of Caley, Templar and Co., in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on Mitchell's creek.

MALARAWAY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., at Waterloo creek, 155 miles from Murrurundi; it is the station of John Eckford.

MALLAMURRA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Roxburgh, flowing into Winburndale rivulet.

MALLAHMALLAH. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Macleay, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of J. Hinchcliffe.

MALLEY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 130 miles from Murrurundi; the station of C. Ezzy.

MALLING. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Wycombe, and county of Devon; and is bounded on the W. by the Rubicon River; on the S. by the Western river; and on the E. by the parish of Wycombe.

MALLIVALLOCH. In the district of Portland, A.F. R. and J. Steele's station.

MALLAKUP. Is situated on the river Capel, in the county of Wellington, W.A.

MALMSBURY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ebrington, in the county of Cumberland; and is bounded on the W. by the Shannon river; on the S. by the parish of Fortescue; and on the E. by the parish of St. Albans.

MALMSBURY. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded W. by Cadogan and Victoria; S. by Cole; E. by Mount Pleasant; and N. by the Macquarie river.

MALTON. In the parish of Appin, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Ousedale creek.

MALVERN. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Avoca, and county of Cornwall; bounded on the W. by Buffalo brook; on the E. by the parish of Castlecary; and on the S. by the S. Esk river.

MALYAN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Malyan creek, near Yass; the station of Patrick Neville.

MAMAIORD. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on a branch of the Loddon river. W. H. Pettett's station.

MAMBEAP. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Murray.

MAMBOURIN. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; bounded on the N. by the parish of Werribee; E. by the Werribee river; W. by the parish of Bulban; and S. by the parish of Cocoroc.

MANDADGERY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; it is a branch of the river Byrne.

MANDOWAY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river. Fleming's station.

MANDURAMA. The estate of Thomas Icely; is situated 34 miles S.W. of the town of Bathurst, and the Mandurama ponds, a tributary of the Belubula rivulet; it lies in the county of Bathurst, 160 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

MANEROO, MENAROO, (OR MONEROO); One of the squatting districts of N.S.W., adjacent to the counties of St. Vincent

and Murray, keeping the right bank of the Murrumbidgee, but extending over the whole district known by the name of the Menaroo plains; it contains 1916 inhabitants, viz. :—1321 males and 595 females, with 185 houses. The stock of the district is reckoned at 4544 horses, 113,291 head of horned cattle, 623 pigs, and 307,596 sheep. This country, known as Brisbane Downs, is called by the natives Moneroo, it is not exactly a plain as generally denominated, but is a series of gentle undulations, the soil rich and fertile, and the land gently diversified with hill and dale lightly timbered, and remarkably well watered. The level of the plains is an elevated table land or terrace parallel to the coast, and affording a firm basis for the Snowy Mountains, Australian Alps, or the Great Warragong chain to spring from. These plains form a square of about 100 miles in extent, and present a country well fitted in every respect for the residence and sustenance of civilized man. The district of Menaroo contains a larger extent of land available, whether for pasture or agriculture, than the whole island of Tasmania. This district has for its outlet the convenient and safe harbour of Twofold Bay, situated in the county of Auckland, about 25 miles to the northward of Cape Howe. The plains of Menaroo, which are at least from 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and of which, in winter, the climate is exceedingly cold, is now occupied by a daily increasing multitude of squatters. This country was discovered by Captain Currie, R.N., in 1823, in the course of an expedition to the southward, and named by him in honor of the Governor "Brisbane Downs," now called Menaroo. The rivers watering this district are the Deua, Shoalhaven, Queanbeyan, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Mitta Mitta. The most conspicuous mountains are the Australian Alps, the highest elevation of which is Mount Kosciusko, Mount Garangura, Coruncal, Dargal, Mount Murray; Mount Dromedary, on the sea coast, is 3000 feet high.

MANES CREEK. A branch of the Upper Murray, or Hume river, in the district of the Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. The stations of Hawdon, Crichton, Hay and Chalmer, are here.

MANGLES BAY. Is situated in the county of Perth, W.A., in Cockburn Sound, to the northward of Cape Peron.

MANGOLA. A creek of N.S.W., a branch of the Tumut river; it is situated in the district of Murrumbidgee.

MANGOPLAR. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.; the station of Robert Owen.

MANGROVE. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; it flows into the Hawkesbury river.

MANIFOLD CAPE. See CAPE MANIFOLD.

MANILLA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Manilla river; it is a squattage of W. C. Wentworth.

MANILLA. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains. M'Kid's house of accommodation is situated here, 50 miles from Tamworth.

MANKITEE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it runs through the church and school lands, and flows into the Shoalhaven river.

MANLY COVE. One of the numerous coves of Port Jackson, N.S.W., is situated in the parish of Manly Cove, in the hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland. This cove was so named by Governor Phillip, on the 23rd January, 1788. In passing near a point of land in the harbour the boats were observed by many of the natives, 20 of whom waded, unarmed, into the water, received what was offered them, and minutely examined the boat; their manly behaviour induced Governor Phillip, who was highly pleased with it, to give the place the name of Manly Cove.

MANLY COVE. A parish in the hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Narrabeen lagoon from the sea coast by a creek from the lagoon to its head on the range, dividing it from Middle harbour, by a line thence bearing west to the centre of that range, by the centre of that range and a line bearing N. 45° E. to the centre of the road to Pitt Water, and by the centre of that road; on the S.W. by a line bearing S. from the centre of the road from Pitt Water to the head of Middle harbour, and by Middle harbour, Port Jackson, and North harbour, to North head of Port Jackson; on the E. by the sea coast to Narrabeen lagoon. It contains 24 houses, and 63 inhabitants.

MANNAR. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

MANNING. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, near the Great North road, about 76 miles from Sydney.

MANNING. A river of N.S.W., it divides the counties of Gloucester and Macquarie, and empties itself into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 32° S. by several mouths, and without offering any harbour, except for boats, to which indeed the navigation of the river is confined. There is good soil on the Manning river, which, together with the beauty of the scenery, has tempted several settlers to locate themselves there. The Manning river has a long course westerly to the dividing range of hills from the opposite side of which the Peel river is given off to flow towards the interior. This river was so named by Robert Dawson, Esq., in honor of the Deputy Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company. It is 225 miles from Sydney.

MANTON. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of King, near the town of Yass.

MAPPIANUM. On the Hopkins river, Port Fairy, A.F. G. Forbes's station.

MARABUL. A river of A.F., it runs through the county of Grant to the southward, and joins the river Barwon flowing from the W., after which, united and called the Barwon, takes a south-easterly direction and falls into the sea.

MARANON. A beautiful and large river of N.A., which falls into the river Balonne at its junction with the river Cogoon. It was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell.

MARCH. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the W. by the Molong river; S. by Orange; and E. by Fredrick's Valley.

MARENGO PLAINS. Are situated in the district of New England, N.S.W.; here is the station of Richard Ward.

MARGA. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Byrne.

MARGALONG. See **SNOWY RIVER.**

MARGARET. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex; it flows into the sea near Cape Mentelle.

MARIA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie; it empties itself into the Hastings river, at John's plains, about 12 or 15 miles from the town of Port Macquarie; it is navigable for 40 miles from its mouth, in a north-westerly direction; there is a large extent of available land on its banks.

MARIA. An island of Tasmania, situated on the east coast, in the county of Pembroke; its two principal bays are Oyster bay, on the west coast, and Riddle bay, on the east coast; its capes are Cape Mistaken, or Coxcomb head, Cape Bald, Return Point, and Cape Peron.

MARIAVILLE. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, on the Maria river, at the head of Navigation. Marble of various colours has been discovered in this neighbourhood. The tide is seen to flow very near the source of the river, on which the town is built; the country being so level that this stream is more like a canal than a river.

MARIBURNONG. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; bounded on the N. by Holden; W. by Kororoit; E. by the Mariburnong river; and S. by the Kororoit creek and the parish of Cutpawpaw.

MARIGAL. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

MARK LODGE. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Prospect creek, 3 miles from Liverpool. It is the estate of W. Bland.

MARLOW. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt; it falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and was named by him after Captain Marlow, of the Royal Engineers, for his kind contribution to his expedition; he crossed it in lat. 17° S.

MARONAN. Is situated in the district of New England, N.S.W.; it is the station of Messrs. Windeyer and Eldershaw.

MAROOTA. A parish in the hundred of Hardinge, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., containing 29 houses, and 157 inhabitants; it is bounded on the N.W. by the centre of Maroota road from the centre of its junction with the New North road, by a line thence to the head of a gully running into the Hawkesbury river at W. Johnson's 100 acres, and by that gully to the Hawkesbury river; on the W. by the Hawkesbury river to Cattai creek; on the S. by Cattai creek to a branch of that creek at the south-east corner of James Duff's 100 acres, by that branch to its head, by a line thence bearing east to a branch of Little Cattai creek, by the latter named branch to its head near the New North road, and by a line thence bearing east to the centre of that road; on the E. by the centre of the New North road to its junction with the Maroota road.

MARRAMARA. A parish in the hundred of Dundas, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the Hawkesbury river; on the N.W. by a gully from the Hawkesbury river to its head in the range, by the centre of that range by a line thence bearing S. 45° W. to the centre of the New North road; on the W. by the centre of the New North road; on the S. by a line bearing east to the head of one of the branches of Mother Marr's creek, by that branch and Mother Marr's creek to Berowra creek, and by part of the latter creek to the Hawkesbury river; on the E. by the Hawkesbury river, including the islands in those parts of Berowra and Mother Marr's creek bounding this parish. It contains 6 houses, and 14 inhabitants.

MARRIBURNONG RIVER. In the county of Bourke, A.F.; it rises near Mount Macedon, and falls into the Yarra Yarra river.

MARROCKDONY. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the Werribee river. R. Gray's station.

MARSDEN POINT. Is the northernmost point of Kangaroo Island, S.A.

MARSHALL MOUNT. In the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, N.S.W.; the property, and residence of H. Osborne; It is situated on the Macquarie rivulet, 14 miles from Wollongong, and 4 miles from Dapto.

MARTHA MOUNT. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the eastern shores of Port Phillip harbour, to the northward of Arthur's Seat.

MARTZ. A mountain of Tasmania, situated in the county of Kent.

MARULAN. A town of New South Wales, in the county of Argyle, 109 miles from Sydney.

MARULAN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated near Nattery Hill, in the county of Argyle, 114 miles from Sydney.

MARWOOD. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Mirannie; W. by Sedgfield; E. by Stanhope; and S. by the river Hunter.

MARY. A river of N.S.W.; it rises in the district of Moreton Bay, and falls into Wide Bay. It was so named by his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, after Lady Mary.

MARY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, at Wellington Valley; it flows into the river Macquarie.

MARY. In the parish of Rooty Hill, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MARYVALE. The estate of J. Titterton; situated at Piperston, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 3½ miles from Sydney.

MARYVILLE. In the county of Hunter, N.S.W., Jerry's plains; it is the residence of W. L. Russell.

MASTERTON. A range of mountains, situated in the district of New England, N.S.W.

MAST HEAD. Is an islet situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 23° 34' S., it forms the south-western of a group of islands fronting Cape Capricorn.

MATONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on creeks, situated 80 miles from Boyd Town. B. Boyd's squattage.

MATTA. (Or **AIRON MOUNT**); This mountain is situated in the centre of the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., to the northward of Jones's hill; it declines in the front about 15 degrees from the perpendicular, and the rocks are composed of a hard sandy freestone.

MAUDE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

MAULE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains; it flows into the river Nammoy.

MAXWELL. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Tunbridge, and county of Somerset; and is bounded on the N. and W. by Blackman's river; on the E. by the parish of Gibbs and Cornwallis; and on the S. by the parishes of Dulverton and Oatlands.

MAYALPLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 240 miles from Gundagai. John Burke's station.

MAYFIELD. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 8 miles from Sydney; the property of Thomas May.

MEADOW FLAT. Is situated in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., near Antonio's creek.

MEADOW PONDS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains; they flow into the river Nammoy.

MEADOWS. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., 25 miles from Montefiores. The station of Messrs. Syers.

MEANDER. A beautiful river of Tasmania; it rises in the county of Westmoreland, and dividing in its course the counties of Westmoreland and Devon; it falls into the South Esk.

MEARS. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Murray.

MEDDAWAY. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Talbragar river. Rouses' station.

MEDKIN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 300 miles from Maitland; it is the station of R. Fitzgerald.

MEDLING BANK. The station of John Neale, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., 20 miles from Cooma.

MEEHAM. One of the original districts in the county of Cook, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by Phillip district; on the E. by the Hawkesbury river to the second branch; on the N. by the second branch; and on the W. by a line from the N.W. corner of Phillip district to the second branch.

MEEROE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W. on the Nammoy river. John Town's station.

MEGALONG. Is situated in the county of Cook, N.S.W., at the Vale of Clywd, near the town of Hartley. It is the residence of W. H. Palmer.

MELBEE. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., 157 miles from Sydney.

MELBOURNE. The capital of Australia Felix, or Port Phillip, situated on the Yarra Yarra river, in the parish of Melbourne, and county of Bourke, 587 miles from Sydney, N.S.W. This town was

formed by Sir Richard Bourke, on the 19th of May, 1837; it extends along the banks of the Yarra Yarra for a length of 2 miles, by a breadth of one, and contains 2334 dwellings, of which 1376 are built of stone or brick, and has a resident population of 10,954, viz. :—5754 males and 5200 females, of which 4438 are members of the Church of England, 1616 Church of Scotland, 784 Wesleyan methodists, 657 other protestants, 3325 Roman Catholics, 81 Jews, 10 Mahomedans and Pagans, and 43 of other persuasions. Melbourne is copiously supplied with fresh water from the river which runs through the town, as it is also with every necessary of life. It is well supplied with all the ordinary manufactures of trade. Inns, and houses of accommodation are abundant, and well regulated shops of every description are numerous. There are numerous mercantile houses and stores, agents or brokers. The professions are well and respectably filled, and the wealth of the town, both by imported capital and exchanges on export products, is daily and profitably increased. It lies in lat. $37^{\circ} 49' 25''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 59' 10''$ E. Land is almost as valuable in Melbourne as in Sydney. Nearly at the point where the shipping lie at anchorage, a fresh water river, the Yarra Yarra, empties itself into Hobson's Bay. This beautiful little stream about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide at its entrance, from its great and clear depth presents a short and secure passage for brigs, schooners, and all vessels of a lighter class, up to the borough of Melbourne. The plan of Melbourne was originally a parallelogram; its length along the banks of the Yarra Yarra is one mile, by a breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$. It is evident that Sir Richard Bourke, in allowing so confined a portion, could have formed no accurate estimate of the unrivalled growth it has since manifested; the whole of the original space appropriated having been covered with shops, warehouses, offices of men of business, and handsome private dwellings. The principal part of the town is laid out in a low fertile valley, the rich soil of which, extending back with a gentle slope from the river banks affords a fine material for the numerous gardens which are attached to several houses of the town. The extreme ends of the town are carried over two rising and picturesque eminences, and the whole situated, as it were, on the verge of a beautiful park; the grounds and scenery in the suburbs partaking, in a manner the most pleasing to English recollections, of all the quiet subdued interest of an old English domain. The boundaries of the town of Melbourne comprehends the two following portions of land, viz. :—1st. Parish of N. Melbourne; bounded on the N. by a line bearing E. 240 chains, being distant 1 mile north from the centre of Batman's hill, extending 2 miles E. to its N.E. corner; on the E. by a line bearing S. 110 chains; on the S. by the Yarra Yarra river; and on W. by a line bearing N. 94 chains to its N.W. corner. 2nd. The suburb of Newtown, otherwise called "Collingwood," consisting of—320 acres, county of Bourke, bounded on the S. by the parish boundary line of Melbourne, being a line bearing E. 40 chains; on the E. by a road of 1 chain wide separating it from suburban allotments, Nos. 52, 68, 73, 81, and 86, being a line bearing N. 80 chains; on the N. by a road of 1 chain wide, which separates it from Crown land, being

a line bearing W. 40 chains; and on the W. by a road of 1 chain wide, being a line bearing S. 80 chains. The borough of Melbourne returns one member to the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly. Among the most prominent features of the social state of Melbourne must be considered the prospects of religion, education, the press, the monetary system, and public institutions. Of religious establishments—the Protestant Episcopalians have a church, “St. James’s,” a costly stone structure; the Roman Catholics have one, “Saint Francis Xavier;” the Presbyterians have one occupied as a school and kirk; the Wesleyans have one, as well as the Independents, or Congregational church. Besides these there are small bodies of Baptists, Quakers, and Jews. Respecting education, Melbourne can boast of the Port Phillip College. Sunday and day schools are attached to the English, Scotch, and Roman Catholic Churches, while several private seminaries for the education of youth, enrich the social state of Melbourne. The Press of Melbourne has a powerful influence: The following newspapers are published there, viz.:—The Herald, Patriot, Gazette, and Argus; small literary pamphlets occasionally issue from the press, as well as Annuals and Almanacks. The public institutions of Melbourne are divided into the moral, the social, the mercantile, and the monetary; the Moral consists of the Bible Society, Temperance Society, and Wesleyan Mission Auxiliary Society; the Social—the Masonic Lodge of Australia Felix, the Harmonic Society, Union Benefit Society, Melbourne Club, Port Phillip Club, Lodge of Odd Fellows, Pastoral and Agricultural Society of Australia Felix, Mechanics’ Institution and School of Arts, Separation Committee, and several Cricket, Race, Billiard, and Regatta Clubs. The Mercantile—Fire and Marine Assurance Company, Melbourne Auction Company, Steam Navigation Company, and Yarra Yarra Bridge Company. The Monetary—Port Phillip Bank, Bank of Australasia, and the Union Bank of Australia. The town of Melbourne is incorporated, and consists of a Mayor, Alderman, and Councillors, elected in the same manner as they are in Sydney.

MELBOURNE. A parish in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.; bounded on W. by Willis; S. by Dartbrook; and E. by Kingdon ponds.

MELBOURNE. A county of W.A.; bounded on the S. by Twiss; W. by the sea; and E. by Glenelg. The principal rivers in this county are the Moore, Smith, and Hill. The bays are Jurien Bay, and its principal mountains are Mount Lamb, and Mount Peron.

MELBOURNE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, on the dividing range.

MELROSE. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Nepean river.

MELROSE. A parish in the county of Roxburgh; bounded on the N. by Peel and Eskdale; W. by Kelso; S. by the Fish river; and E. by Yetholme.

MELTON MOWBRAY. Is situated in the parish of Banks town, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Liverpool road, about 14 miles from Sydney.

MELVILLE. An island situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $11^{\circ} 56'$ S., and long. $130^{\circ} 55'$ E. ; It is about 100 miles in circumference, and lies 370 miles from Cape Arnheim, and is separated from Bathurst island by Apsley Strait. The principal points of this island are Cape Van Diemen, Cape Jahleel, Cape Fleming, Cape Keith, and Cape Gambier. The bays are Breton Bay and Lethbridge Bay. It is separated on the E. from the main land of Australia by Dundas Strait; and on the S. by Clarence Strait.

MELVILLE. A parish in the hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. by the centre of the Western road from the centre of the Eastern creek bridge to the centre of South creek bridge ; on the W. by South creek to the centre of the centre of the bridge on the road from the Northern road to the Cowpasture Old road ; on the S. by the centre of that road to the centre of the centre of the bridge over Kemp's creek, and thence by a line bearing E. to the centre of the Cowpasture Old road, part of that line being the southern boundaries of Thomas Wylde's 1120 acres, Simeon Lord's 269 acres, John Wylde's 100 acres ; on the E. by the centre of the Cowpasture Old road to where it ceases to be the boundary of George Johnstone's 2000 acres, thence by a line bearing N. to the N.E. corner of that 2000 acres ; by part of the northern boundary of the above-mentioned land to Eastern creek, and by Eastern creek to the centre of Eastern creek bridge, on the Western road ; containing 49 houses and 375 inhabitants.

MELVILLE. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, 3 miles from Maitland ; it is the estate of Francis Mitchell.

MELVILLE. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington, near the confluence of Goobang creek with the river Lachlan.

MELVILLE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Pontville, and county of Monmouth ; and is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Jordan ; on the W. by the parish of Arundel ; and on the S. by the river Derwent.

MELVILLE. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the S. side by that part of Cabramatta district lying between the South and Eastern creeks bearing E. ; on the E. by the Eastern creek to the junction of Quacker's hill ponds ; on the N. by a west line to the South creek ; and on the W. by the South creek.

MELVILLE HILLS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., and were named by Mr. Oxley, in honor of the first Lord of the Admiralty.

MENANGLE. A parish in the hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. by part of a creek branching from George's river, and a line from that creek bearing W. to the S.E. corner of Samuel Larkin's 90 acres, by the southern boundary of that farm and a line W. in continuation of it thereof to the Appin road, thence across that road by a line bearing W. to the eastern boundary of J. Smith's 50 acres, that line being the northern boundaries of James Kelly's 60 acres, and James Leek's 50

acres; by part of the eastern boundary of John Smith's 50 acres, by the eastern boundaries of John Masterton's 55 acres, B. Furbes's 30 acres, and J. M'Ewen's 20 acres to the road from Cambelltown to Bird's-eye corner; by a line thence bearing N. to the centre of that road, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the road to the northern boundary of Michael Hay's 120 acres, by the centre of the latter named road to where it ceases to be the northern boundary of Michael Hay's 1120 acres; by a line thence bearing S. to the northern boundary of Michael Hay's 120 acres, and by that boundary to the Nepean river; on the W. by the Nepean river to the creek at the S.W. corner of Nicholas Divines' 400 acres; on the S. by the creek from the S.W. corner of Nicholas Divines' 400 acres to its tread, by a line thence bearing E. to the centre of the Appin road; by the centre of the Appin road and a line thence bearing E. to George's river, being the southern boundary of Joseph Walker's 40 acres; on the E. by George's river to the branch of that river as above mentioned. It contains 52 houses, and 295 inhabitants.

MENANGLE FORD. See BIRD'S EYE CORNER.

MENTELLE CAPE. Is situated in W.A., in the county of Sussex.

MERAWA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. Howe's station.

MERCERS' VALE. In the district of Murray, A.F. J. Rigg's station.

MERENGO. The station of John Scarr; situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Merengo creek, 45 miles from Yass, and 18 from Burrowa.

MERIANBORROUGH. The station of Moses Joseph; in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

MERINDEBRIE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Peel river, 28 miles from Tamworth. Cobcroft's station.

MEROO. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., near Wallinga.

MEROTHERIE. In the county of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Talbragar, or Poolabatta river, 35 miles from Mudgee, and 30 miles from Cassilis. The estate of W. Bowman.

MERRIAM. In the district of Portland, A.F. W. H. Baxter's station.

MERRIANG. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke, bounded on the E. by Tourrourrong; and S. by Kalkallo.

MERRI CREEK. In the county of Bourke, A.F.; it falls into the Yarra Yarra river.

MERRIJAH. A small rivulet, situated in the county of Argyle; it is the head of the Mulwaree ponds, a branch of the Wollondilly river, 146 miles from Sydney.

MERRIMAN'S CREEK. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; on it are the stations of Scott and Mason.

MERRIMERRIGALL. The station of Joseph West, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

MERINGO. The mouth of a lagoon, or inlet, near Limpid lagoon, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W. ; 149 miles from Sydney.

MERRI RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. ; it falls into Lady Bay at the town of Warnambool ; on its banks are the stations of Manning and Balfour.

MERRIWA. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane, on Gummum creek. It contains 10 houses, and 42 inhabitants.

MERRYWHYNEBONE. The station of Standish Callaghan ; in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

MERSEY. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon ; it is a branch of the river Meander.

MERTON. Is situated at Twickenham Meadows, near the confluence of the Goulburn and Hunter rivers, in the county of Durham, N.S.W., 140 miles from Sydney, and 16 from Jerry's plains.

MERTON. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. E. B. Bayler's station.

MERTON AND MUSWELLBROOK. An incorporated district of N.S.W. ; it consists of 7 members with the Warden ; it comprises in its area 691,898 acres, of which 149,818 are alienated ; its boundaries are precisely similar to the Police district of Merton and Muswellbrook.

MERTON AND MUSWELLBROOK. A Police district of N.S.W., embracing the south-western portion of the county of Durham, the south-eastern portion of the county of Brisbane, and the north western portion of the county of Hunter ; bounded on the N. by the range between Rouchel river and Sandy creek, to its confluence with Dartbrook, with the Page and Hunter rivers, and the southern boundary of Hall's grant, thence by a line bearing west, crossing the Wybong, to its confluence with Cuengua creek to Hall's lands, and by the south-eastern boundaries of Hall's lands to the range dividing Hall's creek and the Werrendi river ; on the W. by this range to the northern banks of the Goulburn river opposite the north-eastern angle of Townsend's grant, and by the Goulburn to its confluence with Widdin creek, and by this creek to four miles south of Tindall's grant ; thence on the S. by a line bearing south-east to the Monandilla range, and by this range to the Wambo range ; on the E. by the Wambo range to the western boundary of Jerry's plains reserve, thence by a line bearing northerly to a point where the road crosses to the east of Mount Arthur, and thence by the range heading Muswellbrook and Sandy creek, to the range south of Rouchel river aforesaid. It contains 1165 inhabitants, and 167 houses.

MERUMBA. On the Lachlan river, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

MERUTHERA. On the Talbragar river, in the county of Bligh, N.S.W.

MERYLA. A mountain of N.S.W., situate in the county of Camden, near the Kangaroo river, about 105 miles from Sydney.

MESSUNGA. On the Wannon river, district of A.F. R. and H. De Little's station.

METHOURA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Guelpha creek, 20 miles from Deniliquin. P. Stuckey's station.

MEYRICK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

MIALLA. A lake of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington.

MIANGARINDI. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., at Gammon plains.

MICALIGO PLAINS. Are in the Menaroo district, N.S.W., at the head of the river Murrumbidgee.

MICALO. An island of N.S.W., in the river Clarence, Clarence district.

MICKABIL. The squattage of John Lee, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

MICKELAGO. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on Mickelago creek, 54 miles from Goulburn. The squattage of F. N. Rossi.

MICKETYMALGY. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 5 miles from Montefiores; it is the squattage of Dr. Richards.

MICKEYGUNNAGAL. The station of John Neville; in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

MIDDLEHOPE. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by the river Hunter; E. by the Paterson river; N. by Houghton; and W. by Wolfingham.

MIDHURST. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Wycombe, and county of Devon; and is bounded on the W. by the Mersey river; on the E. by the Rubicon river; and on the S. by the parish of Woodbridge,

MIDWAY RIVULET. (Or CARRADA); is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the road to Goulburn, 83 miles from Sydney.

MILBANG. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W.

MILBRODALE. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on Parson's creek, about 103 miles from Sydney.

MILBURN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it flows into the river Lachlan.

MILKINGOURIE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river. John Town's station.

MILLEREE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Barwon river. It is the station of C. Abercrombie.

MILLOBEE. Is situated on the shores of lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

MILMERIDIEN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan.

MILNER. A seaport town of S.A., situated on the river Gawler, in the county of Adelaide.

MILO. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the Deua river.

MILTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Auburn, and county of Somerset; and is bounded on the N. by Chatsworth; and E. by Packenham.

MILTON'S TERRACE. A part of the Camperdown estate, on the Parramatta road, 3 miles from Sydney, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MINCHINBURY. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 25 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western road. On this estate a sort of grey calcareous rock resembling marble is found.

MINGAY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 40 miles from Gundagai. The squattage of C. Nicholson.

MINGEROA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, on the W. bank of the Tumut river.

MINIORE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 60 miles from Wellington. B. Boyd and Co.'s station.

MINUMURRA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it flows into the sea about 3 miles to the northward of the town of Kiama.

MINTO. A county of W.A.; is bounded on the S. by Peel; W. by Grantham; and N. by Howick and Beaufort; County Peak bounds this county at its N.W. corner.

MINTO. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. and S.E. by George's river and Bunburycunran creek to Chisholm's S.E. corner, and commencing at the point where Cabramatta creek falls into George's river; on the S.W. by Chisholm, Mitchell, and Molle's farms to the Cowpasture road; on the N.W. by the Cowpasture road to the Cabramatta creek; and on the N. by that creek to George's river.

MINTO. A parish in the hundred of Liverpool, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N. by part of the northern boundary line of Charles Throsby's 1030 acres from George's river to the road from Liverpool to Campbelltown, thence by a line in continuation to the centre of that road, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Bringelly road, and by the centre of the Bringelly road to the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture Old road; on the W. by the centre of the Cowpasture Old road to the centre of its junction with the road to Campbelltown, so far as it is the boundary of Andrew Thomson's 1240 acres, by a line thence bearing S. 45° E. to the above mentioned road, by a line thence bearing N. 30° E. to the centre of that road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Campbelltown road, by a line thence bearing S. 45° E. to the southern boundary of J. Pendergast's 50 acres, by that boundary line to Bow Bowling creek, and by Bow Bowling creek to the S.W. corner of W. Redfern's 800 acres, by the southern boundary of that land and a line bearing S. 35° E. to a creek running into George's river, and by that creek to George's river; on the E. by George's river to the north-east corner of Charles Throsby's 1030 acres. It contains 67 houses, and 503 inhabitants.

MIRANNIE. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the W. by Dyrring; E. by Tangorin; and S. by Marwood.

MISTAKEN CAPE. See CAPE MISTAKEN.

MITCHELL. A river of N.A., discovered and named by Dr. Leichhardt, in honor of Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General; it lies in about lat. 13° S.

MITCHELL. An island of N.S.W., situated between the two entrances of the Manning river, and in the county of Gloucester.

MILCHELL. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Stirling.

MITCHELL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs, on the dividing range; it is 4110 feet high.

MITCHELL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river, near Cunningham's gap.

MITCHELLSTON. The estate of Isaac Titterton, situate in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the Hawkesbury river, opposite to Wiseman's Ferry.

MITCHELLSTON. A village of A.F., on the Goulburn river, 80 miles from Melbourne.

MITTAGONG. A town of N.S.W., it is situated in the county of Camden, on the Great South road, 73 miles from Sydney, and 10 from Bong Bong.

MITTAGONG RANGE. A range of hills in the county of Camden, N.S.W., dividing the waters of the Nepean and Wingecarribee rivers, which commences at about 73 miles from Sydney. This range terminates abruptly on the westward at its highest point, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Great South road. This hill is vulgarly called Gibraltar, but the native name is Bowrell. Eastward toward the sea the height of the Mittagong range gradually diminishes until it joins the coast mountain, overlooking the Illawarra district; on the N. side of it the Nepean river rises amid deep gullies; on the S. lies an extensive swamp in a much higher level, and which is the head of the Wingecarribee river.

MITTAMATTA. A river of A.F., in the district of Murray; it is a branch of the river Murray, flowing into the Murray river near the town of Albury. Bowler, Wise, Lockhart and Clarke, Macdonald, Howe, Wilson and Ebdon, have stations on this stream.

MOCHI. A stream of N.S.W., which traverses the district of Liverpool plains.

MODBURY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it rises near Mount Gourock, and flows into the Shoalhaven river at Kurraducbidgee.

MODEWARRE. A parish situated in the county of Grant, A.F.; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Gnarwarree; and on the W. by the parish of Lakelakewollard.

MODEWARREE. A lake of A.F., in the parish of Modewarre, county of Grant.

MÖGILMÖGIL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Namboy river. Captain Smith's station.

MOHOCK. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 37 miles from Queanbeyan. W. Bowman's station.

MOHONGA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., near the Billibong creek, 80 miles from Deniliquin. Huon's station.

MOIRA. In the district of the Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 26 miles from Deniliquin. The station of Jervis and Throsby.

MOJALIMBI. In the district of Murray, A.F., on Violet ponds, 15 miles from Violet town. Owen and Mulien's station.

MOKAI. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, on the banks of the river Connadilly.

MOLEMA NOOLIGAN. The station of Christopher M'Rae, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

MOLEVILL. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 20 miles from Grafton, W. M. Molles's station.

MOLONG. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Wellington; it rises near Mount Conoblas, and flows into the river Bell.

MOLONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Molong river, 163 miles from Sydney. Petty sessions are held here.

MOLONGO. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it runs through Limestone plains, and falls into the river Murrumbidgee.

MOLONGO PLAINS. In the county of Murray, N.S.W., between Molongo creek and the Gourcock range.

MOLONG NYRANG. The station of J. and S. Alexander, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near Molong.

MOLONGULLI. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., on Limestone creek; a branch of the Belubula river.

MOLLE. A river of N.S.W., situate in the district of Wellington, at Wellington Valley; it flows into the river Macquarie.

MOLLE PORT. See **PORT MOLLE.**

MOLLES MAINS. In the parish of Narellan, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., distant from Sydney 33 miles.

MOLLES PLAINS. Are situated on the south bank of the Lachlan river, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., they were named by Mr. Oxley, after the late Lieutenant Governor of the territory.

MOLLISON'S CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., it is a branch of the river Goulburn. Hamilton, and Mollison's stations are on it.

MOLOINE PEAK. Is situated in the county of York, near the rivers Marlock and Avon.

MOLONGLO. On the Molongo river, to the south of lake George, in the county of Murray, 169 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

MOLONGULLI. Is situated to the S.W. of Bathurst, on Limestone creek, a tributary of the Belubula river, in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., 170 miles from Sydney.

MOLROY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 100 miles from Tamworth. Beattie's station.

MONA. At Darling Point, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 3 miles from Sydney. The estate of T. W. Smart.

MONCUR. An island situated in Bass's Straits, off the South Cape of Wilson's Promontory, and named by the discoverer, Lieutenant Grant, in honor of Captain Moncur, R.N.

MONDURUP. A mountain of W.A., one of the highest elevations of the rugged mountains, in the county of Plantagenet.

MONGAMORE. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Mulwaree ponds.

MONGARLO. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it is a branch of the Shoalhaven river.

MONGANAP. A lake of W.A., situated in the county of Perth

MONKITTEE. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., near Mongarlowe, or Little river.

MONMOUTH. A county of Tasmania; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Somerset; on the W. by the river Clyde to its junction with the river Derwent; on the S. by the river Derwent to its mouth; on the E. by Storm bay, Frederick Henry bay, Pittwater, and the county of Pembroke. It is divided into nine hundreds, viz.: Apsley, Bath, Bothwell, Picton, Hamilton, Pontville, Brighton, Bellerive and Yarlington, and 34 parishes, viz.:—Jervis, Staffa, Ulva, Drummond, Forbes, Cambridge, Clarence, Ralph's bay, Yarlington, Ormaig, Bath, York, Newick, Somerton, Rutland, Spring hill, Winterton, Apsley, Strangford, Dysart, Beaufort, Huntingdon, Vincent, Largo, Henry, Grantham, Hamilton, Grafton, Pelham, Stradbroke, Wallace, Lansdowne, Melville, and Arundel. This county is watered by the rivers Derwent, Clyde, Dew, Terry, Back, Jordan, Quoin, Kangaroo, Walaby, Coal, Grassy hut, Dulverton, Exe, and Little Swan Port. Its towns are Oatlands, Jericho, Bothwell, Picton, Hamilton, Brighton, Apsley, Ridsen, Richmond, Bellerive, and Rokeby. Its bays are Ralph's bay, Frederick Henry bay, and Pittwater.

MONQUEDELAN. Are plains situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., near Nickleagle, on the river Murrumbidgee.

MONTAGUE. An island of N.S.W., off the coast of Menaroo, between Barmouth creek and the mouth of the Moruya; the southernmost extreme of this land is called Point Dromedary, by Captain Cook.

MONTAGUE. A river of Tasmania, flowing into Bass's Strait, opposite to Robbin's island.

MONTEFIORES. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bligh, at the junction of the rivers Bell and Macquarie, distant 250 miles from Sydney. It contains 27 houses, and 129 souls.

MONTGOMERY ISLANDS. Are situated at the entrance of Collier bay, on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 15° 49' S.; they consist of six small rocky islets, resting in an extensive coral flat, dry at low water. The eastern and largest of the Montgomery islands stands in the extreme of the coral flat, it is 70 feet high.

MONTORE. In the parish of Minto, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MONTYAC. A small stream running into Myall creek, in the county of Durham, N.S.W.

MONUNDILLA. A mountain of N.S.W., situate in the county of Hunter, from whence Wollin creek takes its rise.

MONYMONY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 35 miles from Yass. Thomas Hanley's station.

MOOAN. A mountain of N.S.W., one of the highest points of the Liverpool range.

MOONBI. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains; it is a branch of the river Cockburn.

MOOCRAJUMBRA. Is situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Elliott's creek.

MOODIE YALLO. In the county of Bourke, A.F., on the shores of P. P. Harbour.

MOODOUG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, and empties itself into the Deua river.

MOOGENDOURA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it flows into the Moruya river.

MOOGERAH. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the Logan river. Coulson's station.

MOOKERWAE. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Wellington; it flows into the Macquarie river.

MOOKI. The station of John O'Dell, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

MOOKI. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Mooki springs, 36 miles from Murrurundi. Holme's station.

MOOKI. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Mooki river, 35 miles from Murrurundi. Reynold's station.

MOOLAP. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; it is bounded on the N. by the waters of Geelong harbour; S. by the Barwon river; and E. by the parish of Paywit.

MOON. A creek of N.S.W., situate between the counties of Brisbane and Bligh; it rises on the Liverpool range, and empties itself into the Krui river.

MOONABA. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., 40 miles from Port Macquarie. W. Ducat's squattage.

MOONA PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W., 40 miles from Armidale; it is the station of A. F. Crawford.

MOONBOOCA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; it is the station of Alexander Imlay.

MOONBOY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Cockburn river, 10 miles from Tamworth; it is the station of H. Dangar.

MOONDOOLUN. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the Logan river. Humphrey's station.

MOONEYMOONEY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland; it is a branch of the river Hawkesbury.

MOONMOONCURRA. The station of John Tooth, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

MOORABBIN. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by the Dendy Special Survey; and W. by the waters of Port Phillip harbour.

MOORABOOL RIVER. In the county of Grant, A.F.; it falls into the Barwon river, at the town of Geelong.

MOORADANOOK. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; bounded on the N. and E. by the Werriby river; and S. by the parish of Werribee.

MOORE. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Melbourne. This river rises near Mount Yule, in the county of Glenelg, and flows westerly and southerly through the county, into the county of Twiss, falling into the sea at Breton bay.

MOORE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; on this stream is the station of C. Hall.

MOORE. A mountain of W.A.; it is the north-western boundary of the county of Lansdowne, and divides it from the county of Durham.

MOORE POINT. Is the southern extreme of Port Grey, in the colony of W.A., situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 47' S.$, long. $114^{\circ} 37' 40'' E.$

MOORGAINBOIN. A basaltic mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

MOORILLOO. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains; it is a branch of the river Conadilly.

MOORILUP. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet.

MOORKADOOL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Barwon river; situated 250 miles from Murrurundi. Helenus Scott's squattage.

MOORPANYAL. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; bounded on the W. by the Moorabool river; E. by the waters of Port Phillip harbour; and S. by the Barwon river.

MOORUNDE. Is situated on the river Murray, in the province of S.A., 83 miles from Adelaide.

MOOWAR. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

MORARD DE GALLES. A cape or headland in S.A., situated in lat. $36^{\circ} 30' S.$

MORANDEE. In the county of Plantagenet, W.A.

MORANDING. In the district of Western Port, A.F., near Kilmore. J. Sutherland's station.

MORANG. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by Yan Yean; W. by Wollert; and S. by the parishes of Keelbundora and Nillumbik.

MORBRINGA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 15 miles from Albury. Lester's station.

MOREA. In the district of Murray, A.F. Alexander M'Donald's station.

MORETON. An island of N.S.W., situated at the entrance of Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley.

MORETON BAY. A squatting district of N.S.W.; bounded on the S. by the ranges which separate the sources of the rivers Brisbane and Logan from those of the Richmond and Clarence rivers; on the W. by the range dividing the sources of the rivers, flowing into the western interior from those which fall to the eastern coast; on the E. by that coast; and on the northward by the limits of N.S.W., viz.:—the 26 parallel of S. latitude, until a more definite boundary shall be determined. It contains 268 inhabitants, viz.:—224 males and 44 females. The number of houses is 14. The stock of the district

comprises 685 horses, 17,157 head of horned cattle, 152 pigs, and 218,622 sheep. This district is watered by the rivers Brisbane, Pumice Stone, and Stanley, and by Graham and Coyar creeks, Burnett's range and Glass house are the most elevated mountains; and the principal bay in the district is Wide Bay.

MORETON BAY. Is an extensive sheet of water, situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., about 600 miles by land from Sydney, between the 27th and 28th parallel of south latitude, and is accessible for ships of large size by two different channels, the one to the north, and the other to the south of Amity island, at the entrance of the bay. The river Brisbane enters the bay from the westward towards its southern extremity; the entrances being both guarded and concealed by a small island called Bird island, lat. $27^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $153^{\circ} 26' E.$ Close to the point of land which forms the principal entrance of the river is Dunwich, which forms an admirable site for a commercial city. The four principal navigable streams which flow into this bay are the Brisbane, Logan, Tweed, and Scott river. There is a bar at Amity point, at the mouth of the river Brisbane, which a vessel of considerable draught of water cannot pass. Moreton Bay is defended from the sea by Stadbroke island and a projecting headland; on each side there are 18 feet of water over the bar, and may be more in some places; and though there are many islands, shoals, and banks in the bay, there are numerous channels between them. The extent of the bay from north to south is more than 60 miles. The land on the shores of the bay, and on the banks of the river is fertile; the rocks in the interior for a considerable distance is granite.

MOREWELL. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on lake Wellington. J. Goringe's station.

MOREWELL. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on a branch of the La Trobe river. The station of W. Bennett.

MORGIANA. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Fiery creek, near Mount Cole. A. Cameron's station.

MORIAC. A remarkable high round hill, perfectly bare of trees, situated in the district of A.F., near the Barwon river.

MORIATTU. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, the northernmost point of the Goulburn range.

MORLOCK. A river of W.A., it rises in the county of Victoria, and running through the county of York, it empties itself into the river Avon, at the town of Northam.

MORNA. A bay of N.S.W., in the parish of Tomaree, county of Gloucester.

MORNINGTON. An island situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, one of the Wellesley islands; the S. extreme is called point Bayley, in lat. $16^{\circ} 35' 10'' S.$, and $6^{\circ} 55' 30'' E.$ of Port Essington.

MOROCO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 110 miles from Deniliquin. The station of Redfern and Alexander.

MOROO. A creek in the county of Wellington, N.S.W., running into the Cudgong river.

MORPETH. A town of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, and parish of Maitland, originally called the Green hills; it is situated at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter river, 29 miles by water from Newcastle; it at present contains about 635 inhabitants, viz.:—334 males and 301 females, an Episcopalian church and parsonage, a Wesleyan chapel, a ladies' school, and two day schools; fine inns, one steam flour mill, a soap and candle manufactory, five large stores, some excellent shops, 37 stone and brick buildings, and about 117 wooden dwellings; steamers constantly ply between this place and Sydney; coal promises to be abundant at a very short distance from this river. The land is the property of E. C. Close, Esq., who has from time to time disposed of portions of it on building leases. The extensive wharf of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company is here, and throughout the greater part of the year there is a daily communication to and from the metropolis by the steam vessels of the Company; a considerable number of sailing vessels also trade between this place and Sydney. There is a pretty church erected dedicated to St. James; the land was given by Mr. Close, who also bore one-half of the expense of the building, the Government bearing the other half; the clergyman from East Maitland officiates every Sunday afternoon. A coal mine is in actual operation under the direction of Mr. Close, jun., also the extensive steam flour mill of Mr. John Portus. About two acres on the bank of the river are used as a Government wharf; an officer of the Custom house from Newcastle is stationed here.

MORPETH VALE. A post town in the district of Adelaide, S.A.

MORRISSETT PONDS. Are situate in the district of Bligh, N.S.W., flowing into the river Darling, named by Mr. Oxley, after Captain Morrissett, of the 48th regiment.

MORTON PARK. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the banks of the river Nepean, near Camden park.

MORUMBATEMAN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it flows into the Yass river near a hill called Cockatoo hill.

MORUYA. A river of N.S.W., at the distance of 190 miles from Sydney, and 20 from Bateman's Bay; it divides the county of St. Vincent from the district of Menaroo, and flows into the sea.

MOSCHETO. An island of N.S.W., situated in Port Hunter, lying to the eastward of Ash island.

MOSS GILL. Morphett Vale, district of Adelaide, S.A.

MOUSLEY. In the parish of Bringelly, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MOWNEBAR. The station of William Holland, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

MOYALLEN DOWNS. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., at the creeks situated 60 miles from Boyd Town. B. Boyd's station.

MOYNE RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.; it falls into Port Fairy at the town of Belfast; on its banks are the stations of Chamberlain, Leman, and Dawson.

MOUNT. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham; it falls into the river Huon.

MOUNTAIN CREEK. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Here is the station of Purtell and Carmody.

MOUNT ANNE. Is situated in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

MOUNT ARTHUR. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, near Montefiores. The station of Samuel Curtis.

MOUNT BARKER. A village of S.A., in the district of Mount Barker.

MOUNT BLAXLAND. See **BLAXLAND MOUNT.**

MOUNT BREEZER. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Mooki river, 50 miles from Murrurundi; it is the squattage of Andrew Lang.

MOUNT BRISBANE. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the river Brisbane, 50 miles from Ipswich. The squattage of the Messrs. Bigge.

MOUNT BROWN. Is situated in the province of S.A., in long. 138', lat. 32' 30" S. It is 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT BYNG. See **BYNG MOUNT.**

MOUNT CLARENCE. See **CLARENCE MOUNT.**

MOUNT COOPER. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 60 miles from Boyd Town. R. Campbell's station.

MOUNT COUGHLIN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Coromandra creek, situated 70 miles from Yass, and 25 from Gundagai; it is the squattage of John Hurley, of Campbelltown.

MOUNT DARLING. See **DARLING MOUNT.**

MOUNT DARYPYLUS. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. T. Grant's station,

MOUNT DILLON. See **DILLON MOUNT.**

MOUNT DIRECTION. Is a mountain of Tasmania, situated near the river Gordon, in lat. 42° 35' S., long. 145° 40' E.

MOUNT DIXON. See **DIXON MOUNT.**

MOUNT DROMEDARY. See **DROMEDARY.**

MOUNT DRUITT. Is situated in the parish of Rooty hill, hundred of Richmond, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MOUNT ELLIOTT. An island situated at the mouth of the river Hawkesbury, at Broken Bay; it was so named by Governor Hunter, from its similarity to the N. end of Gibraltar rock.

MOUNT ELLIOTT. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 19° 33' 10" S., long. 146° 54' 25" E.

MOUNT ESK. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the river Brisbane, 30 miles from Ipswich. The station of E. and G. Scott.

MOUNT ESK. Near Westbury, Tasmania; the residence of C. B. Hardwicke.

MOUNT EVERNDEN. See **EVERNDEN MOUNT.**

MOUNT EGLINTON. In the parish of Hunter's hill, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Parramatta road, at Kissing Point. A. W. Meikle's estate.

MOUNT FIELD. Is situated in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

MOUNT FITTON. See **FITTON MOUNT.**

MOUNT FLINDERS. The station of W. Wilson, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

MOUNTFORD. Norfolk plains, Tasmania. The residence of G. P. Ball.

MOUNT FOSTER. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 140 miles from Montefiores. The squattage of R. V. Dulhunty.

MOUNT HARRIS. Is situated near the Macquarie Marshes, N.S.W., 348 miles from Sydney.

MOUNT HAY. See **HAY MOUNT.**

MOUNT HINCHINBROKE. See **HINCHINBROKE.**

MOUNT HOPE. Is a hill of a singular shape, met with by Sir T. L. Mitchell when he had advanced about a day's journey southward from the banks of the Hume and the Yarrane, and was so named by him, because from its brow he obtained the first glimpses of that beautiful land, which in his enthusiasm and delight he named Australia Felix.

MOUNT ICELY. See **ICELY MOUNT.**

MOUNTJOY. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Williams river, near Dungog. The estate of Clark Irving.

MOUNT KING GEORGE. See **KING GEORGE'S MOUNT.**

MOUNT LACHLAN. See **LACHLAN MOUNT.**

MOUNTLOOSE. In the parish of Bank's Town, hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MOUNT MACEDON. Is situated in the province of A.F., bordering the county of Bourke; it is a fine bold mass, the commencement of a wooded range extending easterly. It is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with trees to the summit; it can be crossed by a traveller on horseback, and commands a beautiful view of Port Phillip. Mount Campbell and Mount Byng are two conspicuous mountains to the northward, which, with Mount Macedon, form the figure of a triangle—the latter being the Apex, the former making the extreme points of the base line to the N.E. and N.W.

MOUNT MACQUARIE. In the parish of Gidley, hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

MOUNT MISERY. In the district of Portland, A.F. Baxter and Thompson's, station.

MOUNT MURRAY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it is a very lofty mass bearing S.W. from Lake George. It is usually covered with snow.

MOUNT NAPIER. In the district of Portland, A.F., on a creek falling into Lake Gnarpport. A. Brown's station.

MOUNT NICHOLSON. A prominent peak of Expedition range, in N.A. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and lies in about lat. 24° 52' 30" S. It is an excellent land-mark, and visible at a great distance. It is very near to Aldis Peak.

MOUNT OVENS. See **OVENS MOUNT.**

MOUNT PIPER. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on a branch of Mollison's creek, 10 miles from Seymour. J. Edgill's station.

MOUNT PLEASANT. The estate of John Hosking; it is situated about 2 miles from Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Nepean river.

MOUNT PLEASANT. The estate of John Dingwall, situate in the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, N.S.W., 3 miles from Wollongong, on the Sydney road via Bulli.

MOUNT PLEASANT. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the Macquarie river; S. by Cole and Grantham; E. by Bathurst; and W. by Malmesbury.

MOUNT PLEASANT. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Goulburn river, 50 miles from Seymour. Messrs. Marshall's station.

MOUNT P. P. KING. Is a pointed volcanic cone in N.A., discovered by Sir T. Mitchell, in 1846; it lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 9' 10''$ S., and long. $147^{\circ} 37' 40''$ E.

MOUNT RANKIN. In the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., near the Macquarie river.

MOUNT ROYAL. See **ROYAL MOUNT.**

MOUNT RYAN. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Gallong stream, 30 miles from Yass, and 20 from Brial; it is the squattage of Edward Ryan.

MOUNT SCOTT. See **SCOTT MOUNT.**

MOUNT STEWART. East Tamar, near Launceston, Tasmania. The residence of R. P. Stewart.

MOUNT TALAWAH. See **TALAWAH.**

MOUNT VERNON. At Cross marsh, Green Ponds, Tasmania. The residence of A. F. Kemp.

MOUNT VICTORIA. See **VICTORIA MOUNT.**

MOUNT WALKER. See **WALKER MOUNT.**

MOUNT WEDGE. A mountain of Tasmania, lying at the head of the river Boyd, and in lat. $42^{\circ} 48'$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 22'$ E.

MOUNT YORK. See **YORK MOUNT.**

MUAMMBA. A village of N.S.W., situated at Patrick's plains. There is a lock-up and court house built here; it is in the county of Northumberland.

MUD. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains, near the river Nammoy.

MUDA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the River Bogan.

MUDDY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs.

MUDDY CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., a branch of the Goulburn river. On this stream are the stations of Miller, M'Farlane, Hardie and Mulcinagh.

MUDIE. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of York, near the river Avon.

MUDGE. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Wellington, on the Cudgegong river, 150 miles from Sydney; It contains 131 inhabitants, and 19 houses.

MUDGE. A Police district of N.S.W., embracing the whole of the county of Phillip, and the northern portion of the county of

Wellington; bounded on the N. from the confluence of Widdin Creek by the Goulburn River, and Wildra Creek to its confluence with the Cudgegong; on the W. by the Cudgegong River to the confluence of Mero Creek, thence on the S. by the crest of the range, dividing the Macquarie and Pyrumon from the Mero Waters, to the western source of Cunningham's Creek, thence by a creek bearing north-easterly to the Village reserve, on the Cudgegong River, and by this river to its source at Coricudgy; on the E. by a line bearing N. to Widdin Creek, and by Widdin Creek to its confluence with the Goulburn aforesaid. It contains 955 inhabitants and 72 houses.

MUDGE AND WELLINGTON. An incorporated district of N.S.W., comprising an area of 2,279,922 acres, of which quantity 244,787 are alienated. It embraces the counties of Phillip and Wellington and the southern portion of the county of Bligh, bounded on the N. from the confluence of Widdin Creek by the Goulburn river and Wialdra Creek to its confluence with the Cudgegong, thence by a line bearing north-westerly to the range dividing the Cudgegong and Erskine Waters, on the W. by the crest of this range to the confluence of the Macquarie and Bell rivers, thence by the Bell and Molong rivers and Boorowa Creek and a line bearing southerly to Conoblas, on the E. by a line bearing north-easterly to the northern boundary of Simeon Lord's Grant, thence by Frederick Valley and Lewis Ponds to the Macquarie, thence by the Macquarie and the Turon Rivers and Cunningham's Creek to its western source, thence by a line bearing north-easterly and crossing the range dividing the Pyrumon and Meroo Waters to a creek, and by this creek bearing north-easterly to the Village reserve on the Cudgegong river, and by this river to its source at Coricudgy, thence by a line bearing N. to Widdin Creek, and by Widdin Creek to its confluence with the Goulburn aforesaid. It consists of 10 members including the Warden.

MUDGINGAR. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Little river, 40 miles from Montefiores. W. O. Raymond's station.

MUDGUNGOMAR. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle.

MUGGENDOUR. Near the Moruya river, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

MUGINUGWAY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billibong Creek. A. Hore's station.

MUKIBUNDIE. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the River Gwydir, 300 miles from Maitland. Baldwin's station.

MULBERRYGUNG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 140 miles from the town of Gundagai. The squattage of W. and J. Macleay.

MULGOA. A parish in the hundred of Evan and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by the centre of the western road from the centre of its junction with the northern road to the Nepean river; on the W. by the Nepean river; on the S. by the Nepean river to a gully forming part of the southern boundary of

George Cox's 600 acres, and by that boundary to William Cox's, senior, 760 acres by part of that western boundary, and thence by a line bearing E. to the centre of the northern road, being the southern boundaries of the said William Cox's, senior, 760 acres and John Blaxland's 600 acres, and part of the southern boundary of M. Henderson's 500 acres; on the E. by the centre of the northern road to the centre of its junction with the Western road. It contains 136 houses and 769 inhabitants.

MULGOA FOREST. The estate of J. Blaxland, situated at the junction of the Warragamba and Nepean rivers, in the county of Camden, N.S.W., 41 miles from Sydney.

MULGOWRIE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Georgiana.

MULGUTHERIE. On the Lachlan river, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

MULLALEE. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the junction of the Bowen river with the Turrabeille river.

MULLET. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it flows into the Illawarra lake.

MULLION FOREST. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Here is the station of John Ledger.

MULLOUGH. In the district of Portland, A.F. Bermaghan and Rielly's station.

MULLUBA PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., in the valley situated between the rivers Maule and Muluerinde.

MULUERINDE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool Plains; it empties itself into the Peel river, near Wallumburra.

MULWAREE. A branch of the river Wollondilly, receiving the waters of the Merrijah rivulet, at the southern extremity of the county of Argyle, near Lake George, and flows northerly through the town of Goulburn into the Wollondilly.

MUMBERBONE. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river. Rouse's station.

MUMBLEBOIN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie River. It is the station of M. Hennessey.

MUMMEL. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the river Wollondilly.

MUNDEBRY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Peel river, 28 miles from Tamworth. Cobcroft's station.

MUNDONGNIDGEE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., about 70 miles from Yass. It is the squattage of T. A. and R. K. Broughton.

MUNDO. An island situated in the province of S.A., in the county of Hindmarsh. It is an extensive island at the entrance of Lake Alexandrina.

MUNDOONEN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of King, between the Yass and Narrawa rivers.

MUNDORAMAN. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the Belubula river.

MUNDORAN. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castle-reagh river. Rouse's station.

MUNGABOREENA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 10 miles from Albury. T. Mitchell's station.

MUNGADINGAGA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 75 miles from Deniliquin. J. Tooth's station.

MUNGANBRY. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castle-reagh river. Rouse's station.

MUNGERA. The station of John Dargin, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

MUNGERIRA. The station of G. Marjoribanks, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

MUNGILIDGENULA. On the Tumut river, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

MUNGUARIE. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the Moruya river, 12 miles from Broulee. It is the estate of Gilbert Marjoribanks.

MUNGYIR. The station of Richard Hill, in the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W.

MUNIRELLA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. Daniel Lacey's station.

MUNMURRA. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Bligh, emptying itself into the Goulburn river.

MUNNANEWORAG. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., about 148 miles from Sydney, and 12 from Ulladulla.

MUNNI. Is situated on the S. bank of the river William, in the county of Durham, N.S.W.

MUNNIMBAH BROOK. A stream of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, 123 miles from Sydney.

MURAMUR. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; It flows into the river Belubula.

MURANGULLA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it flows into the river Belubula, 153 miles from Sydney.

MURCHEBOLUC. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Wabdallah, E. by the parish of Gherineghap, W. by the parish of Carrah, and S. by the Barwon river.

MURCHISON. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Victoria; it flows into Gantheaume Bay.

MURCHISON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in lat. 21° 25' S. and long. 143° 25' E.

MURDOCK POINT. See POINT MURDOCK.

MURGABA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan.

MURRABURRA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Quiningar creek, 45 miles from Yass. The station of John Harris.

MURRAREMUNGY. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Ovens river. T. Mitchell's station.

MURRAY. A river of W.A.; it is situated in the county of Murray, and flows into Peel's inlet.

MURRAY. (Or **MILLEWA**); a river of Australia which divides N.S.W. from A.F., or the Port Phillip district. It was so called by Captain Sturt in compliment to Sir George Murray, who then presided over the Colonial Department. This river takes its rise in the Australian Alps, and in its course receives the waters of the Mitta Mitta, Ovens or Burwang, Goulburn or Bayungun or Twisden, in lat. $35^{\circ} 19' 43''$ S., and long. $143^{\circ} 41' 15''$ E.—the Murrumbidgee, the Darling, in lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$ S., and long. $140^{\circ} 56'$ E., and empties itself into Lake Alexandrina, in the province of South Australia.

MURRAY. An inland county of N.S.W. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Boro Creek from its junction with the Shoalhaven river to its source on the hill of Wolowolar, by the range thence to the Alianoyonyiga Mountain between Lake George and Lake Bathurst, and by a watercourse descending from that mountain to Lake George, by the northern shore of Lake George to the hill on the dividing range, the range in the W. overlooking its northern extremity, and thence by Gundaroo Creek and Yass river to the Murrumbidgee; on the W. by the Murrumbidgee river to the junction of Miccaligo Creek; on the S. by that creek to the Twins or Tindery Pics, passing between them to the source of Tindery Creek, and by that creek to Queanbeyan river, by that river to the creek entering it from the hill called Tumanwong, and by a line from the source of Jerrabatgulla in that mountain to the junction of Carrabeene Creek with the Shoalhaven river; and on the E. by Shoalhaven River to the junction of Boro Creek. It contains a population of 2721; viz.: 1803 males, and 918 females, and has within its boundaries 351 houses. The stock of this county comprises 2821 horses, 23,036 head of horned cattle, 1172 pigs, and 265,028 sheep. The county of Murray is 78 miles in length and 44 in breadth, and contains an area of 1,458,080 acres. The Murrumbidgee, one of the largest rivers in N.S.W., rises in the Tindery Mountains, and skirts this county on its western side. The Shoalhaven rises in the district of Menaroo, and borders it on the E. The other rivers of the county are Yass, Jingery, and Molonglo. The creeks are Morumbateman, Gundaroo, Jerrabombera, Jinglemony, Croonmier, Modbury, Turallo, Majura, and Batmaroo. The towns are Queanbeyan, the capital, situated on the Queanbeyan river, 182 miles from Sydney; Bungendore, Yass, and Larbert. The most prominent elevations are Mount Ainsley, Bywong, Gourock Pic, the Twins, Cockatoo Hill, Balcombe Hill, and One Tree Hill.

MURRAY. Is a county of W.A., bounded on the W. by the ocean. N. by the county of Perth, E. by Grantham, and S. by Wellington. Its chief town is Peel, on the Murray, and Garbanup on the Harvey. The rivers which water this county are the Murray, Harvey, Dandalup, Currie, Navarino, and Bannister. The mountains and ranges are the Darling Range, which runs in a N. and S. direction through the county; Mount William, 3500 feet high is its most pro-



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minent point; the other mountains of the county are Mounts Wells, Randal, Joseph, and Eagle Hill. The capes and headlands are Cape Peron, Point Becher, and Cape Bouvard. The harbours and bays are Mangles Bay, Warnbro Sound, and Peel Inlet.

MURRAY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, near Orungal.

MURRAY. One of the squatting districts of Australia Felix, bounded on the S. and W. by the river Goulburn to its junction with the Murray river, on the N. and N.E. by the river Murray and its tributaries, and on the S.E. by the dividing range, the Australian Alps. It contains about eight millions of acres, having a population of 1558 inhabitants; viz.: 1142 males, and 416 females, and 137 houses, and watered by the following rivers; viz.: The Murray, Bayungun or Goulburn, Ovens or Burwang, King's Swamp river or Currojalanga, and Mittamitta; and creeks; viz.: Oxley, Cowrang, Tangulla, India, Muddy, and Violet ponds. The Australian Alps divide this district from the district of Menaroo. The most conspicuous mountains in the district are Mount Kosciusko, the most prominent of the Australian Alps, Pinnabar, Boorgal, Gibbs, Gisborne, Barnard, Buller, Darwin, Dingee, Futter's Range, Mount Ochertyre, Belle Vue, and the Snowy Mountains; Lake Omeo, near the Australian Alps, at the head of one of the branches of Mitta Mitta river is an extensive lake, about 10 miles long by 4 broad. For the quantity of stock, vide N.S.W.

MURRAY DOWNS. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 90 miles from Deniliquin. It is the station of Bell and Wilson.

MURRAY DOWNS. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 30 miles from Deniliquin. Hogg's station.

MURREBOUGA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan.

MURRENGENBERRY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it flows into the river Clyde.

MURRINGEE. In the Murray district, A.F., on the Goulburn river, about 8 miles from Seymour. M. Dempsey's station.

MURRIMBAH. A town of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, on Paddy's river, 99 miles from Sydney.

MURROTHERA. See **MERRUTHERA.**

MURRUM. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland.

MURRUMBATEMAN. See **MORUMBATEMAN.**

MURRUMBIDGEE. A squatting district of N.S.W., containing about 12,000,000 acres, and bounded on the N. by the left bank of the Murrumbidgee river, on the S. by the right bank of the Murray river, and being conterminous on the E. with the Menaroo district. This is one of the largest districts in the colony, watered by two of the largest rivers in Australia, the Murrumbidgee and Murray, as well as the rivers Doomut or Tumut, Burnett's, Coodradigbee; and the creeks of the county are Tingella, Yewen Yewen, Nackie Nackie, Aidelong, &c. The plains of this district are very extensive; Hamilton

Plains are on the S. bank of the river Murrumbidgee; Camden Forest is watered by Tingella Creek. The most prominent elevations are Kengall Hill, Mount Trafalgar, Battery Mount, Friday Mount, Mount Aiken, Mount Mingero, Mount Majonbury, Pabral, Peak, Janil, Talbingo, and the Snowy Mountains, in which the rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee take their rise. It contains 2592 inhabitants; viz.: 1820 males, and 772 females. The number of houses is 243. The stock of this district comprises 2646 horses, 94,671 head of horned cattle, 800 pigs, and 373,002 sheep.

MURRUMBIDGEE. A river of N.S.W. It has its origin in the western ridge of the dividing range of mountains in the district of Menaroo, about 250 miles S.W. of the city of Sydney, in the parallel of 36° S., and under the meridian of 148° 30' E., at a distance of about 80 miles from the sea, after joining the Yass river and other minor streams to the northward of 35°, and in 148° 30' E. The Murrumbidgee pursues a long and tortuous course for upwards of 500 miles. without deriving the slightest increase from the country it waters, as its course extends to the W. of the meridian of 147. The Murrumbidgee falls in a low level; the hills of sandstone rock, which give a picturesque appearance to the land on its banks disappear higher up the stream, and flats of alluvial deposit occupy their place. The Murrumbidgee expands itself in the marshes of the Lachlan, the two rivers uniting in about 34° 20' S. lat., and 143° 57' E. long., flowing to the westward, and joins the Murray. This river traverses a great extent of fine country adapted for the abode of man offering to millions of the human race all the comforts that civilization and plenty can confer.

MURRUMBIDGERE. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 18 miles from Montefiores. W. O. Raymond's squattage.

MURRUNDINDY. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on Muddy Creek. Miller & M'Farlane's station.

MURRUNDRIE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W. The station of M. and J. Davidson.

MURRUNGULLA. A stream situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., 161 miles from Sydney.

MURRURUNDI. A town of N.S.W., situated on Pages river; in the county of Brisbane. It contains 52 inhabitants, and 11 houses.

MURRURUNDI. A police district of N.S.W. See SCONE and MURRURUNDI.

MURRURUNDI. An incorporated district of N.S.W. See SCONE and MURRURUNDI.

MURRURUNDI. In the Goulburn district, A.F.; D. Douglass's station.

MURTCAIM. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; bounded on the N. by a creek, dividing it from the parishes of Bulban and Cocoroc; S. and E. by the waters of Port Phillip Harbour; and W. by the parish of Wurdियowang and Woornyaloon.

MURULLA. A mountain of N.S.W., situate in the county of Brisbane, at the head of Kingdon Ponds.

MUSCLEBROOK. See **MUSWELLBROOK.**

MUSQUITO. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; on this stream is the station of Dr. Gill, situate 20 miles from Murrurundi.

MUSTON'S CREEK. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.; it is a branch of the river Hopkins, and on its banks are the stations of Scales, Ritchie, Burchett, Gibson, Palmer, Brown, and Payne.

MUSWELLBROOK. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, at the junction of Muswellbrook with the river Hunter. It is 99 miles from Maitland, and contains 208 inhabitants, and 48 houses.

MUSWELLBROOK. An incorporated district of N.S.W. See **MERTON** and **MUSWELLBROOK.**

MUSWELLBROOK. A police district of N.S.W. See **MERTON** and **MUSWELLBROOK.**

MUSWELLBROOK. A stream of water in N.S.W., situate in the county of Durham; it empties itself into the Hunter's river after flowing through the town of Muswellbrook.

MUTMUTBILLY. A lagoon situated near the third Breadalbane plain, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W.; 137 miles from Sydney.

MUTTAMUTTAMA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Muttamuttama creek; 80 miles from Yass. It is the station of Francis Taffe.

MYALL. A lake of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester, at the entrance of the Myall river. It is 198 miles from Sydney, and its northern extremity is 215 miles; it lies in lat. 30° S.

MYALL. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester, emptying itself into Port Stephen's harbour.

MYALL. A creek in the county of Durham, N.S.W., flowing into the river Williams.

MYALLA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river; 44 miles from Queanbeyan. W. Bradley's station.

MYALL CREEK. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of H. Dangar, situated 120 miles from Tamworth.

MYALL CREEK. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of W. S. Russell.

MYATORA. On Merri Creek, in the county of Bourke, A.F.

MYLORA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, on which is the station of John Fitzgerald.

MYRRHEE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the King river, 30 miles from Clarke's Inn. J. W. Chisholm's station.

MYRTLE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it is crossed by the Great South road, 52 miles from Sydney, and flows into the river Nepean.

MYRTLE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle; it flows into the Cookbundoon river.

MYRTLE CREEK. Is situated in the county of Camden,

N.S.W., 52 miles from Sydney, on the Great South Road. The country about Myrtle Creek is of an open and very agreeable character, the ground undulating, and the soil and water excellent.

N.

NACKIE NACKIE. A creek of N.S.W., situate in the district of Murrumbidgee; it is a branch of the Murrumbidgee river.

NADRAIN MADRAIN. The station of Patrick Clifford, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

NAIRNE. A village of S.A., in the district of Mount Barker.

NAJONGOULINA. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W.

NAM CLAMUNGEE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the M'Arthur river. Archibald M'Leod's station.

NAMMOY. (Or **PEEL RIVER**); a river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains. It was named the Peel by Mr. Oxley, in honour of the Right Honorable Robert Peel; it joins the river Darling at Pockataroo.

NANDIALLA. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near Arthursleigh, on the river Wollondilly.

NANDILLION PONDS. Are situated in the county of Wellington, N.S.W.; it flows into the Molong river.

NANDOWRA. Plains situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Talbragar river.

NANGER. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, between the rivers Byrne and Belubula.

NANGUS. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 10 miles from Gundagai. It is the squattage of Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur.

NANGUS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan; it flows into the Murrumbidgee river near the town of Gundagai.

NANIMA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, near Montefiores. H. Atkin's station.

NANIME. A mountain of A.F., situated in the district of Portland Bay, near the Caranbalac river.

NANNI. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

NAOMI. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the river Nammoy, 93 miles from Murrurundi. E. Cox's station.

NAPIER. A river of W.A., in the county of Plantagenet; it is a branch of the river Kalgan.

NAPIER. (Or **MURROA**); a mountain of A.F., situated in the county of Normanby.

NAPIER. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; bounded on the N, by the parish of Torrens; on the S. by the parish of Osborne; on the E. by the parish of Galbraith, and on the W. by the Belubula river.

NAPIER MOUNT. In the county of Normanby, A.F., near the head of the Eumerella river. It is 1444 feet above the level of the sea.

NARAKELL. The station of Thomas Bell, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

NARALLAN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan. It empties itself into the Boorowa river.

NARCHUT. In the district of Portland, A.F., on a stream running into lake Carangamite. Tennant and Lyons's station.

NARELLAN. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Narellan, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, 36 miles from Sydney, containing 3 houses and 14 inhabitants.

NARELLAN. A police district of N.S.W. See CAMDEN and NARELLAN.

NARELLAN. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the hundred of Campbelltown and county of Cumberland. It is bounded on the N.E. by the north-eastern boundary of M'Kearn's 100 acres, and by part of the north-eastern boundary of William Laycock's 500 acres, being a line bearing N. 45° W. from the east corner of M'Kearn's 100 acres to the centre of the road from Campbelltown to the Cowpasture old road, where it begins to form part of the north-eastern boundary of the said Laycock's 500 acres, and thence by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Cowpasture old road; on the N.W. by the centre of the Cowpasture old road to the centre of its junction with the road to Cobbitty, on the N. by the centre of the road to Cobbitty to the west boundary of Thomas Hassall's 150 acres; on the S.W. by a line from the centre of the road to Cobbitty to the Nepean river, the said line forming part of the western boundary of Thomas Hassall's 150 acres, and thence by the Nepean river to the south-west corner of J. Hoare's 45 acres; on the S. by the southern boundaries of J. Hoare's 45 acres, and J. Howson's 40 acres, by a line from the south-east corner of the latter farm, bearing S. to the centre of the road, forming part of the southern boundary of William Howe's 3000 acres, and by the centre of that road to the eastern boundary of W. Hoare's 3000 acres; on the E. by a line bearing N. 6° W. from the centre of the road forming part of the southern boundary of W. Howe's 3000 acres to the south corner of William Richards's 30 acres, part of the said line being the eastern boundary of W. Howe's 3000 acres, by the eastern boundaries of the said W. Richards's 30 acres, J. Jackson's 40 acres, Mr. Charles Throsby's 550 acres, by part of the western boundary of R. Lack's 100 acres, by part of the south-western boundary of Esther Stubbs's 80 acres, by part of the eastern boundary of George Molles's 1550 acres, by part of the north-eastern boundary of that 1550 acres, and by the eastern boundaries of James Chisholm's 170 acres, Owen Connor's 60 acres, Benjamin Riley's 100 acres, J. Kearne's 100 acres, and Mr. Kearn's 100 acres, to the east corner of the last named 100 acres. It contains 773 inhabitants and 131 houses.

NARIEL. In the district of Western Port, A.F. J. Hassall's station.

NARJONGOOLMAR. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle. It flows into the river Shoalhaven.

NARRABEEN. (Native name **NARROWBINE**); a parish in the hundred of Pakenham, in the county of Cumberland N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Broken Bay; on the W. by Pittwater and M'Can's creek to its head, by a line thence bearing S. to the centre of the road from Pittwater, by the centre of that road by a line then c bearing S. 45° E. to the centre of the range at the head of Narrabeen creek, and by part of the centre of that range; on the S. by a line bearing E. to the head of a creek flowing into Narrabeen lagoon, to the sea coast at Narrabeen head; on the E. by the sea coast to Broken Bay, including Scotland Island. It contains 6 houses and 36 inhabitants.

NARRABLY. In the district of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., on the Nammo river, near Tamworth. It is the station of A. B. and F. M. Doyle.

NARRADANDRY. The station of Michael Walsh, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

NARRALLEN. Is in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Narrallen creek, a branch of the river Burrowa, 50 miles from Yass. It is the station of James Chisholm.

NARRAMINE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 48 miles from Montefiores. It is a squattage of W. C. Wentworth.

NARRAN. A large swamp and river of N.S.W. It was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell in 1846. Narran swamp is situated 26 miles beyond the river Darling; the Narran river terminates in this extensive swamp; it joins the river Balonne in long. $148^{\circ} 25'$ E., and lat. $28^{\circ} 35' 38''$ S. Along the banks of this river the grass is of the very best description, growing on plains or in open forests, very available in every respect for cattle stations.

NARRANDERA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 100 miles from Gundagai. It is a squattage of Edward Flood.

NARRARA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland. It flows into Brisbane Water, adjoining the town of Gosford.

NARRAWA. See **BLACKBOB'S CREEK**.

NARRAWA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of King. It rises on the Cullarin range, and flows into the Lachlan river.

NARRAWA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of King, near the Narrawa river.

NARRAWALLEE. An inlet of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, near Ulladulla, 132 miles from Sydney.

NARRIGA. A village of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, on the Endrick river.

NARROGALL. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bell river. John Maxwell's station.

NARRONI. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham.

NARUN. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Talbragar river. Rouse's station.

NASSAU. A river of N.A., situated in Yorke peninsula, in about lat. 16° S. It flows into the gulf of Carpentaria.

NATIVE CREEK. A branch of the river Barwon, in the county of Grant, A.F.

NATTAL. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden. It flows into the river Wollondilly at Burragorang.

NATTERY. A hill of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle, near the farm of E. Lockyer, on the Wollondilly river, 114 miles from Sydney.

NATURALISTE. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Victoria, near the river Hutt.

NATURALISTE CHANNEL. Is situated on the west coast of Australia, in the province of W.A. It is the channel leading into Shark's bay, between Dirk Hartog's island and Dorre island.

NATURALISTE POINT. The northernmost point of the county of Sussex, W.A.

NAVARINO. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Murray.

NEIMUR. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 75 miles from Deniliquin.

NEIMUR. A river of N.S.W., district of Murrumbidgee, a branch of the Edward river. B. Boyd and Hay have stations on this river.

NEKINDA. See DORY BROOK.

NELLIKENG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent. It flows into the river Clyde.

NELSON. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the S.E. side by the south east boundary of the addition to Nelson's common; on the N. side by Cattai creek; on the N.W. side by the Hawkesbury river and South creek to the bridge; and on the S.W. side by the Windsor road.

NELSON. A county of W.A.; bounded on the N. by Wellington; S. by Lanark; E. by Wicklow and Goderick; and W. by Sussex. The chief river in this county is the Blackwood; the Darling range runs through the county from N. to S.

NELSON. A parish in the hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from the centre of the new South road to the head of one of the branches of Cattai creek by part of that branch, by a line from that branch bearing W. to the head of another branch of Cattai creek, by the latter branch to Cattai creek, and by Cattai creek to the eastern boundary line of the common; on the W. by the eastern boundary line of the common to the Windsor road, by a line thence in continuation bearing S. 20° W. to the centre of that road; on the S. by the centre of the Windsor road to the creek at the S. corner of William Bligh's 1000 acres, by that creek to Cattai creek, by Cattai creek to a branch of it opposite Charles M'Cormick's 30 acres, by that branch to its head in the range, and by the centre of that range to the centre of the new North road at Charles Martin's 60 acres; on the E. by the centre of

the new North road to the line to one of the branches of Cattai creek, as above mentioned. It contains 39 houses and 183 inhabitants.

NELSON CAPE. Is the southernmost extreme of the county of Normanby, A.F., situated in lat. $38^{\circ} 24' 15''$ S., and long. $141^{\circ} 34' 15''$ E., named by Lieutenant Grant after the name of H.M.S. "Lady Nelson," in which vessel he performed his discovery.

NEOTSFIELD. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the Hunter river, 3 miles from Singleton. It is the estate of H. Dangar.

NEPEAN BAY. Is situated in Kangaroo island, S.A., on the northern shore between point Marsden and Kangaroo head.

NEPTUNE. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders. It is one of a group of islands called Gambier's isles.

NEPTUNE ISLES. A group of low rocky islands, lying in lat. $35^{\circ} 22' 15''$ S., and long., $20^{\circ} 22' 15''$ E. of Swan river.

NERRIGA. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the Endrick river.

NETHERBYRES. Situate in the parish of Cook, hundred of Bringelly, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 4 miles from Narrellan.

NEVILLE. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it is bounded on the N. by Coombing creek, and on the W. by the parish of Somers.

NEWBOLD GRANGE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 50 miles from Grafton. C. J. Walker's station.

NEW BRISTOL. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the south shores of Jervis bay. It is the estate of Mrs. Harriet Morgan.

NEWBURY PARK. The residence of John Nicholson, situated at Sutton Forest, in the district of Berrima, county of Camden, N.S.W., 6 miles from the town of Berrima. It adjoins the old settlement and All Saints church. Newbury is remarkable for its very great resemblance to what is called a "good English farm."

NEWCASTLE. An incorporated district of N.S.W., comprising an area of 112,028 acres, of which 35,868 are alienated. It embraces a north-eastern portion of the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. by the southern shores of Port Hunter including the islands, and by the river Hunter to the north-eastern angle of the boundary of William Spark's grant, thence by a line bearing south-westerly to the Sugar Loaf mountain, and by the Sugar Loaf range to the source of Dora creek; on the S. by Dora creek, and a line bearing easterly from its mouth, crossing lake Macquarie to Reid's Mistake on the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary to the southern shore of Port Hunter aforesaid. It consists of seven members including the Warden.

NEWCASTLE. A seaport town of N.S.W., is situated at the mouth of the river Hunter, in the parish of Newcastle, and county of Northumberland. Its native name is Mulubinba. Newcastle lies in lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 50''$ S., and long. $0^{\circ} 34' 45''$ E. of Sydney; the boundaries of the town are as follows:—Commencing at the centre of the

Swamp Creek bridge, on the road from Newcastle to Maitland, and bounded on the W. by a line bearing S. 73 chains to the S. boundary line of the Australian Agricultural Company's 2000 acres grant; on the S. by 44 chains of that boundary line bearing E. to the sea coast; on the E. by the waters of the Pacific ocean, northerly; and on the N. by the waters of Port Hunter westerly to the mouth of the Swamp creek, and by the Swamp creek upwards to the centre of the bridge crossing it on the road from Newcastle to Maitland. It contains 193 houses, and a population of 1471, viz.:—1017 males, and 454 females. The town was formerly called King's Town, now changed to that of Newcastle, and Coal river, on which it stands, has been changed to Port Hunter. It is about 80 miles from Port Jackson; the Nobby or Coal island shelters the entrance. A light stands upon Coal Head, or the southern point of the entrance, and pilots are established who go off to vessels that arrive. Newcastle, conjointly with East and West Maitland, denominated the Northumberland boroughs, returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. This town is fast rising into eminence, not less by reason of its position at the commencement of the navigation of the Hunter than from the locality of the coal mines actively worked there. It is also a free port.

NEWCASTLE. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland; it is bounded on the N. by the River Hunter; on the E. by the Pacific ocean; and on the W. by the parish of Hexham.

NEWCASTLE BAY. Is situated on the north-east coast of Australia, it is nine miles in extent by six deep; its shores are low and of a sandy character. At the bottom there is a considerable opening bearing W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Turtle island.

NEWCASTLE AND RAYMOND TERRACE. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a southern portion of the county of Gloucester, and a north-eastern portion of the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. from South head by the southern shores of Port Stephens to the village reserve of Sawyer's point at the entrance of the Karuah river, thence by a tracked road to Mossman's land on the William's river; thence on the W. by William's river to the north-eastern angle of the boundary of William Spark's grant, thence by a line bearing south-westerly to the Sugar-loaf Mountains, and by the Sugar-loaf range to the source of Dora creek; on the S. by Dora creek and a line bearing easterly from its mouth crossing Lake Macquarie to Reid's Mistake on the sea shore, which forms the eastern boundary to the South head of Port Stephens aforesaid. It contains 3063 inhabitants, and 487 houses.

NEW ENGLAND. A squatting district of N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by a line from the confluence of the Barnard and Manning rivers to the top of Mount Sea View, thence by a line to the top of Wirrekimbe Mount, and thence by a line north by compass from Wirrekimbe, dividing the district from the county of Macquarie, and from the M'Leay and Clarence river districts; on the N. by a line due west so as to intersect the top of Mount Girard, near the head of the north branch of the Clarence, and dividing this from the Darling Downs district; on the W. by the western extreme of the great

dividing range so as to include the Table land ; and on the S. by the Manning river which forms the north boundary of the county of Gloucester. It contains 2231 inhabitants, viz. :—1756 males, and 475 females ; the number of houses is reckoned at 114. The superficial area of the district of New England is about 5,000,000 acres. The stock of the district comprises—1635 horses, 57,000 head of horned cattle, 500 pigs, and 570,000 sheep. The principal rivers and streams which water this district are the rivers Barnard, Apsley, Hastings, M'Leay, Croker, Clarence, Severn, Burrell, Anderson, Dumaresque, Mihi creek, Emu holes, Paradise, King's, Swan brook, Beardsy, Pikes' creek, and the rivers Boyd, Mitchell, and Mans. The mountains are Ben Lomond, Mitchell, Gulligal, Bullimbulla, Basaltic rock, Wirrekimbe, Mount Sea View, the Snowy Mountains, Sugar-loaf Mount or Chandler's Peak, and Blue Mountains.

NEW HOLLAND. SEE AUSTRALIA.

NEWICK. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bath, and county of Monmouth ; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Brisbane ; and on the W. by the parish of York.

NEWINGTON. In the parish of St. John, county of Cumberland, and hundred of Parramatta ; the property of John Blaxland, distant from Sydney 12 miles. Extensive salt works are carried on here.

NEWLANDS. On the river Dawson, N.A., 150 miles from Wide bay ; it is the squattage of John Walker.

NEWNHAM. Near Launceston, Tasmania. The residence of J. Cameron.

NEW NORFOLK. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Buckingham, parish of New Norfolk, on the Derwent river, 21 miles from Hobarton.

NEW NORFOLK. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of New Norfolk, and county of Buckingham ; it is bounded on the N. by the river Derwent ; on the W. by the river Plenty ; and on E. by the parish of Wellington, from which it is separated from the Lachlan river.

NEW NORFOLK. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Anglesea, Uxbridge, New Norfolk, and Wellington. It is situated in the county of Buckingham, and is bounded on the W. by Russell's Falls ; on the N. by the river Derwent, and on the E. by the hundred of Hobarton.

NEW NORFOLK. A police district of Tasmania ; bounded on three sides by the Hobartown, Clyde, and Richmond districts ; and on the W. and S. by Crown lands. Its towns are Elizabeth town, or New Norfolk, and Hamilton. It contains about 1500 square miles, or 960,000 acres, but a great portion of them consists of barren rocky hills. It is about four times the size of the Hobartown district ; has a medium extent of about 50 miles from east to west, and about 30 miles north to south. The whole district is divided by nature into two parts, the one being an extensive vale along both banks of the Derwent, and the other the fertile tract, including the Black Brush, along the west side of the Jordan. A chain of Snowy mountains

extends from Mount Wellington in a semicircular N.W. direction through the whole of the district to the Peak of Teneriffe ; a secondary range of mountains called the Abbyssinia Tier extends from the Dromedary a great way into the Clyde district as far the Denhill.

NEWPORT. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, on Dory creek, about 25 miles from Gosford, Brisbane Water.

NEWRABUNG. A high hill of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, about 3 miles from the town of Gosford.

NEWSTEAD. In the district of New of England, N.S.W. Anderson's station.

NEW SOUTH WALES. The name given by Captain Cook to all that part of the vast island of New Holland, discovered by him in 1770, during his first voyage round the world, undertaken by order of his Majesty King George the Third, principally for the purpose of making discoveries in the southern hemisphere, tending to the advantage of future navigators. The Endeavour, a bark of 300 tons, was by royal authority devoted to the service of Captain Cook, having on board ten carriage and twelve swivel guns. He was appointed commander of this vessel, and while he was equipping for the voyage, several bold adventurers procured the Captain's permission to accompany him. Among the most celebrated of the party was Mr. Banks; this gentleman was possessed of considerable landed property in Lincolnshire, and upon his leaving the University of Oxford, in 1763, he made a voyage to the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. Far from being discouraged with all the difficulties and dangers which attended his first expedition, he determined on accompanying the captain in this voyage. There was also Dr. Solander, a native of Sweden, and a gentleman of acknowledged ability, who had studied under the famous Linnæus, and was justly celebrated for his natural philosophy. These two gentlemen were induced to undertake this laudable voyage with Captain Cook, not only for the sake of making new discoveries, but likewise for attaining a sufficient knowledge of particular plants, productions, &c., hitherto unknown, which might be of general utility. On the 26th of August, 1768, they got under sail and took their departure from Plymouth, and on the 19th of April, 1770, at six o'clock in the morning, the first land of New Holland was descried, and named by Captain Cook "Point Hicks," from the name of his first Lieutenant, who discovered it. It lies a short distance to the southward of Cape Howe, in the district of Gipps Land, A.F., in about long. 149° 15' E., and lat 37° 40' S. Captain Cook landed five times on the coast; the "*first*" was on the 28th of April, 1770, in lat. 34° S., in a beautiful Bay, to which the name of Botany Bay was given, from the large number of plants collected there by Messrs. Solander and Banks; the "*second*" was on the 22nd of May, 1770, when in about lat. 24° 20' S. Among the sandbanks he saw birds larger than swans, which he imagined were pelicans; he shot a kind of bustard which weighed upwards of seventeen pounds; this bird proved very delicate food, on which account he named the bay "Bustard Bay." The "*third time*" was on the 30th May, 1770,

in lat. $22^{\circ} 10' S.$; as no water was to be found in their different excursions into the interior, Captain Cook called the inlet where the ship lay "Thirsty Sound," and may be known by a group of islands that lie right before it, between three and four leagues out at sea. The "*fourth*" time was on the 18th of June, 1770, (seven days after the Endeavour struck upon a coral rock) in lat. $15^{\circ} 26' S.$, long. $214^{\circ} 42' 30' E.$, at the Endeavour river, where he refitted, and which was so called from the name of the vessel. During his stay here many of his crew were very much alarmed, and one of the seamen declared he had seen the devil, which he thus described, "He was," says he, "as large as a one-gallon keg and very like it, he had horns and wings, yet he crept so slowly through the grass, that if I had not been afeard I might have touched him." This formidable apparition Captain Cook afterwards discovered to have been a bat, which must be acknowledged to be of a frightful appearance, it being black, and full as large as a partridge, but the man's own apprehensions had furnished his devil with horns.

On the 21st August, 1770, Captain Cook sailed through a channel in which was a number of shoals, and gave the name of Cape York to a point of the main land which forms the side of the channel; a large bay is formed to the south of the cape, which was called Newcastle Bay, and in which are several little islands; the islands discovered in the morning of that day were called York islands. In the afternoon he anchored between some islands, and observed that the channel now began to grow wider. He perceived two distant points between which no land could be seen, so that the hope of having at length explored a passage into the Indian sea began to animate every breast on board, but to bring the matter to a certainty, Captain Cook took a party, and being accompanied by Messrs. Solander and Banks, he landed the "*fifth* time" on an island on which they had seen a number of Indians. Some of these Indians stood on shore as if to oppose the landing of Cook and his party, but they retired before the boat reached the beach. The Captain and his company now ascended a hill from whence they had a view of nearly forty miles, in which space there was nothing that threatened to oppose their passage, so that the certainty of a channel seemed to be almost indubitable. Previous to their leaving the island, Captain Cook displayed the English colours, and took possession of all the eastern coast of the country in these words,—“As I am now about to quit the eastern coast of New Holland, which I have coasted from lat. 38° to this place, and which I am confident no European has ever seen before, I once more hoist English colours, and though I have already taken possession of several parts, I now take possession of the whole eastern coast by the name of New South Wales, (from its great similarity to that part of the principality of Wales,) in right of my Sovereign, George the Third, King of Great Britain.” His men then fired three vollies of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship, and by three cheers from the main shrouds, he re-embarked in the boat, and left this island, to which, from the ceremony just performed, he

gave the name of Possession Island. It lies in lat. $10^{\circ} 30' S$. The N.E. entrance of the passage is formed by the main land of New Holland and by a number of islands, which took the name of Prince of Wales Islands; and to the passage he sailed through Captain Cook gave the name of Endeavour Straits.

The British settlement on the east coast of New South Wales originated in the separation of the North American provinces from England, to which places prisoners were sent; and at this period Captain James Cook having returned from his voyage in the southern hemisphere, and having given a good description of that part of the coast of New Holland which was discovered by him, it was resolved by the British government to form a colony at Botany Bay.

Towards the close of the year 1786, the Commissioners of the British navy advertised for vessels to convey from seven to eight hundred prisoners, of both sexes, to a settlement to be formed by them, under the requisite officers and guard, on the coast of New South Wales, and the first intention was that it should be on the coast of Botany Bay.

Captain Arthur Phillip was appointed to the command of the squadron, and also to the office of Governor, as soon as they should land at the place of their destination. He hoisted his flag in the *Sirius*, with Commander Hunter as second, and Lieutenant Ball as third in command. Captain Phillip had six transports and three store-ships in company, and a detachment of about two hundred soldiers, officers and men, were distributed among the ships. The number of convicts taken out, was seven hundred and fifty-seven, of which, one hundred and ninety-two were women. This fleet sailed from England on the 13th of May, 1787, and after touching at Teneriffe, steered for Rio Janiero, where they provided themselves with plants, or seeds of coffee, cocoa, cotton, banana, orange, lemon, guava, tamarind, prickly pear, rose apple, ipecacuanha, and jalap. Leaving Rio, they steered for the Cape of Good Hope, where they augmented their stock of vegetables for culture, by the fig-tree, the sugar-cane, the bamboo, the Spanish reed, various species of the vine, the apple, the pear, the quince, the strawberry, the oak, and the myrtle. They also took on board, at the Cape, a limited number of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs, to have at least a chance of extending and continuing the breed of those animals in the new colony. On the 20th January, 1788, they anchored in safety in Botany Bay. They had been out eight months, including stoppages, and during that time they had passed over a distance of about sixteen thousand miles, equal to nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the globe.

On landing at Botany Bay, they found the country barren, and the supply of fresh water deficient, so that they resolved to seek for a more eligible site. In the first place, Botany Bay was open to the full sweep of the E. winds, which rolled a tremendous sea on the beach; and, in the second, the land, though delightful for *botanizing*; was a series of swamps and sterile sand, without water. Little suspecting that one of the finest harbours in the world was within a few miles' distance to the northward, Captain Phillip proceeded, with three

boats and some of his officers, to examine what Captain Cook had termed Broken Bay, (where the Hawkesbury disembogues); but while proceeding thither, he resolved to examine an inlet, which, in Cook's chart, was marked as a boat harbour, but apparently so small as not to be worth investigating; Cook had, therefore, passed to the northward, and given the inlet the name of Port Jackson, which was that of the seaman at the mast head, who first descried it while on the look out.

He entered between its heads, and discovered the large and commodious harbour of Port Jackson, which, with its coves and shores, seemed so promising that he resolved to make it the seat of his infant colony. The whole fleet were immediately removed to the harbour of Port Jackson, and the colony was founded with the usual formalities on the 26th January, 1788, at the head of Sydney Cove, on the banks of the small stream of fresh water which passes through the city of Sydney, and is known by the name of the Tanks, so called by the Governor, as a token of his gratitude to the Right Honorable Lord Sydney, who being first lord of the Admiralty at the time when the first fleet was equipped, had greatly promoted the project by causing the stores and other necessities for the fleet to be sent on board in the best condition, and also had otherwise exerted himself in order to secure the successful establishment of the colony.

On the 24th of January, before the fleet removed from Botany Bay to Sydney Cove, the two French ships *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, under the command of the celebrated *La Perouse*, entered Botany Bay, having lost the junior captain, with several officers and men, as well as the two ships' long boats, in a skirmish with the inhabitants of the Navigators' Islands. They remained nearly two months refitting, and mutual interchanges of civilities took place between the inhabitants of the young colony and the companions of the lamented *La Perouse*, whose fate so long interested the inhabitants of Europe, and which was discovered, after forty years, by Captain Dillon, of the Hon. E.I.C. ship *Research*, to have been consummated by both vessels striking on a dangerous coral reef in the neighbourhood of the Manicolo islands, to the northward and eastward of Port Jackson.

The supply had arrived the day before the *Sirius*, when the Commodore, and every person that could be spared, were busily employed in clearing the ground for the encampment. Upon this general meeting the English colours were displayed, when Governor Phillip, several officers and private men, drank his Majesty's health and success to the Government, at the foot of the flagstaff, "the spot where the Dockyard is now erected." Captain Cook had not visited Port Jackson; he only saw it from the coast about the distance of two or three miles. Port Jackson gradually extends into a capacious beautiful basin running chiefly in a western direction about 13 miles into the country, containing upwards of 100 small coves formed by narrow necks of land which project in such a manner as to shelter it from all winds.

Sydney Cove, which lies about 7 miles from the entrance, and on the south side of the harbour, being the smallest and the most convenient, was therefore reckoned the best for building the town in.

It is not to be wondered at why Botany Bay should have been held in a more advantageous light by Captain Cook than by Captain Phillip; the former came with a small vessel, and only required temporary shelter and refreshment for a few; whereas the latter had numbers to provide for, and who also required a permanent situation. He was, therefore, obliged to seek a place where vessels of magnitude could lie in security, and with ease approach the shore; for this reason Port Jackson was found upon examination preferable.

The silence and solitude of the forest were soon broken in upon by the woodman's axe; on the 27th, every man was put to his employment, there was no loss of time. Captain Phillip marked the places for the buildings, storehouses, &c., &c. The ground was cleared, tents pitched, the live stock landed, viz.;—1 bull, 4 cows, 1 bull calf, 1 stallion, 3 mares, and 3 colts, (what a contrast with the present stock of New South Wales, viz.:—88,126 horses, 1,430,736 head of horned cattle, 45,600 pigs, and 7,906,811 sheep,) stores deposited, and the little colony established, the number of individuals amounting to 1030, which, up to the present time, has augmented to 196,704.

February the 7th, 1788, was the memorable day for establishing the new government; all possible solemnity was therefore observed. A space had been cleared, and every one assembled to hear the Governor's commission for establishing a Criminal Court of Judicature, Admiralty Court, &c., &c., publicly read; for this purpose the military were drawn up and under arms, the prisoners placed apart with themselves, while those appointed for principal officers stood near the Governor.

W. D. Collins, the Judge Advocate, then read the royal commission, setting forth—"That, by this, Arthur Phillip, Esquire, was constituted and appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the territory called New South Wales, extending from the Northern Cape, or extremity of the coast called Cape York, in lat. $10^{\circ} 37'$ S., to the southern extremity of the said territory of New South Wales, or South Cape in lat. of $43^{\circ} 39'$ S., and of all the country inland to the westward as far as 135° of East longitude, reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the latitudes aforesaid of $10^{\circ} 37'$ S., and $43^{\circ} 39'$ S., and of all towns, garrisons, castles, forts, and all other fortifications, or other military works which may be hereafter erected upon the said territory, or any of the said islands."

The Act of Parliament was next read for establishing the Courts of Judicature; also, the patents under the great seal authorising proper persons to assemble and hold said courts whenever there was occasion. The ceremony concluded with three volleys by the troops under arms.

June 4th, 1788, being the first celebration of his Majesty's birthday in New South Wales, it was attended with more than common

festivity, as all ranks were very particular in their demonstrations of loyalty, which concluded with general hilarity and order. By the Governor's command the *Sirius* and *Supply*, at sunrise, fired each a salute of 21 guns, the same was repeated at noon and at sunset. After the King's ships had done firing at one o'clock, the *Borrowdale*, *Friendship*, *Fishburne*, *Golden Grove*, and *Prince of Wales*, fired 5 guns each. The battalion was under arms at twelve, and fired three volleys, succeeded by three cheers. After this ceremony had taken place, the Lieutenant-Governor, with all the officers of the settlement, civil and military, paid their respects to his Excellency at his house. At two o'clock they all met there again to dinner, during which the band of music played "God save the King" and several excellent marches. After the cloth was removed, his Majesty's health was drank with three cheers. The *Prince of Wales*, the *Queen* and *Royal Family*, the *Cumberland Family*, and his *Royal Highness Prince William Henry*, succeeded. His Majesty's Ministers were next given, who, it was observed, may be "*Pitted*" against any that ever conducted the affairs of Great Britain. When all the public toasts had gone round, the Governor nominated the district which he had taken possession of "*Cumberland county*," and gave it such an extent of boundary as to make it the largest county in the world. His Excellency said that he had intended to have named the town and laid the first stone on this auspicious day, but the unexpected difficulties he had met with in clearing the ground, and from a want of artificers had rendered it impossible, he therefore put it off till a future day. Its name, however, we understand, is to be "*Albion*;" it is now called "*Sydney*."

The first discoveries of New South Wales commenced with Captain Cook; with him dawned the first glimpses of the positive knowledge which the world obtained respecting the existence of it. After the establishment of the English colony in New South Wales, those coasts of the continent which till then had not been visited by Europeans were explored. Bass and Flinders discovered, in 1798, the strait which separates Van Diemen's island from the continent; and the adjacent coast of the continent was called Bass Land. In 1800 Grant discovered the coast to the west of Bass Land up to Cape Northumberland; this portion of the continent bears the name of Grant's Land. The topography of New South Wales has its list of meritorious contributors. The first to whose energy and enterprise we owe the earliest map, is John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General of the colony at that time. His expeditions in 1815, undertaken by order of the Government, and which furnished materials for his map that followed, are the only explorations at that time accompanied by authentic records. He completed the discovery of the chain of mountains named the Blue Mountains, ranging from north to south, which, dividing the eastern and western waters, constitutes the most prominent features in the configuration of New South Wales. Captain Sturt went still further to the westward, and discovered the river Darling; he left it going S.W., in lat. 30° 20' S., long. 145° 30' E., beyond which point nothing was known. He proceeded again in

1830, from Yass plains westerly, and keeping along the banks of the river Murrumbidgee, he discovered its junction with the Lachlan; descending it in a boat, he came to a second confluence of a river from the S.W., to which he gave the name of Murray, and still further, in lat 34° , he found a third, formed by a river from the N.E., having all the appearance of the river Darling, which he left in lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ S. From this last junction it took him nineteen days to reach the embouchure at Lake Alexandrina, and the sea, in lat. 139° E., the furthest point that had ever been reached by an overland journey from Sydney. Mr. Allan Cunningham, King's botanist, (and to whom a monument is erected in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney) went from Sydney to Moreton Bay by land, keeping to the westward of the dividing range, and bisecting all the branches of the river Darling, reached its sources. Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made three expeditions into the interior by order of Government, in 1832 and 1836. He penetrated further than Sturt, and met the Darling in lat. 29° S. The greatest benefit resulting from his expeditions was the discovery of Australia Felix, though Hovell and Hume had previously discovered it, Sir T. L. Mitchell first laid it open to the public. Dr. Leichhardt, a gentleman of science and enterprise, made an overland journey from Moreton Bay to Port Essington; this journey occupied about thirteen months. The most important results of his expedition were the discovery of numerous rivers, fine countries, and that of a communication between the east and north-west coast of Australia.

Sir. T. L. Mitchell's fourth expedition, in 1846, was productive of many valuable discoveries; several large rivers, and a tract of country, available for every purpose of civilized man, equal to the whole extent of the United Kingdom. With the admirable surveys of Mr. Tyre, between Port Phillip and the river Glenelg, and of Mr. Dixon at Moreton Bay, in 1840, together with P. E. De Strzelecki at Gipps Land, closes the discoveries of New South Wales, not forgetting to mention the numerous rivers and plains discovered by an enterprising and industrious body of pioneers, called squatters.

Australia Felix, or Port Phillip, is that part of New South Wales situated on the S.E. coast, between the South Australian frontier and Cape Howe. The greatest extent from E. to W. is about 280 miles, and from N. to S. 180. It covers a space of 30,000 square miles, or 20,000,000 of acres, being larger than Tasmania, commanding a navigable coast of 500 miles from E. to W., including its numerous and extensive harbours, capes, headlands, and inlets—(vide Port Phillip and Australia Felix). The maritime boundary of New South Wales was discovered from Point Hicks to beyond Wilson's Promontory by Mr. Bass, in 1798, and still further westward to the South Australian frontier by Captain Grant, in 1800.

That portion of Australia now more commonly denominated and known as New South Wales, comprises all that portion lying to the southward of the 26th degree of south latitude, and to the eastward of the 141st degree of east longitude, and contains an area of 500,000 square miles, or 320,000,000 square acres, and a coast line

of upwards of 1500 miles, with a population of 196,704, viz: 118,927 males, and 77,777 females.

In determining the device for the seal of the colony, attention had been paid to its local and peculiar circumstances. On the obverse were the King's Arms, and the Royal titles in the margin; on the reverse a representation of convicts landing at Botany Bay, received by Industry, who, surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a bee-hive, a pickaxe and a shovel, is releasing them from their fetters, and pointing to oxen ploughing, and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with a fort for its protection; the masts of a ship are seen in the bay. In the margin are the words "Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust." and for a motto "Sic fortis etruria crevit." The seal was of silver, and the devices were extremely well executed; it weighed 46 ounces, and arrived in the colony 21st September, 1791, in the Gorgon, 44-gun ship.

The general features of New South Wales consist of alternate hills, valleys, mountains, and plains. The sea coast has a range of lofty hills, elevated from 3000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and running parallel to the coast at a distance of from 30 to 50 miles, and called the Blue Mountains, the intervening space being an undulating plain, intersected by numerous rivers, having their rise in the elevations before mentioned, beyond which a considerable extent of table land stretches in every direction, gradually sinking towards the interior, and rising again into lofty ranges, with depressions to the northern and southern shores.

New South Wales contains at the present time twenty-five Counties, which, with their chief towns are as follows:—

No.	County.	Chief Town.	No.	County.	Chief Town
1	Argyle	Goulburn	14	Hunter	{ Jerry's } { Town }
2	Auckland	Boyd	15	King	Yass
3	Bathurst	Bathurst	16	Macquarie	Macquarie
4	Bligh	Cassilis	17	Murray	Queanbeyan
5	Bourke	Melbourne	18	Normandy	Portland
6	Brisbane	Scone	19	{ Northum- } { berland }	Maitland
7	Camden	Berrima	20	Phillip	Rylstone
8	Cook	Hartley	21	Roxburgh	Kelso
9	Cumberland	Sydney	22	St. Vincent	Braidwood
10	Durham	{ Muswell- } { brook }	23	Stanley	Brisbane
11	Georgiana	Bingham	24	Wellington	Wellington
12	Gloucester	{ Raymond } { Terrace }	25	Westmoreland	O'Connell
13	Grant	Geelong			

It is also divided into 16 Squatting Districts, which are thus enumerated, with their principal places :—

No.	District.	Chief Place.	No.	District.	Chief Place.
1	Bligh	Dubbo	9	Moreton Bay	Cressbrook
2	Clarence River	Grafton	10	Murray	Seymour
3	Darling Downs	Warwick	11	Murrumbidge	Deniliquin
4	Gipps Land	Alberton	12	New England	Armidale
5	Lachlan	Gundagai	13	Portland Bay	Belfast
6	Liverpool Plains	Tamworth	14	Wellington	Molong
7	Macleay River	Kempsey	15	Western Port	Kilmore
8	Menaroo	Cooma	16	Wimmera	Wimmera

The principal range of mountains in New South Wales is that termed the Blue Mountains, which, rising with a nearly perpendicular elevation of from 3 to 5000 feet, seem like a mighty bastion to cut off all communication with the interior. A period of twenty-five years elapsed after the foundation of the colony at Sydney Cove before these mountains were passed; their summits were considered inaccessible, and even the aborigines declared there was no pass into the interior. A season of drought, in 1813, compelled the colonists to search for new pasturage, and, by following the course of the Grose river, a pass was at last found by Messrs. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson, and a road commenced in the following year. This range, as before observed, runs nearly N. and S., in some places approaching within 30 miles of the sea shore, and, in others, receding to 60 or 90 miles: the country beyond descending to the W.; thus shewing a dividing range for the rivers, flowing from their lofty summits. Some mountains to the northward of 32° are considered to be 6000 feet high, (Mount Lindesay, at Moreton Bay, as measured by Mr. Cunningham, is 5700 feet above the sea), and Warragong range, or Australian Alps, in 36° S. lat., are covered with perpetual snow, and appear to extend, without interruption, to Wilson's Promontory, the southernmost extremity of Australia.

Altitude in English feet above the level of the sea of the most remarkable mountains, plains, stations, rivers, lakes, and watercourses, in New South Wales.

	feet.		feet.
Mount Kosciusko	6500	Omeo Country	3800
Mount Sea View	6000	Mount Adine	3736
Mount Lindesay	5700	Mount Sturt	3735
Mount Dargal	5490	Mount George	3620
Mount Canobolos	4610	Hill beyond Jock's Bridge . .	3496
Mount Mitchell	4120	Mount York	3440
Mount Pinnabar	4100	Badger Brush	3290
Mount Bathurst	4000	Squall Hill	3288

	feet.		feet.
Prospect Hill	3275	Rossville	2057
Mount Blaxland	3256	Black Bob Creek	2051
Mount Tomah	3240	Midway Rivulet	2003
Fish River	3220	Arthursleigh	1977
Therolonong	3108	Cutter's Inn	1967
Lake Omeo	3100	Little Forest	1923
Summerhill	3010	Caley's Repulse	1868
Saddle Hill	3001	Paddy's River	1856
Guyong	2950	Mitta Mitta River	1850
Jock's Bridge	2921	Duthton	1844
Stonequarry King's Tableland	2882	Croker's Range	1821
Weatherboard Hut	2844	Peel Plains	1800
King's Tableland	2790	Gundaroo	1746
Twenty-four-mile Hollow	2738	Rocky Creek	1717
Foot of Mount Victoria	2607	Croker's Range	1640
Wallagoray	2606	Heregal	1616
Woodstock	2600	Boree Plains	1560
Nundawar	2545	Brushy Valley	1504
Mittagong	2454	Macquarie River (Wellington)	1439
Mount Hay	2425	Guntewang	1410
Walerawang	2410	Condamine River	1402
Gidleigh	2358	Buree Plain	1377
Cockatoo Hill	2356	Goobang Creek	1356
Mount Wilson	2350	Cowrang Creek	1350
Bathurst	2310	Yass River	1311
Breadalbane Plains	2278	Ellerslie	1261
Cox's River	2266	Conambula	1219
Tarrago Ponds	2264	Burone Creek	1213
Nackie Nackie Hill	2242	Lupton's Inn	1206
Cordeaux Farm	2222	Goobang Creek	1179
Butler's River, Vale of Clywd	2188	Buranbil	1149
Lake George Gap	2151	Spring Wood	1147
Ajimatong	2148	Apple Tree Flat	1091
Wombat Brush	2128	Glen River	1049
Norwood	2116	Cookopie Ponds	1031
Berrima	2096	Wallambora Ford	1016
Molongorang	2062	Mount Prudhoe	1006
Wingecarribbe River	2058	Glen Apsley River	1000

New South Wales has, from time to time immemorial, been considered as presenting an exception to other great territorial portions of the earth in being destitute of rivers. Experience is daily convincing us that new rivers and streams are now being discovered where none were believed to exist. Upwards of 150 good rivers flowing with fresh water, having been discovered within the last two years.

The principal rivers of New South Wales are—Parramatta, Cooks, George's, and Hawkesbury, in Cumberland; Nepean, Wollondilly, and Warragamba, in Camden; Hunter and Macdonald, in Northumberland; Manning, Hastings, Wilson, and Maria, in Macquarie; the Macquarie, in Wellington; the Goulburn, in Hunter and Phillip; the Paterson, and William, in Durham; Page's, and Hunter, in Brisbane; the Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Bogan, Darling, Nam-moy, Barwon, Peel, Castlereagh, Gwydir, Condamine, Balonne, Karaula, Burnett, Mary, Maranoa, Amby, Warrego, Culgoa, Birie, Ballandool, Bokhara, Narran, Mooni, Dawsons, Clarence, Macleay, Richmond, Bellinger, Tweed, Brisbane, Bremer, Nambucca, Shoal-

haven, Moruya, Kiah, Glenelg, Yarra Yarra, Hopkins, Plenty, Goulburn, Wimmera, Avoca, and numberless others.

There are but few lakes of any magnitude in New South Wales—Lake Macquarie, Brisbane Water, and the Tuggerah Beach Lakes, in Northumberland, are the largest; Illawarra lake, in Camden; Queen, Watson, Taylors, and Innes lakes, in Macquarie; Lakes Wellington, Victoria, Reeve, and King, in Gipps Land; Carangamite and Colac, in Portland Bay district; the Cockajemmy, Linlithgow, and a few others. Those spots known as Lake George and Lake Bathurst having for many years been dry and under cultivation.

The principal bays and harbours in New South Wales are Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Port Hacking, Port Hunter, Broken Bay, Port Stephens, Shoal Bay, Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, Jervis Bay, Twofold Bay, Bateman's Bay, Corner Inlet, Port Albert, Anderson's Inlet, Western Port, Port Phillip, Port Fairy, and Portland Bay. The line of coast throughout the territory of New South Wales presents in general an aspect of bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone lying in horizontal strata. As regards the general geological features of New South Wales, the sandstone extends from the sea coast to the Cowpasture river, on the west. Throughout this extent of country the sandstone seems to spread like a level platform, and although the country rises into hills and ridges, these seem to consist of a mass of clay, the surface of which has been worn into inequalities by the action of the water.

The climate of New South Wales is both warmer in summer and milder in winter than that of England. The climate on the eastern coast is favourable to health; for eight months in the year the weather is warm and unbroken, and endemic diseases are not known, with the exception of ophthalmia, which occurs in the months of October and November, and is produced by the winds which prevail at that time. These winds resemble, in some measure, the English easterly winds which blow in March and April. At Sydney, and on the coast, from the great drought, the dust is very troublesome. The frost is, in general, so slight as but rarely to require the kindling of a fire for purposes of great warmth; the snow sometimes lies on the tops of the mountains, and occasionally also in the vallies, for many days, but it is absolutely unknown in the neighbourhood of Sydney and other parts of the coast.

In the interior, and to the west of the mountain ranges about Bathurst, the climate is cooler.

Dews are frequent and heavy, and sometimes they fall like a drizzling rain; hail storms are also common during the winter months.

Being situated in the southern hemisphere, our seasons are nearly the reverse of Europe; December, January, and February is summer here; winter, on the coast, is rather a season of rain with some slight symptoms of frost.

Time is equally effected with the seasons, our night being their day; indeed it appears to be a country of contrarieties; the barometer rises before bad weather, and falls before good; the north wind is hot, and the south is cold.

The three diseases most frequent in the colony are ophthalmia, dysentery, and influenza. The first arises from hot winds, the glare of light, and reflection of the rays of the sun from white surfaces and sandy soils, and toiling in the open air with the head uncovered—all this, when conjoined with indulgence in ardent spirits, frequently produces an entire deprivation of sight.

Dysentery is chiefly confined to the lower classes of the population, and is sometimes occasioned by drinking large quantities of cold water, in very hot weather, when the body is in a state of profuse perspiration; it arises also from the use of salt provisions, from injudicious exposure to the intense heat of the sun, and too often from intemperate habits. Influenza is sometimes almost epidemic in New South Wales; it rarely proves fatal to people in the prime of life; but old people and children generally sink under it. There have been four or five attacks of it since 1827, each of which was preceded by a long prevalence of westerly winds.

The seasons of New South Wales are the opposite to those of England—January being the middle of summer, and July of winter. The summer extends from the 1st of November to the 1st of March; the spring and autumn are brief, but well defined; the winter of a bracing coolness, with occasional frosts at Sydney, and snow in the interior. The spring months are September, October, and November; the summer, December, January, and February; Autumn, March, April, and May; winter, June, July, and August. March, April, and August are generally considered the rainy months.

The British Colony when established at Sydney Cove, on the 26th January, consisted only of 1030 individuals.

The following table will shew the gradual rise during the last seven censuses :—

YEAR.	PERSONS.	YEAR.	PERSONS.
1788 . . .	1,030	1833 . . .	60,861
1810 . . .	11,590	1836 . . .	77,096
1821 . . .	29,788	1841 . . .	130,856
1828 . . .	36,593	1846 . . .	187,413

*The last census was taken on the 2nd March, 1846; of the above 187,413 persons, 112,573 were males, and 74,840 were females. The religious denominations were as follows :—

Church of England	94,731
Roman Catholics . . .	56,262
Church of Scotland . . .	21,909
Wesleyan Methodists . . .	7935
Other Protestants . . .	4850
Jews . . .	1086
Mahomedans and Pagans . . .	162
Other persuasions . . .	478

According to the latest Statistical returns of the Colonial Secretary laid upon the table of the Legislative Council, the population of New South Wales amounted, on 31st December, 1846, to 196,704 persons, viz. :—82,847 males, 42,287 females, and 71,570 children.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1847.

TOWNS.	Houses.	Population.	RELIGION.						
			Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Jews.	
Sydney	7109	38358	17976	11953	3994	1672	2021	603	
Melbourne	2334	10954	4438	3325	1616	784	657	81	
Parramatta	832	4454	2363	1264	335	349	110	25	
West Maitland	558	2409	1136	707	240	266	13	36	
Bathurst	364	1883	851	562	169	248	29	22	
Windsor	424	1679	965	361	118	213	12	9	
Newtown	397	1496	944	303	134	50	62	1	
Newcastle	193	1471	786	352	161	107	49	4	
Geelong... ..	257	1370	628	323	232	156	14	0	
Balmain	296	1337	896	223	114	60	41	1	
Goulburn	228	1171	582	330	144	45	10	54	
Glebe	264	1055	478	298	90	141	46	2	
Brisbane	197	960	463	290	104	24	54	9	
East Maitland	227	910	472	278	87	48	21	2	
Redfern	223	865	406	255	81	75	42	6	
Paddington	228	826	308	235	206	29	43	0	
Port Macquarie	126	819	449	204	102	38	4	19	
Richmond	147	746	525	108	53	60	0	0	
Morpeth	154	635	309	212	65	37	9	0	
Liverpool	103	601	381	185	22	3	4	0	
Singleton	127	565	317	170	46	23	0	8	
Campbelltown	104	541	224	240	29	36	10	1	
Wollongong	109	515	218	210	52	24	9	0	
Portland	107	510	269	101	96	30	10	3	
Brighton	105	509	245	104	36	80	44	0	
Kelso	96	464	280	127	30	21	6	0	

New South Wales is divided also into 29 incorporated districts, established throughout the territory under the 41st section of the Act for the government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 76, for repairing the roads, for educational purposes, and levying taxes for the support of the police of their respective districts, but without any control over the expenditure, so that the members of these Councils may be regarded as little more than creatures of taxation.

	DISTRICT.	No. of Members.	Acres Alienated.	Acres Unalienated.
1	Appin and Campbelltown ...	7	51361	82603
2	Bathurst and Carcoar ...	10	715236	2719858
3	Berrima... ..	7	90169	360676
4	Bourke	10	156640	5027360
5	Braidwood and Broulee ...	7	262060	1399133
6	Brishane Water	7	57054	300800
7	Camden, Narellan, and Picton	7	129386	340000
8	Cassilis	4	283051	1198000
9	Goulburn	10	590714	955920
10	Grant	7	59854	5412146
11	Hartley	7	80647	1279882
12	Illawarra	7	137917	432640
13	Liverpool	7	64008	39900
14	Macquarie	7	116672	2395321
15	Maitland	7	145318	108682
16	Merton and Muswellbrook ...	7	149818	542080
17	Mudgee and Wellington ...	10	244787	2035135
18	Newcastle	7	35868	76160
19	Parramatta	10	87169	63936
20	Paterson	7	168283	104960
21	Patricks Plains... ..	7	251784	151500
22	Penrith	6	129191	247898
23	Queanbeyan	7	403201	806402
24	Raymond Terrace and Dungog	7	331159	1620728
25	Scone and Murrurundi ...	7	237885	841600
26	Sydney	13	58102	82631
27	Windsor	7	92059	429630
28	Wolombi and Macdonald ...	7	97173	958827
29	Yass	7	146387	965099

The Statute laws of England are in force in the colony, aided by Acts of Parliament and local enactments by the Governor and Legislative Council, and an Insolvent Debtors' Act is in operation. The execution of the laws devolves upon a Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, whose powers are as extensive as those of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, at Westminster. The Supreme Court is provided with an Attorney and Solicitor General. There are barristers and solicitors practising in New South Wales. The sheriff exercises his duties over the whole colony. Circuit courts are held at Goulburn, Berrima, Bathurst, Maitland, and Sydney. Courts of general and quarter sessions are also held at the same places. Courts of Requests are held in almost every county town throughout the colony, and are presided over by a Commissioner, appointed by the Crown.

The Police is well managed in New South Wales. There are 32 benches of paid, as well as unpaid, magistrates, within the located parts of New South Wales, assisted by head constables and a civil police force at each station.

The whole amount of British coin in the colony is estimated at about 850,000*l.*, and of this sum there was, on the 31st December, 1846, in the Colonial Treasury 25,000*l.*, Military Chest 121,173*l.*, and in the Banks 681,132*l.*

The exports of New South Wales are wool, beef, tallow, hides, horns, horses, mutton hams, oil, whalebone, tobacco, timber, bark, leather, skins, soap, gum, and a variety of other articles.

The following table shows the quantity of wool exported from New South Wales from 1840 to 1846, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value as entered in the Custom House Return of Exports.
	lbs.	£
1840	8,610,775	566,112
1841	8,390,540	517,537
1842	9,428,036	595,175
1843	12,704,899	685,647
1844	13,542,173	645,344
1845	17,864,734	1,009,242
1846	16,479,520	1,019,985

New South Wales is divided into 32 Police Districts.

RETURN SHEWING THE POPULATION, &C., IN EACH OF
THE POLICE DISTRICTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DISTRICT.	Population.	Police Force per Estimate for 1848.	Ratio of Inhabitants to one Constable.	Amount of Salaries and Allowances per Estimates for 1848, including Police Magistrates and Clerks.			Expense per Head of Inhabitants.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
City and district of Sydney.	49,630	101	491	8,178	0	6	0	3	3
Paramatta	9,400	20	470	1,421	5	6	0	3	0
Liverpool	2,046	8	255	508	11	0	0	4	11
Campbelltown	2,316	8	289	490	5	0	0	4	2
Picton	1,117	5	223	353	0	0	0	6	3
Camden & Narellan	2,734	4	683	307	5	0	0	2	2
Illawara	4,210	7	601	462	16	0	0	2	2
Berrima	2,025	8	253	735	13	6	0	7	3
Goulburn	5,134	16	321	1,015	8	0	0	3	11
Braidwood	1,320	3	440	237	5	0	0	3	7
Broulee	660	4	165	307	5	0	0	9	3
Queanbeyan	1,700	6	283	398	15	0	0	4	8
Yass	2,187	7	312	439	18	6	0	4	0
WindSOR	7,721	16	482	924	11	0	0	2	4
Penrith	4,120	15	274	874	4	6	0	4	2
Hartley	1,365	6	227	648	15	0	0	9	6
Bathurst	6,647	13	511	1,082	14	6	0	3	3
Carcoar	2,057	6	343	407	18	0	0	3	11
Wellington	841	6	140	407	18	0	0	9	8
Mudgee	955	7	136	453	13	0	0	9	6
Brisbane Water	1,272	6	212	398	15	0	0	6	3
Newcastle & Raymond Terrace	3,063	11	278	782	1	6	0	5	1
Dungog	1,982	7	283	439	18	6	0	4	5
Maitland	8,681	15	578	1,174	4	6	0	2	8
Woollombi & M'Donald River	1,512	9	168	795	3	0	0	10	6
Patterson	3,733	6	622	407	18	0	0	2	2
Patrick's Plains	2,983	7	426	444	10	0	0	2	11
Merton & Muswellbrook	1,165	8	145	619	1	6	0	10	7
Scone & Murrurundi	1,040	8	130	594	15	6	0	11	5
Cassilis	607	4	151	307	5	0	0	10	1
Macquarie	1,973	7	282	803	13	0	0	8	1
Moreton Bay	1,599	7	228	794	10	0	0	9	11
	137,795	361	(Average.) 382	27,216	18	6	(Average.) 0	3	11

In New South Wales, as in the mother country, there is a variety of forms of religion. The number of each creed is shown in the population tables. New South Wales is now divided into three separate Dioceses, viz. :—Sydney, Newcastle, and Melbourne.

The Diocese of Newcastle comprises the seven northern counties of New South Wales—Northumberland, Gloucester, Hunter, Durham, Brisbane, Bligh, and Phillip, together with immense grazing districts beyond the boundaries of location. It extends north and south from latitude 26° to latitude $33^{\circ} 30'$, about 500 miles; and from east to west through 11 degrees of longitude (141° to 152°), about 700 miles. Nearly a third of this vast area, containing about 120,000 square miles—an area equal to the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, is already occupied by settlers, whose number is estimated to exceed 40,000.

The Diocese of Melbourne comprehends the territory usually known by the name of Australia Felix, or the province of Port Phillip, and extends about 500 miles from east to west, and 250 in its broadest part north to south. Although the settlement was founded entirely by the enterprise of private individuals, and only eleven years ago, the European population already exceeds 35,000; and it is every year receiving large additions by immigration from England, Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and other places.

The Diocese of Sydney comprises all the remainder of the territory of New South Wales, not included in either of the two before-mentioned dioceses. The number of members of the Church of England in New South Wales is 94,731.

The following is a list of the Episcopalian Churches and Chapels in New South Wales, prior to 1836—

Those marked * are of stone, † brick, ‡ wood

All Saints' Chapel, ‡ Sutton Forest; St. Peter's Church, † Campbelltown; St. Luke's Church, † Liverpool; St. Phillip's* and St. James's† Churches, Sydney; St. John's Church,* Parramatta; St. Ann's Church,* Hunter's hill; St. Andrew's Church, † Castlereagh; School house, ‡ used as a Chapel, Pitt Town; School house, ‡ used as a Chapel, Wilberforce, (subscription raised for a new Church* in 1847;) Christ's Church, † Newcastle; St. Thomas's Church, † Port Macquarie.

Parsonages prior to 1836, at St. Phillips, Sydney; Parramatta, Windsor, Newcastle, Castlereagh, and Kelso.

Churches and Chapels built and consecrated since 1836.

Christ's Church,* Queanbeyan; St. John's,* Duntroon or Canberry; St. Saviour, † Goulburn; Christ Church, † Bong Bong; St. Marks,* Appin; St. Paul's Church,* Cobbitty; St. Mary's, † Denham Court; St. John Baptist, † Ashfield; St. Peter's† Cooks river; St. Stephen, † Camperdown; Christ Church,* Sydney; St. Bartholomew, † Prospect; St. Phillips, † Clydesdale; St. Peter's, † Richmond; St. Stephen's, † Penrith; St. Mary's, † South Creek; St. Thomas, Mulgoa; St. Mary's* Wiseman's Ferry. Consecrated in March, 1847. St. James,* Morpeth; St. Peters,* East Maitland; St. Mary's,*

West Maitland; St. Paul's,* Paterson; St. Mary's,* river Allyn; St. Albans,† Muswellbrook; St. Luke,† Scone; St. John,† Mudgee; Holy Trinity,† Kelso; St. Thomas,* St. Leonards.

Churches and Chapels complete not yet consecrated.

Wollagorang†; St. Luke,‡ † Bungonia; St. Mary,† Jacqua; St. Jude,† Marulan; Holy Innocents† East Bargo; Schoolhouse,* used as a Chapel at Narellan; Chapel,† Botany; St. Simon,* Castle hill; St. Marks,† Hexham; Raymond Terrace † †; Stroud †; St. Andrews,† Sydney; Lostock,† on Paterson river.

Churches and Chapels partly erected, or in course of erection.

St. Peters,† Bungendore; St. John's,† * Camden; St. Andrew's* Cathedral, and Holy Trinity,* Sydney; All Saints,* Marsfield; St. Judes,* Dural; All Saints,* Singleton; St. Clements,* Falbrook; Wollombi* ; Jerry's Plains†; St. Peters,* Armidale; All Saints,† Bathurst; St. Thomas,† Carcoar; St. Mary's,* Balmain; Christ Church,* Menarool.

Churches and Chapels contemplated, and for which the whole or a portion of the funds are provided.

Gundaroo†; Berrima,* in course of erection; Greendale,* Chapel to Mulgoa; Emu Plains,* Chapel to Castlereagh.

According to the census of 1846, there were in New South Wales, 56,262 Roman Catholics, of which number 47,187 were in the middle district of New South Wales, and 9075 in the Port Phillip district.

List of Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels built and blessed but not consecrated in New South Wales.

Sydney, St. Mary's* Cathedral, Hyde Park; St. Patrick's,* Church hill; and St. Benedict's,* Parramatta-street. Campbelltown, St. John's.* Windsor, St. Matthew.* East Maitland, St. Joseph.* West Maitland, St. John, the Baptist.* Goulburn, S. S. Peter and Paul.† Bathurst, St. Michael.† Appin, St. Bede.* Wollongong, St. Francis Xavier.*† Liverpool, All Saints.† Parramatta, St. Patrick.* Brisbane Water,* Yass,† Hartley,* Penrith,† Melbourne, St. Francis Xavier.* Geelong, St. Mary of Angels.* Chapels—Picton,* Concord,† Dapto,† Shoalhaven,† Jamberoo,† Camden,† Wollombi, St. Michael.* Patterson, Guardian Angels.* Black Creek, St. Patrick.† Hinton,† Hexham,† Murrurundi,† Springfield, near Goulburn, St. Michael;† (built and finished at the sole expense of Mr. Michael Ryan.) Kurrajong,† Upper Hawkesbury, Saint Rose;* Lower Hawkesbury, Holy Cross.*

List of Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels partly erected, or in course of erection.

Macdonald river, St. Joseph.* Bungonia,* Dungog,* and Muswellbrook.*

List of Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels contemplated, and for which the whole or a portion of the funds are provided.

Churches—Surry hills, Sydney* ; Queanbeyan,* Singleton,* Brisbane, Moreton Bay,* Berrima,* Balmain,* and Port Macquarie.* Chapels—Mudgee, King's Plains, Gunning, Ryde, Petersham, Colah, Irish town, Kiama, Broulee, Portland Bay, and Carcoar.

PRESBYTERIANS. There are, according to the census of 1846, 21,909 Presbyterians in the colony. These are under the superintendence of the Synod of Australia. The Synod is composed of five Presbyteries.

The Presbytery of Campbelltown.—Within the bounds of this Presbytery substantial and neat churches have been erected at Campbelltown, Goulburn, and Wollongong ; and the members of the Presbytery preach in temporary places of worship at Braidwood, Broulee, Queanbeyan, Duntroon, Yass, Murrumbidgee, Sutton Forest, Bungonia, Shoalhaven, Jamberoo, Terry's Meadows, Picton, Cross roads, Greendale, Shancamore, Camden.

Presbytery of Maitland.—Churches have been built by this Presbytery at Maitland, Paterson, Singleton, and Muswellbrook, and a minister has for some time been settled at Newcastle ; the members of the Presbytery preach in temporary churches at Hinton, Morpeth, Black Creek, Raymond Terrace, Hexham, Stockton, Dungog, Stroud, Manning river, Gressford, Lostock, and New England.

Presbytery of Melbourne, Port Phillip.—Five churches have been erected under the superintendence of this court. These are, Saint Andrew's, Belfast, Port Fairy ; Saint Andrew's, Portland ; Saint Andrew's, Campbellfield ; Saint Andrew's, Geelong ; and Saint Andrew's, Melbourne ; Gipps Land, and the various squatting stations are occasionally visited by the ministers.

The Presbytery of Sydney.—Within the bounds of this court there are five churches. These are, Saint Andrew's, Kent-street, Sydney ; Scots' Church, Pitt-street South, Sydney ; Saint's Andrew's, Parramatta Saint Andrew's, Port Macquarie, and the Scots' Church, Jamison-street Sydney, which can, according to its constitution and deed of conveyance, be occupied only by an ordained minister of the Established Church of Scotland. There are temporary churches at Paddington, Sydney, and Pennant hills, and the members of the Presbytery preach occasionally at Liverpool, Prospect, Chippendale, Pyrmont, Rolland's plains, and M'Leay river.

Presbytery of Windsor.—Within the bounds of this Presbytery there are substantial churches at Windsor, Bathurst, and Portland head ; and the members of Presbytery preach in temporary churches at Richmond, Penrith, Emu plains, Macdonald river, Calula, Lime kilns, Carcoar, Summer hill, King's plains, Vale of Clwyd and Hartley.

The Synod of Australia has numerous schools under its superintendence, and its schools are attended in Sydney alone by more than one thousand pupils.

Synod of Eastern Australia.—This synod consists of those ministers and elders who, separated from the Synod of Australia, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, on the 10th October, 1846, at the annual meeting of that body, because of its departing from resolutions come to at two previous annual meetings, to the effect that the existing connection with the Scottish establishment should be broken, and an altogether free and independent position assumed. The Synod of Australia having then agreed to continue connected with, and suffering itself to be controlled by, the Established Church of Scotland, the Rev. William M'Intyre, the Rev. John Tait, and the Rev. Collin Stewart, ministers, and Dr. P. Hill, and Mr. Martin, elders, protested against this determination, and having left the court, constituted themselves into a new synod under the above title. Places where public worship is performed, viz.: Pitt-street, Sydney, late the Congregational Chapel; Parramatta; Illawarra; Maitland, and Vale of Clwyd.

The Wesleyan Methodists have 42 chapels and 47 preaching places in New South Wales, viz.:—

Chapels—In York-street, Prince-street, Hay-street, and Pyrmont, Sydney; Surrey hills, Balmain, Toxteth Park, Waverley, Chippendale, Ashfield, Canterbury, Parramatta, 2, Castle hill, Dural, Dundas, Windsor, Richmond, Castlereagh, Sackville reach, Kurryjong, Portland head, East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, Cooley Camp, Newcastle, Wollombi, Singleton, Paterson, Sugar-loaf, Camden, Campbelltown, Greendale, Stony range, Goulburn, Wollongong, Bathurst, Kelso, Cornish settlement, Bowenfels, and Port Macquarie, and Preaching places, at M'Leay river, Kempsey, Rolland's plains, Green swamp, Fish river, Summer hill, Hartley, Oak park, Burnaby, Richland, Bindia, Fairy meadow, Dapto, Marshalmount, Jamberoo, Kiama, Geringong, Paddington, Newtown, Petersham, Stanmore, Camperdown, Bishopgate, Botany, Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, Lane Cove, Kissing Point, Liverpool, Macdonald river, Wilberforce, Regentville, Stanhope, Upper Allyn, Dungog, William's river, Raymond Terrace, Woodvale, the Oaks, Cobbitty, Raby, Razorback, Gunning, and Bangalore.

The quantity and value of grain imported into New South Wales during 1846, was 237,717 bushels of wheat, 536 of maize, 46,454 of barley, oats, and peas, 5,367,936 lbs. of flour and bread, 1,283,968 lbs. of rice, 2663 tons of potatoes, and the value as entered in the returns, 63,764*l*. The quantity and value of grain exported during the year was 6252 bushels of wheat, 1867 of maize, 545 of barley, oats, and pease, 3,491,744 lbs. of flour and bread, 3 tons of potatoes; and the value as entered in the returns 12,258*l*.

The return of live stock imported into New South Wales during the year 1846, was 655 horses, principally from South America, 29 head of horned cattle and 1248 sheep. Exported, 1021 horses, 6052 head of horned cattle, 37,848 sheep, value 52,942*l*.

The progress of cultivation in the colony of New South Wales since its settlement in 1788, will be seen by the following statement :—

Our chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, oats, and potatoes. The quantity of land in cultivation (exclusive of orchards and gardens) in New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1846, was:—Acres of wheat 88,910, maize 31,773, barley 9215, oats 9390, rye 177, millet 82, potatoes 5537, tobacco 228, sown grass, oats, and barley for hay 37,221: total—182,133. The produce of the above quantity of land has, for that year, 1846, been, in bushels, 1,421,750 wheat, 870,400 maize, 193,835 barley, 216,783 oats, 2250 rye, 1929 millet, 18,329 tons of potatoes, 2087 cwt. of tobacco, and 42,754 tons of hay.

Wheat may be sown any time between the 1st of March and the 30th June. Wheat harvest is from November to January. Maize is sown in October and November, and is ripe in May and June, which is also the proper time for sowing oats and barley.

The number of acres planted with the grape vine, in 1846, was 827; and the quantity of wine and brandy made from the produce thereof was 54,977 gallons of wine and 1383 gallons of brandy.

The revenue of New South Wales is derived from the following sources :—Duty on wines and spirits and tobacco imported, licenses for the sale of spirits, sale of Crown lands, lease of Crown lands, Auctioneer's duty, squattage licenses and assessments, quit-rents, &c. Sydney, Newcastle, and Melbourne are free warehousing ports, and enjoy the privilege of importing goods into the colony, viz. : Import duties on all spirits, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of British possessions in the West Indies, or North America, via England, 3s. 6d. per gallon, imperial; on all other spirits 6s. per gallon; on all wine 15*l.* for every 100*l.* value; on all tea, sugar, flour, meal, wheat, rice, and other grain, and pulse, 5*l.* for every 100*l.* value; on all unmanufactured tobacco 1*s.* 6d. per lb., and on all manufactured tobacco and snuff 2*s.* per lb.; on all other goods, wares, or merchandise, not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom 10*l.* for every 100*l.* value. For the year

1821	our revenue was	36,213
1831	„ „	120,204
1841	„ „	£653,127

This increase arose from the mania for land speculations.

In the year 1846, our revenue was

Since the foundation of the colony a revenue has been derived from the importation of spirits, tobacco, &c., and as the population increases so does the revenue.

The following is an abstract of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, exclusively of the district of Port Phillip, for the quarter ending June, 1847, as published in the Government Gazette.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Quarter ended
30th June, 1847.

CUSTOMS.

	L	s.	d.
Duties on Spirits im- { 2nd Quarter 1846 55619 gals. } ported . . . { Ditto 1847 59319 ditto }	14428	4	4
Duties on Tobacco imported	9023	8	5
Ad Valorem duty on Foreign Goods imported	5619	7	4
Fees on the entry and clearance of Vessels, Wharfage, } and Light House Dues }	695	4	8
Duty on Spirits distilled { 2nd Quarter, 1846 20337 gals. } in the Colony . . . { Ditto 1847 24598 ditto }	4304	13	6
Post Office Collections	2908	3	1
Auction Duty, and Licences to Auctioneers	999	1	5
Licences to Distil, and to Retail Fermented and Spirituous } Liquors }	19131	5	4
Collected by Clerks of Petty Sessions, for Night Licences } to Publicans, and for Billiard Tables }	60	0	0
Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars	37	0	0
Rents and Tolls of Ferries	1278	3	6
Collected as Tonnage Duty for the support of the Water } Police }	156	10	6
Assessment on Stock by Commissioners of Crown Lands	335	6	4
	58976	8	5
Fees of Civil Officers	569	4	6
Fees and Fines of the several Offices of the Supreme Court	1103	6	0
Fees of the Courts of Requests	397	19	0
Fees of the Courts of Petty Sessions	506	19	3
Fees and fines by Commissioners of Crown Lands, under } Act of Council, 2 Vic., No. 27 }	2	0	0
Fines of Courts of Petty Sessions	243	12	8
	2823	1	5
Proceeds of the sale of Town Allotments in the neigh- } bourhood of the Circular Quay }	60	0	0
Collected by the Government Printer	267	1	7
Proceeds of the Sale of Public Property	248	5	8
Proceeds of the Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	7	0	8
Crown's Share of Seizures made by the Department of } Customs and Inspectors of Distilleries }	32	12	7
Payment for the Maintenance of Soldiers under sentence } of Courts Martial confined in Gaol }	85	0	6
	800	1	0
	62599	10	10

CROWN REVENUE		Quarter ended 30th June, 1847.		
		L	s.	d.
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Town Allotments	.	3889	7	7
Quit Rents, and Redemption of Quit Rents	.	463	10	7
Rents of Land temporarily Leased	.	709	6	8
Licences to occupy Crown Lands beyond the Boundaries of Location	}	669	10	0
Licences to cut Timber on Crown Lands	.	26	0	0
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises	.	30	5	6
Collections by the Agent for the Clergy and School Estates	.	1487	10	0
Fees of the Office of Commissioners for reporting on Claims to Land	}	8	3	0
Proceeds of the Sale of Public Property	.	7	11	4
Surcharges recovered	.	1	6	10
		7292	11	6
		69892	2	4

The total quantity of lands alienated in New South Wales is about six millions of acres. The best part of the colony nearest Sydney was given as grants, the remainder was sold by Government. In the year 1831, Lord Ripon's regulations for the abolition of free grants, and the sale by auction of all Crown lands were first promulgated in this colony; since that time the Government sold by auction whatever land was applied for, provided the application met with the approval of the Governor and the Surveyor-General. The amount received from the sale of Crown lands in 1833, was at 5s. per acre, 14,133*l*. In 1834, 36,814*l*. In 1835, 87,097*l*. In 1836, 123,049*l*. In 1837, 120,427*l*. In 1838, 116,324*l*. In 1839 the minimum price was raised from 5s. to 12s. an acre, but did not extend to lands previously advertised at the former rate, of which there was a very large quantity at the time. The value of the lands sold this year amounted to 152,962*l*. In 1840, the colonial mania for lands speculations, the value amounted to 316,626*l*. In 1841, the system of sale at a fixed price of 1*l*. per acre, was introduced into the Port Phillip district. In this year the value of lands sold amounted only to 90,387*l*! In 1842, the system of sale by auction was resumed throughout the colony at a minimum upset price of 12s. per acre, for country lands, with liberty to select portions not bid for at the upset price. The value of Crown lands amounted to 14,574*l*. In 1843, the minimum price was raised to 1*l*. per acre, by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36, with liberty to select, at the upset price, country portions put up to auction and not bid for, or on which the deposit had been forfeited. This year the value of Crown lands amounted to 11,927*l*. In 1844, to 7,402*l*. In 1845, to 18,451*l*, and in 1846, to 27,060*l*.

There are in New South Wales 16 squatting districts, and about 3000 people holding squatting licences. The following rules and regulations for their guidance are now in force. The lands of New South Wales are now divided into the following divisions and classes :—

AS TO THE DIVISION OF THE LANDS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECT. 1.—The lands in the Colony of New South Wales shall, for the purposes of the present Order, be considered as divided into three classes and be dealt with accordingly, as they may be situated in Districts to be denominated respectively as the settled, the intermediate, and the unsettled districts.

SECT. 2.—The settled districts of the Colony shall comprehend :—

First—The nineteen contiguous counties, the boundaries of which were settled and proclaimed before the 1st January, 1838.

Second—The counties or reputed counties of Macquarie and Stanley.

Third—The lands which may be within a distance of twenty-five miles, to be measured or reckoned from any point of the corporate limits of the town of Melbourne in the county of Bourke.

Fourth—The lands which may be within the distance of fifteen miles from any point of the outward limits of the town of Geelong, in the county of Grant.

Fifth—The lands which may lie within the distance of ten miles from any point of the outward limits of each of the following towns or townships, viz :—

Portland, in the county of Normanby. Alberton, in the district of Gipps Land. Eden, in the county of Auckland. Bathurst, in the county of Roxburgh. Wellington, in the county of the same name.

The town which has been established at the head of the navigation of the River Clarence.

The town of Macquarie in the county of Macquarie.

The town of Ipswich in the county of Stanley.

Sixth—The lands which may lie within the distance of three miles from any part of the sea, throughout the extent of the Colony, measured in a straight line.

Seventh—The lands which may lie within the distance of two miles from either of the two opposite banks of any of the following rivers, viz :—

The Glenelg from a point to be fixed by the Governor, not lower than where the Glenelg receives the waters of the Crawford, nor higher than where it receives the waters of the Wannon.

The Clarence from a point to be fixed by the Governor, at a distance not less than ten miles above the Government township, at the head of the navigation, and not less than fifty miles from the sea (measured in a straight line).

The river now known by the name of the Richmond, from a point to be fixed by the Governor, at a distance not less than twenty miles from the sea, measured along the course of the river.

SECT. 3.—As to the intermediate districts.

The intermediate districts shall comprehend the lands lying within the counties or reputed counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, in the district of Port Phillip, which are not hereinbefore directed to be included in the settled lands; also all the lands in the county or reputed county of Auckland, which are not included in the settled lands as hereinbefore mentioned; also the entire district of Gipps Land, except the parts included in the settled lands as hereinbefore mentioned; also the counties, either already formed or intended to be formed, between the county of Auckland and the county of St. Vincent; also any county or counties of which the boundaries may be fixed and proclaimed on or before the 31st December, 1848.

SECT. 4.—As to the unsettled districts.

The unsettled districts shall comprehend all the lands of New South Wales, excepting such lands as are now, or hereafter lawfully may be, comprehended within the limits of the settled and intermediate lands within the said Colony.

CHAPTER II.—RULES TO BE ENFORCED WITHIN THE UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.

SECT. 1.—It shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, or the officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony, and he is hereby empowered to grant leases of runs of land within the unsettled districts, to such person or persons as he shall think fit, for any term or terms of years, not exceeding fourteen years in duration, for pastoral purposes, with permission, nevertheless, for the lessee to cultivate so much of the lands respectively comprised in the said runs as may be necessary to provide such grain, hay, vegetables, or fruit for the use and supply of the family and establishment of such lessee, but not for the purposes of sale or barter; and so, nevertheless, that such leases shall in no case prejudice, interrupt, or interfere with the right of the Governor or other officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony to enter upon any of the lands comprised in the said leases for any purpose of public defence, safety, improvement, convenience, utility, or enjoyment, agreeably to the provisions for those purposes contained in the 9th section of the second chapter of this Order in Council, or otherwise.

SECT. 2.—The rent to be paid for each several run of land shall be proportioned to the number of sheep or equivalent number of cattle which the run shall be estimated as capable of carrying, according to a scale to be established for the purpose, by authority of the Governor. Each run shall be capable of carrying, at least, four thousand sheep, or equivalent number of cattle, according to the scale aforesaid, and not in any case be let at a lower rent than ten pounds per annum, to which two pounds ten shillings per annum shall be added for every additional thousand sheep, or equivalent number of cattle which the run shall be estimated as capable of carrying.

SECT. 3.—In order to estimate the number of sheep or cattle which each run will carry, before the granting of the said lease as hereinbefore mentioned, the intended lessee or occupier shall name a valuer, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall either act as valuer, or name one to act for him; and these two valuers shall have power to choose, if necessary, an umpire; but if they cannot agree in the choice of an umpire, he shall be appointed by the Governor, or the officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony.

SECT. 4.—The rents to be paid according to the scale above mentioned, are to be reserved exclusively of any existing assessments of taxes or rates on sheep and cattle, and are to be paid without abatement on account of the existing or any future assessments of taxes or rates on sheep and cattle, and in no way to interfere with the right of the Colonial Legislature to impose from time to time such assessments as may be deemed advisable.

SECT. 5.—The rent for each run shall be payable yearly in advance, at such time and place as shall be respectively specified in the lease of the said run of land. In the event of default being made in payment of the rent, the lease shall be forfeited, but the lessee shall be permitted to defeat the forfeiture, and prevent its becoming absolute and indefeasible, by payment, within sixty days from the date of the original rent day, of the full annual rent, with the addition of a sum equal to one equal fourth part of the yearly rent so due from him, by way of penalty; but unless the whole of the said yearly rent, with such penalty as aforesaid, shall be duly paid within the term of sixty days, counting from the original rent day inclusive, the lease shall be absolutely and indefeasibly forfeited. And it shall be competent to any individual to demand of the Governor, or of the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony, or of any Officer or Officers acting by his authority for the present purpose, that a fresh lease of the run so forfeited be offered to sale, under the general rule hereinafter provided for that purpose in section 12 of this chapter.

SECT. 6.—During the continuance of any lease of lands occupied as a run, the same shall not be open to purchase by any other person or persons except the lessee thereof. But it shall be lawful for the Governor or the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, to sell to such

lessee any of the lands comprised in the lease granted to such lessee, provided that the quantity of the lands sold to such lessee shall not be less than one hundred and sixty acres, and that the price to be paid for the same shall not be below the general minimum price of one pound for each acre: Provided also, that if the portion or lot of any such run sold to such lessee be less in extent than three hundred and twenty acres, the expenses of the survey of the portion so sold shall be paid by the purchaser.

SECT. 7.—Every lot to be sold under the provisions before mentioned shall be subject to the following conditions:—

First—Each lot must be rectangular, unless the features of the country, or the course of any river or stream, render a deviation from the rectangular form necessary; and in every case, two sides at least of the lot must be directed to the cardinal points of the compass.

Second—The two opposite sides of any stream or watercourse which, according to the practice of the department of the Surveyor-General, ought to form a boundary between different sections or lots, shall in no case be included in the same lot.

Third—No single lot shall have more than four hundred and forty yards of water frontage for one hundred and sixty acres, or more than a like proportion of water frontage for any quantity greater than one hundred and sixty acres, but the water frontage shall be reckoned according to the distance from one extreme point thereof to the other in a right line, and not according to the bendings of the watercourse or river; and the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, shall have the right of refusing to sell any lot or lots, in every case where it may appear to him that the sale of such lot or lots respectively, might give an undue command over water required for the beneficial occupation and cultivation of the lands adjoining either side of any stream or watercourse.

SECT. 8.—It shall be lawful for the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, to except, out of any such sale or sales as aforesaid, all such lands as it may appear to him expedient to reserve for any of the public uses for which it is enacted by the third clause of the Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter 36, intituled "An Act for regulating the sale of waste lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies," that lands required for public uses may be excepted from sales authorised by that Act, and if there be reason to suppose that any of the lands applied for under the regulations hereby expressed possess peculiar advantages, whether of water frontage or otherwise, which would render it fit that a higher price should be paid for such lands, the Governor or the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, or any Officer authorised by him for the purpose, may require the said lands to be assessed by valuers appointed, in manner provided in section 3 of the second chapter of this Order in Council, in order that the value, if estimated by them or their umpire at more than one pound per acre, the higher amount may be paid for such lands accordingly.

SECT. 9.—That nothing in these regulations, or in any lease to be granted under the powers hereby vested in the Governor, shall prevent the said Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, from making grants or sales of any lands within the limits of the run or lands comprised in such lease, for public purposes, or disposing of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such lands as may be required for the sites of churches, schools, or parsonages, or for the construction of high roads or railways and railway stations, or other internal communications, whether by land or water, or for the use or benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays, or landing places on the sea coast or shores of navigable streams, or for the purpose of sinking shafts and digging for coals, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals, and effectually working coal, or iron, or copper, lead, or other minerals, or for any other purpose of public defence,

safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the Colony ; but so that the quantity of land which may be granted or sold to any railway company shall not exceed in all the rate of one hundred acres for every mile thereof in length.

SECT. 10.—That if at any future period a railroad be made through or near to the districts comprising unsettled lands, all lands within the distance of two miles from that railroad shall, notwithstanding any lease of the run within which such lands shall be situated, be liable to be sold at the end of each successive year from the date of the said lease ; provided that at least sixty days' previous notice shall have been given to the lessee, and so that such lessee shall be entitled to all the same conditions reserving to the previous lessee the right of pre-emption and the value of improvements as are hereinafter mentioned, with reference to the case of a sale at the expiration of the full term of such lease.

SECT. 11.—All occupants of Crown Lands who shall have been in licensed occupation of the same for at least one year at the time when this Order in Council shall come into effect, are to be entitled to demand leases of their respective runs under the present regulations, within six months from the date of the publication of this Order in Council by the Governor or other Officer administering the Government of the said Colony, but not afterwards ; and all occupants who have been in licensed occupation of their lands for a shorter period than the term of one year, shall be entitled upon the expiration of the same term of one year, without having forfeited their respective licenses, to demand leases of their respective runs, under the regulations herein contained ; provided such lease shall be lawfully demanded within six months after the expiration of the said term of one year, but not afterwards.

SECT. 12.—When any run of lands, after being occupied, shall be forfeited, or become vacant without the previous occupant's having exercised his right of renewal hereinafter reserved, it shall be competent for any person desirous of acquiring a lease of such run of lands, to give notice to the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, of his, her, or their desire to purchase anew the lease of such run of lands, and immediately after such notice the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Colony shall direct sealed tenders to be sent in at such time and place, and in such form as he shall think fit, by the person giving such notice as aforesaid ; and also by such other person (if any) as may be disposed to enter into competition for the said lease ; and every tender so to be made shall state the term of years for which it is proposed to take the said run, and whether in addition to the minimum rents required agreeably to the provisions contained in sections 2 and 3 of the second chapter of this Order in Council, it is proposed to offer any, and if any, what amount of premium for the lease ; and the said tender or tenders shall be opened in the presence of two or more persons authorised by the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony for that purpose, and if there shall be more than one tender, the tenders shall be opened at the same time, and if there shall be only one tender the lease of the run shall be given to the person making such tender, provided the rent offered shall be admissible under the provisions contained in sections 2 and 3 of this chapter of the Order in Council ; but if there shall be more competitors than one, the lease of the run shall be given to such person or persons as shall tender the highest amount of premium for the same ; but if two or more tenders shall be made for the same run and no one of them be higher than all the rest, a future day shall be announced by the persons who open the tenders, on which day it shall again be competent to all persons to offer fresh tenders in the same manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the first tenders.

SECT. 13.—If any individual be desirous to acquire a new run of land which has never been occupied before, he shall be at liberty to send in a sealed tender, at such time and place, and in such form, as may be appointed by the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Colony for receiving tenders for new runs, and shall set forth in his tender a clear description of the run for which he applies and of the boundaries of the same, and shall state whether, beyond the amount of rent to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided, he is

willing to offer any, and if any, what amount of premium for the lease, and such tenders shall be in all respects dealt with as hereinbefore provided in section twelve of this Order in Council for tenders for runs, which have been forfeited or fallen vacant, save and except that if it shall occur that two or more persons have thus applied for different runs, of which part of one run would include part of the whole of another run, the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, or the person or persons authorised by him to act in this behalf, shall declare what shall be the several runs, for which it shall be competent to parties to tender, and another day shall then be named at which the previous applicants, and all other persons shall be at liberty to offer fresh tenders for the runs so delivered.

SECT. 14.—A lease shall be liable to forfeiture in three modes :—

First—It shall be forfeited for non-payment of rent as provided in section 5 of the 2nd chapter of this Order in Council.

Second—It shall be forfeited absolutely, immediately upon any conviction for felony against the lessee ; and

Third—In the event of his conviction by a Justice of the District for any offence against the law, the case may be enquired into within three months after the conviction by two or more Justices, who if they think fit, may adjudge the lease to be forfeited with or without compensation for the value of the improvements, according to the nature of the offence : Provided always, that no such adjudication of forfeiture pronounced by the Justices, shall take effect until confirmed by the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Colony.

SECT. 15.—Upon the expiration of a lease, it shall be competent for the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Colony, to put up all or any part of the lands included in a run for sale, subject to the following conditions :—

First—The previous lessee shall have the option of purchasing the land for its fair value in an unimproved state, which shall never be estimated at less than L. 1 per acre.

Second—If declined by the previous lessee, the value of any improvements on the land offered for sale shall be ascertained by valuers appointed under the provisions contained in section 3 of the second chapter of this Order in Council : Provided nevertheless, that the sum so to be estimated and allowed for, is in no case to exceed the amount of the actual outlay made by the lessee.

Third—The upset price shall then consist of the joint value of the land and the improvements, and if the land be sold, the amount of the improvements shall be paid over to the previous lessee, and only the balance be retained by the Government.

SECT. 16.—If no part of the run be sold, the previous lessee shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease of the whole, or if any part of the run, not amounting in all to one equal fourth thereof, be sold, such lessee shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for the remaining parts of the lands comprised in his run, subject to the reservation of an increased rent described in the next hereinafter following section of these rules and regulations ; and provided, nevertheless, that the boundaries of the different classes of land in the Colony shall not in the meanwhile have been so far extended as to bring the said run within the class of settled lands ; and provided also, that if brought within the class of intermediate lands, the lessee shall only obtain a renewed lease of the said run under the rules hereinafter laid down as applicable to that class of lands.

SECT. 18.—The rent of every lease of a run of land, after the expiration of the first lease granted under this Order in Council, is to be paid by any new lessee on the number of sheep and cattle which the run shall be estimated to carry in its improved, instead of its unimproved state, in the same manner as provided for in section 3 of the second chapter of this Order in Council ; but as an encouragement to improve, the lessee whose lease shall be renewed is to be exempt from paying any increase beyond fifty per cent. upon the amount of rent reserved under the expired lease.

CHAPTER III.—RULES APPLICABLE TO INTERMEDIATE LANDS.

SECT. 1.—Within lands coming under the description of intermediate lands the interest in runs shall be acquired, held, and determined upon the same terms and conditions as above laid down for unsettled lands, excepting that the leases shall not be made for more than eight years in duration, and that at the end of each successive year from the date of the lease, it shall be competent for the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, provided he shall have given sixty days' previous notice, to offer for sale all or any part of the lands within any such run, subject to the same conditions in favour of the lessee as are above laid down in case of a sale at the expiration of the full term of a lease of unsettled lands.

CHAPTER IV.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SETTLED LANDS.

SECT. 1.—Within the boundaries of the settled lands, it shall be competent for the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, to grant leases of lands exclusively for pastoral purposes, for terms not exceeding one year; and it shall further be competent for the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, if he deem it expedient, to make general rules, under which the holders of purchased lands within such districts of settled lands may be permitted to depasture, free of charge, any adjacent Crown lands: Provided that the depasturage of such unsettled lands free of charge shall in no way interfere with the right of the Government at any time to dispose of the same, either by sale or by lease for one year as above mentioned.

At the formation of the colony in the year 1788, the live stock consisted of 1 bull, 4 cows, 1 bull calf, 1 stallion, 3 mares, and 3 colts, and on the 31st December, 1846, there were 88,126 horses, 1,430,736 head of horned cattle, 45,600 pigs, and 7,906,811 sheep. For the introduction of fine woolled sheep the colony has been indebted to the late John Macarthur, Esq.

In the year 1792, or 1793, a few English sheep which had been accidentally carried out from Ireland, were landed in New South Wales, and John Macarthur, Esq., who was then resident in the colony, as Captain and Paymaster of the New South Wales corps, observing the effect produced by this accidental crossing with the sheep of the hair-bearing breeds from the Cape and Bengal, of which there was then a considerable number in the colony, his attention was strongly directed to the subject of the improvement of coarse-woolled sheep, and the growth of wool in New South Wales. The effect of the crossing was a decided improvement of the animals—the hairy coat of the progeny of the Cape and Bengal breeds being gradually converted into wool—while it appeared that the influence of the climate on the fleece of sheep generally was decidedly favourable. Shortly after this interesting fact had been ascertained, Captain Waterhouse, a naval officer who was then in the colony, having been ordered to proceed to the Cape in command of a vessel in his Majesty's service, Mr. Macarthur requested him particularly to endeavour to procure a few sheep of improved breed in that colony, and to bring them to New South Wales; offering to share with him in the cost and in the general result of the speculation. Captain Waterhouse never re-

turned to New South Wales; but the commission with which he had been charged by Mr. Macarthur was duly executed by Captain Kent, who, on his return to the colony in charge of the vessel in the year 1796, brought along with him a few sheep of the pure Merino breed, which he had purchased at the Cape, at the sale of the property and effects of Colonel Gordon, an officer of Scotch extraction in the Dutch service, then recently deceased. On their arrival in the colony, these sheep were equally divided between Mr. Macarthur, Captain Kent, Captain Cox (afterwards paymaster of the New South Wales corps) and the Rev. Mr. Marsden; Mr. Macarthur obtaining five ewes and one ram. It appears, however, that Mr. Macarthur alone paid the requisite attention to these valuable animals, which it seems were made little account of and neglected by the other gentlemen; and his perseverance in the matter not unfrequently exposed him to no small degree of ridicule on the part of his contemporaries. By his persevering attention Mr. Macarthur at length formed a considerable flock, which was afterwards greatly increased about the year 1803, by his purchase of the whole of the sheep and other stock of Colonel Foveaux.

For fineness and strength New South Wales wool is pronounced by the best judges to be equal to any Spanish or Saxon wool ever imported into Britain.

The value as entered in the return of exports of sperm and black whale oil, and of whalebone, and seal skins, exported from the colony in 1846, was 70,126*l.*; and the quantity of sperm whale 1064 tons; Black whale 344 tons. Whalebone 17 tons 9 cwt.

The importation of salt meat was of the value of 7197*l.* The exportation amounted to 15,664*l.* Hides and leather imported, value 15,230*l.* Exported, value 28,999*l.*

The quantity of tallow exported during 1846, was 20,357 cwt., of the value of 28,107*l.* Bark 595 tons, of the value of 1585*l.* The value of timber imported, 10,278*l.*,—Ditto, ditto, exported 7851*l.*

The number of boiling down establishment is 37. The quantity of live stock slaughtered in 1846, was 40,545 sheep and 10,420 head of horned cattle; and the quantity of tallow produced was 18,796 cwt. The number of hogs slaughtered 184. The quantity of lard produced 7114 lbs.

The amount of auction duty paid into the Colonial Treasury, at 1½ per cent. on the amount of sales, 414,490*l.*, was 6217.

The imports of the colony consist chiefly of British goods. Of 1,630,522*l.* worth imported during the year 1846; 1,119,301*l.* worth was from the United Kingdom—The items are, woollens 100,736*l.*, stationery and books 4717*l.*, spirits 66,768*l.*, wine 27,015, linens, 43,570*l.*, iron and steel, hardware and ironmongery 93,161*l.*, hats, caps, and bonnets 7601*l.*, haberdashery 69,414*l.*, glass 12,066, earthenware and china 20,381*l.*, cotton 155,143*l.*, hosiery and gloves 14611*l.*, copper 5660*l.*, blankets and counterpanes 21,500*l.*, beer and ale 52,226*l.*, apparel and slops 122,792*l.*, canvas and bagging 25,184*l.* drugs and medicines 15,533*l.*, millinery 11,983*l.*, oilmans' stores 28,956, salt 19,899*l.*, silks 12,773*l.*, tobacco and cigars 16,236*l.*

The government of New South Wales is very simple; it is composed, first, of the Governor, as the representative of Her Majesty; 2nd., of an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, who is president, the Commander of the Forces, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer; 3rd., of a Legislative Council of 36, of which the Governor has the nomination of 12, of whom 6 are government officers; the remaining 24 are chosen by the people, thus :—

Counties and Towns returning Members.	No.	POLLING PLACES.
Argyle	1	Goulburn and Bungonia.
Auckland and St. Vincent ... }	1	Braidwood, Broulee, Huskisson, and Ulladulla.
Bathurst ...	1	{ Bathurst, Carcoar, Fultons at the confluence of Waugoola Creek with the Lachlan, now Lodges, and at Guyong, Dr Richardson's grant.
Cumberland ...	2	{ Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, Campbelltown, Liverpool, St. Leonards, and Penrith..
Camden ...	1	Berrima, Picton, Camden, Wollongong, & Kiama.
Cook and Westmoreland }	1	Hartley, Wilberforce, Penrith, and Bathurst.
CUMBERLAND BOROUGHs.		
Windsor Richmond Campbelltown Liverpool ... }	1	Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, & Liverpool.
Durham... ..	1	{ Paterson, Dungog, Merton, Muswellbrook, East Maitland, and Jerry's Plains.
Gloucester Macquarie Stanley ... }	1	{ Raymond Terrace, Dungog, Stroud, the resi- dence of Mr Rowley, Manning River, Port Macquarie, and Brisbane.
Hunter Brisbane Bligh ... }	1	{ Scone, Murrurundi, Cassilis, Merton, Jerry's Plains, Muswellbrook, Montefiores, and Wat- son's, on the Macdonald River.
Murray King Georgiana ... }	1	{ Queanbeyan, Yass, the Ashfield Tavern, Weeho, Braidwood, Goulburn, and Bathurst.
Northumberland	1	{ Gosford, Newcastle, East Maitland, Wollombi, Singleton, and Watson's, on the Macdonald River.
NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHs.		
East Maitland West Maitland Newcastle ... }	1	East Maitland, West Maitland, and Newcastle.
Parramatta ...	1	Parramatta.
Port Phillip ...	5	Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland.
Melbourne ...	1	Each of the wards of the town.
Sydney	2	Each of the wards of the city.
Roxburgh Phillip Wellington ... }	1	Montefiores, Mudgee, Bathurst, and Hartley.

The value of the Imports into, and Exports from, New South Wales, in 1846, was :—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	L.		L.
From Great Britain . . .	1119301	To Great Britain . . .	1130179
From British Colonies.		To British Colonies.	
New Zealand . . .	23367	New Zealand . . .	106277
Elsewhere . . .	239576	Elsewhere . . .	222645
South Sea Islands . . .	21799	South Sea Islands . . .	13441
Fisheries . . .	56461	Fisheries . . .	590
United States . . .	4459	United States . . .	0
Foreign States . . .	165559	Foreign States . . .	8407
	<u>1630522</u>		<u>1481539</u>

The value of the Imports into, and Exports from, New South Wales, in 1846, was :—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	L.		L.
Value of Articles, the pro- duce or manufacture of the United Kingdom }	1111238	Value of Articles, the pro- duce or manufacture of New South Wales . }	1201433
Value of Articles, the pro- duce or manufacture of other British Dominions }	88638	Value of Articles, the pro- duce or manufacture of the United Kingdom }	120424
Value of Articles the pro- duce or manufacture of Foreign States . }	430646	Value of Articles, the pro- duce or manufacture of Foreign States . }	79183
	<u>1630522</u>	Value of Articles, the pro- duce or manufacture of other British Dominions }	80499
			<u>1481539</u>

The quantity of butter and cheese imported into New South Wales during 1846, was 45,456 lbs., value 1062*l.* ; exported 100,287 lbs. value 3665*l.*

In the year 1846, 57 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 22,545, left New South Wales for Great Britain; 77 for New Zealand, and

482 for other British colonies. Including those vessels which sailed for the South Sea islands, the Fisheries, the United States, and Foreign States, 754 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 134,998, left this colony in 1846. In the same year, the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards were as follows :—

From Great Britain	...	...	84	vessels of the tonnage of	36761
New Zealand	...	...	65	ditto ditto	10865
Other British Colonies	...	...	475	ditto ditto	57485
South Sea Islands	...	...	27	ditto ditto	3005
Fisheries	...	...	79	ditto ditto	24375
United States	...	...	1	ditto ditto	370
Foreign States	...	..	36	ditto ditto	8606
TOTAL			...	...	...
			...	767 vessels of the tonnage of	141467

The number of vessels built in New South Wales in 1846, was 28, tons 1032. The number registered 83, tons 4895.

NEWTON BOYD. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the river Mitchell, 100 miles from Grafton. W. M. Boyd's station.

NEWTOWN. A beautiful village of N.S.W., situated on the road to Cook's river, in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, about 3 miles from the city of Sydney ; it contains 323 houses and 1215 inhabitants, of whom 631 are males, and 584 are females.

NEWTOWN. A village of Tasmania, in the county of Buckingham, parish of Hobarton, 3 miles from Hobarton, on the river Derwent.

NEW YEAR'S CREEK. So called by Captain Sturt ; or **BOGAN**, by Sir Thomas Mitchell. See **BOGAN**.

NEW YEAR'S RANGE. A range of mountains in N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near Bogan river, in lat 30° 20' S., and long. 146° 53' E.

NICHOLSON. A mountain of A.F., situated in the district of Portland Bay, near the Cockajemmy lakes.

NICHOLSON. A fine river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, during his journey overland from Moreton Bay to Port Essington ; it flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria to the westward of the river Albert, and was so named by him in honor of Dr. William A. Nicholson, of Bristol, England, who had enabled him to come to Australia to explore it and to study its nature ; it is 100 yards wide where he crossed it.

NICHOLSONIA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., situated at the junction of the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers, 300 miles from Melbourne. The station of Dr. Nicholson.

NICHOLSON MOUNT. See **MOUNT NICHOLSON**.

NICKLEAGLE. Is situated in the county of Murray, on the Murrumbidgee river, near Micaligo plains.

NICKICKALUMA. The station of J. B. Bettington, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

NICKOL BAY. Is situated in W.A., in lat. about 20° 40' S., between Cape Lambert and Cape Preston.

NIEMER. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 130 miles from Deniliquin. Jackson's station.

NIEMUR. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 70 miles from Deniliquin. Curtis's station.

NIEMUR. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Niemur river, 75 miles from Deniliquin. John Hay's station.

NIERMER. The station of C. Manton, situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

NIGHT ISLAND. Is off the north-east coast of Australia, situated in lat. 13° 13' S., and long. 143° 28' 40" E.; it is a low woody island 2 miles long, but not more than half a mile wide.

NILE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cornwall; it falls into the South Esk river.

NILLUMBIK. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Morang; on the W. by the Yarra Yarra rivulet; and on the S. by the Yarra Yarra river.

NIMBEY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Quiningar creek, 35 miles from Yass. Lawler's station.

NIMBEY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Quiningar creek, 35 miles from Yass. George Barber's station.

NIMITYBELLE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. Coomer's station, 74 miles from Boyd Town; O'Hare's, 75 from Queanbeyan; and M'Donald's, 78 from Goulburn.

NIMMO. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 75 miles from Queanbeyan. P. Hinchey's station.

NINDOOMBA. The station of P. and C. Lawless, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

NINIAN BAY. Is a bight on the north-east coast of Australia to the westward of Point Barrow, it is about 3 miles deep, and has a small opening at the bottom.

NIVE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cumberland; it is a branch of the river Derwent, and is the western boundary of that county.

NOARLUNGA. A village of S.A., in the district of Willunga, on the Unkaparinga river.

NOBLE ISLAND. Is a rock situated off the north-east coast of Australia, lying 6½ miles due east of Point Barrow.

NOGOA. A river of N.A., discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell; it is formed by the junction of the Claude and Salvator rivers, and runs north-easterly towards Broad Sound.

NO GOOD DAMPER. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Reilly and Jones's station.

NOKA. The station of John Walsh, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

NONDA COUNTRY. A new country of N.A.; this extensive country was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and lies to the westward

of the river Lynd, and between the rivers Mitchell and Van Diemens, near the Gulf of Carpentaria, and named by the discoverer from a fine shady tree with a yellow eatable fruit, which he and his companions very much enjoyed.

NOORANGONG. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Mitta-mitta river. Colin Macdonald's station.

NOORAT MOUNT. In the district of Portand Bay, A.F.; it lies about 12 miles S.E. of Mount Shadwell.

NOORUBUS. Is situated in the county of Plantagenet, W.A.

NORCOT. A river of W.A.; it is situated in the county of Twiss, and flows into the river Moore.

NORFOLK BAY. Is situated in Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, between Forestier's and Tasman's peninsula.

NORFOLK ISLAND. An island situated in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 29° S., and long. 168° 10' E., and distant from Sydney about 1200 miles; it is 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and contains about 14,000 acres. It was discovered and named by Captain Cook. There is a high hill in the centre called Mount Pitt. It is well watered. The climate is salubrious, and for the most part of a delightful temperature, being generally preserved from excessive heat by the sea breezes.

NORFOLK PLAINS. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Longford, Cressy, Carrick, and Little Hampton; it is situated in the county of Westmoreland, and is bounded on the N. and part of the E. by the South Esk river; on the remainder of the E. by the Brumbys river; on the S. by the hundred of Ringwood; and on the W. by the river Liffey or Pennyroyal creek.

NORFOLK PLAINS. A police district of Tasmania; it is bounded on the S. by the Clyde; on the E. by Campbelltown and Launceston districts; on the W. by the territories of the Van Diemen's Land Company; and on the N. by Bass's Straits. This district is of great extent, comprising 2250 square miles, or rather more than 1,500,000 acres, but a very large proportion of this is rugged, inaccessible land not likely ever to be rendered serviceable to man. Latour and Westbury are the towns. It is watered by the Mersey and Rubicon rivers, which fall into Bass's Straits, by the Western river, and Liffey, formerly called the Pennyroyal creek, which flows into the South Esk, and by Brumby's creek, falling into the Lake river.

NORMANBY. A county of A.F.; it is bounded on the W. by the Glenelg river, from its mouth to where the Wannon joins it; on the N. by the Wannon and Grange Burn, thence by a line easterly to Lake Linlithgow, following Cameron's creek to its source, and by a line south-easterly to the head of Muston's creek; on the E. by Muston's creek to its junction with the Hopkin's river, following the course of that river until it reaches the sea; and on the S. by the sea shore to the mouth of the Glenelg, including the Lawrence, Lady Julia Percy's island, and the small islands at Port Fairy. The chief rivers and streams watering this county are the Glenelg, Wannon, Grange Burn, Hopkins, Merri, Moyn, Shaw, Surry, Eumerella,

NORMANBY.



J. Allen, Surveyor
 & Hunter Street.

Fitzroy, Crawford, and Stokes's rivers, and Muston's, Cameron's, Spring and Darlot's creeks. The mountains of the county are Mount Rouse, Kincaid, Clay, Eckersley, Napier, 1444 feet high, and Mount Eeles. The lakes are Lake Linlithgow, Condam, and the Yoho ponds. Its maritime boundary is marked by Capes Bridgewater, and Nelson. The ports and harbours are Portland Bay, Port Fairy, and Discovery Bay. Portland is the chief town: Belfast and Warnambool are the remaining towns. The population of this county amounts to 2267, viz.:—1455 males, and 812 females. The stock comprises 766 horses, 33,310 head of horned cattle, 434 pigs, and 146,071 sheep. The county is in length, from N. to S. 50 miles, and in breadth, from E. to W. 80 miles, and contains about 2,000,000 square acres.

NORMANBY PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., near Yaril creek

NORNALUP. A harbour situated in the county of Stirling, W.A.

NORTH. Is a circular island near the Abrolhos, off the west coast of Australia: it is about 1 mile across, and surrounded by a range of hills with a flat in the centre. The highest hill is named Record hill.

NORTHALLERTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Selby, in the county of Dorset; it is bounded on the W. by the Saint Patrick's river, and on the S. by the South Esk river.

NORTHAM. A town of W.A., situated in the county of York; it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Marlock and Avon.

NORTH BAY. Is the most northerly bay of Forrestier's Peninsula, Tasmania, between Cape Paul Lamanon, and Cape Frederick Hendrick.

NORTH COLAH. A parish in the hundred of Dundas, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.W. by one of the branches of Berowa creek, from its confluence with that creek to its head in the range dividing the waters of that creek from those of Mother Marr's creek, by the centre of that range to the head of one of the branches of the latter named creek, by that branch and another to its head near the centre of George Acres's 1500 acres, and by a line thence bearing W. to the centre of the New North road; on the W. by the centre of the New North road; on the S.E. by a line bearing N. 45° E. from the centre of the New North road to the head of one of the branches of Berowra creek to Berowra creek; on the E. by Berowra creek. It contains 45 houses, and 199 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND. A maritime county of N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. by the river Hunter; on the W. by Wollombi brook to the junction of Parson's creek, by that creek to its head in the range dividing the waters of the Hawkesbury from those of the Hunter, by Wareing creek to its junction with the river Macdonald or lower branch of the Hawkesbury, and by the said lower branch to its junction with that river; on the S. by the Hawkesbury to the sea coast which forms the eastern boundary. This county is 68 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and contains 1,498,880 acres. It is

intersected with numerous creeks and rivers, thus affording every facility for intercourse. It contains 13,335 inhabitants, viz. :—7750 males, and 5585 females. The river Hunter affords a water communication throughout its northern boundary ; and along its banks some of the most flourishing farms and estates in the colony are situate. Newcastle, the maritime town of the county, with a population of 1471, is situate on the sea coast, and fast rising into eminence, not less by reason of its position at the commencement of the navigation of the Hunter, than for the locality of the coal mines. There is steam communication regularly with Sydney. Maitland, on the Hunter, distant twenty-five miles from Newcastle, with 910 inhabitants, and the seat of the county executive, is a neat and flourishing settlement. West Maitland also containing 2409, is the most populous town in the county. The remaining towns are Singleton, Morpeth, Wollombi, Hexham, E. Gosford, W. Gosford, and St. Albans. Northumberland is distinguished for its sublime and lofty elevations, the most important of which are the Sugar loaf, Warawolong, Broken Back, the Wyee. The mountains of this county are not so savage and uncouth as those of Cook county, but the prospects from their summits are grand and extensive. Yarramalong is a beautiful vale, watered by the Gilliby Gilliby creek. Awaba, or Lake Macquarie, a fine expanse of water, and the most considerable lake in New South Wales, is situated about 12 miles south of Newcastle, and is famed for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Among the smaller lakes of this county may be mentioned Brisbane Water, Tuggerah Beach, and Wamberall. The stock of this county is computed at 4293 horses, 28,208 head of horned cattle, 4718 pigs, and 19,382 sheep. The number of houses in the county is 2802, of which 693 are built of stone or brick. It returns one member to the New South Wales senate, and the Northumberland boroughs, viz., Newcastle, East Maitland and West Maitland return one.

NORTHUMBERLAND. A cape or headland, situated at the south-easternmost extreme of the province of S.A. in lat $38^{\circ} 4' S.$ and long. $140^{\circ} 42' 33' E.$ to the westward of the river Glenelg, named by Mr. Grant, after his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLES. Are situated off the north-east coast of Australia, about 10 miles S. $42^{\circ} W.$ from the west end of Percy Isles.

NORTH WEST CAPE. Is situated on the north-west coast of Australia, in lat. $21^{\circ} 47' S.$, long. $114^{\circ} E.$, distant from Shark's Bay 236 miles, and from Melville Islands 1140 miles.

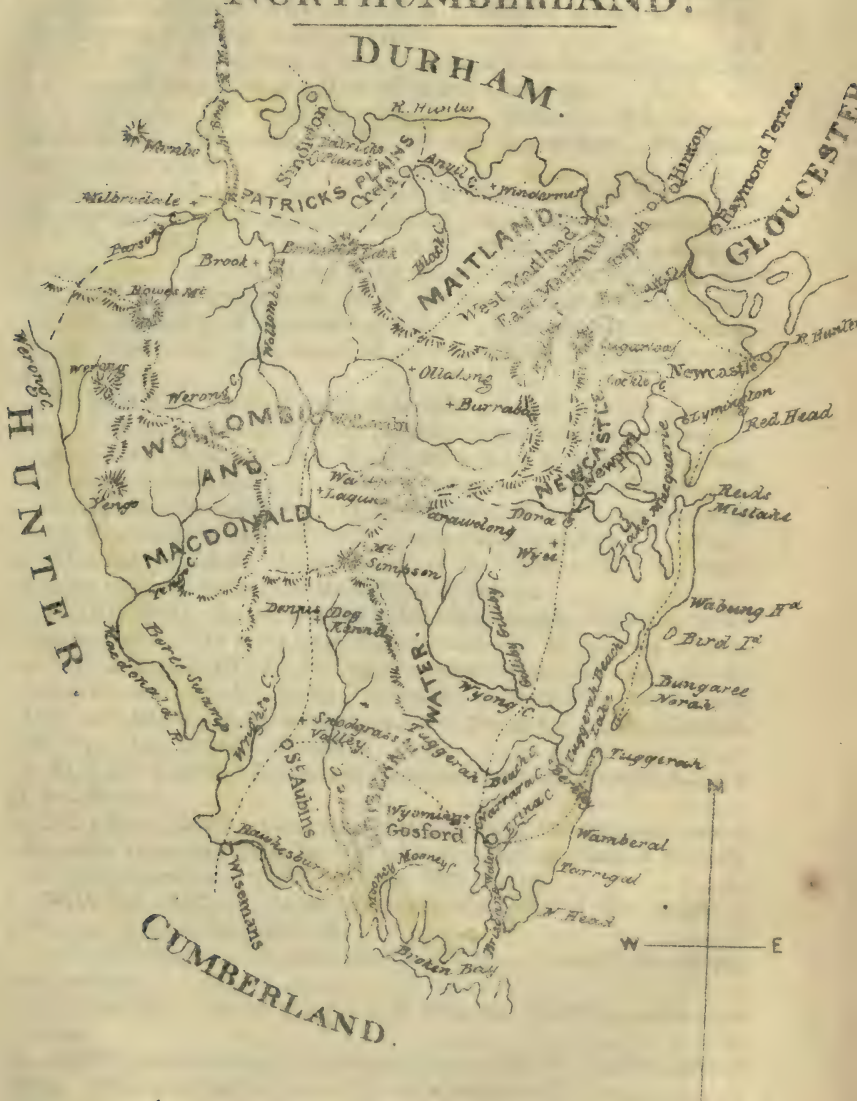
NORTON. A river of A.F., situated in the district of Wimmera ; it is a branch of the Wimmera river.

NORWOOD, In the district of Western Port, A.F., on a branch of the Loddon river. J. M. Fisher's station.

NORWOOD. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn ; it is the residence of F. Macarthur.

NOUMBIE. Is situated on the York river, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

NORTHUMBERLAND.



J. Allan Lithog.
2 Hunter Street.



NOWERBY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammo river, 67 miles from Tamworth; it is the station of G. Cox.

NUBRIGYN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Wellington, a branch of the Bell river.

NULLO. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Hunter, between the mountains Monundilla and Coricudgy.

NUMBLA. The squattage of Sir T. L. Mitchell; it is situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 100 miles from Queanbeyan.

NUMERELLA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 75 miles from Twofold Bay. J. J. Moore's station.

NUNAWDING. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; it is bounded on the N. by the Kunung Kunung creek, and the parish of Bullen; and on the W. by the parish of Booroodara.

NUNDIALLA. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, on the Wollondilly river, and to the north of Eden Forest, 98 miles from Sydney.

NUNNAMI. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 140 miles from Goulburn. Blackman and O'Hara's station.

NUREA. A town of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the river Bell; it contains 9 houses, and 44 inhabitants.

NUREA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Bell river, 9 miles from Montefiores. James Smith's station.

NURRAWALLE. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., about 6 miles to the northward of the town of Ulladulla.

NURRUBY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammo river, 124 miles from Murrurundi. C. M. Doyle's station.

NUYT'S ARCHIPELAGO. - An assemblage of islands off the western coast of S.A., Eyria Peninsula, between the meridians of 133° and 134°. The principal islands of the group are St. Francis, St. Peter, and Lounds islands.

NUYT'S CAPE. Is situated on the southern shores of S.A., near Point Fowler.

NUYT'S LAND. Comprises that portion of the southern coast of Australia extending from Leuwen's Land to the meridian of 124° E., and was discovered in 1627, by Peter Van Nuyts.

NUYT'S POINT. Is the southermost extreme of the county of Stirling, in the colony of W.A.

NYARORONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

NYENGEN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan.

NYNN. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Edward river, 180 miles from Seymour; it is the station of B. Boyd.

O

OAKEY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains. On this stream is the station of J. Handford.

OAKFIELD. Is in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the Hunter river, 7 miles from Newcastle; it is the estate of John Smith.

OAKLEY. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Apsley; E. by the Campbell river; and W. by the parish of Ponsonby.

OAKS, (THE.) In the county of Camden, N.S.W., on Werriberri creek, near Vanderville, 48 miles from Sydney.

OAKY. A creek of N.S.W., it flows into the Condamine river, in the district of Darling Downs.

OATLANDS. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth, parish of York, on the river Dulverton, 51 miles from Hobarton.

OATLANDS. A police district of Tasmania; it is bounded on the S. by Richmond; E. by Oyster Bay; W. by the Clyde district; and N. by Campbelltown. It contains 900 square miles, or about 576,000 acres. Oatland and Jericho are its towns. It is a small district forming nearly a square of 30 miles each way. It is the first of importance from its central position in the island. The principal rivers are the Jordan, Clyde, Shannon, and Blackman. The lakes are numerous, several being many miles in extent.

OATLANDS. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset; bounded on the N. by the hundred of Cornwallis; W. by Tunbridge; and S. by the hundred of Bath.

OATLANDS. A parish in the hundred of Oatlands, and county of Somerset, Tasmania; bounded on the N. and W. by the parish of Maxwell; S. by the parishes of Bath and York; and E. by the parish of Brisbane.

OBELA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Little river, 24 miles from Montefiores. Ireland's station.

O'CONNELL CRESCENT. Is situated in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. This is a part of Camperdown, and situated on the Cooks river road, about 3 miles from Sydney.

O'CONNELL PLAINS. In the counties of Westmoreland and Roxburgh, where the road to Bathurst crosses the Fish river, 115 miles from Sydney.

O'CONNELL TOWN. Is situated in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. This is a village comprising a part of Camperdown, and situated on the Cook's river road, about 3 miles from Sydney, containing 40 inhabitants, and 10 houses. Here is a neat Episcopalian church, dedicated to St. Stephen, also a Baptist chapel.

OGUNBILL. A creek of N.S.W., a branch of the river Peel, in Liverpool plains district.

O'HARES. An island of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, between Barclay's harbour and Point Upright.

OLIVES. An island of S.A., in Eyria peninsula, situated at the entrance of Streaky Bay, off the coast of Point Bauer.

OLDBURY. Is situated in the county of Camden, on the Midway rivulet, 87 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.; it is the estate of Mrs Atkinson.

OME0. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 75 miles from Goulburn. Pendegrast's station.

OME0. A lake of A.F., in the district of Murray, between the Mitta Mitta river and the Livingston river.

OME0 PLAINS. In the district of Murray, A.F., near Lake Omeo.

OMMANEY. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of York, near the town of Northam; it lies on the S. side of the river Avon.

ONALL. A creek situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., flowing into Port Stephens harbour.

ONKAPARINGA. District of Mount Barker, S.A.

ONYONGIA, (Or ALIANOYONYGA); A mountain of N.S.W., at the southern extremity of the county of Argyle; it lies a few miles to the northward of Lake George.

OOLAWAMBILOA. In N.S.W., situated near the Darling river, in lat. 33° 10' S.

OOROMEA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle.

OORORE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river. R. Fitzgerald's station.

ORANELELBINNIA. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Barwon river. E. and G. Rouse's squattage.

ORANGE. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by March; S. by Huntley; W. by the Molong river; and E. by Frederick's river.

ORANGBALLONAH. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, near Burrandong; it flows into the Macquarie river.

ORFORDNESS. On the north-east coast of Australia; it is a sandy projection of the coast under Pudding-pan hill.

ORIEL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Talaba creek, 153 miles from Tamworth. Button's station.

ORIELTON. In the parish of Narellan, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 37 miles from Sydney, on the Cowpasture road, opposite the village of Narellan.

ORIELTON CREEK. Is situated in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania.

ORMAIG. A parish situated in the hundred of Yarlington, and county of Monmouth, Tasmania; bounded on the W. by the Wallaby river; and S. by the parish of Staffa.

ORMONDE LODGE. The residence of R. Cooper, sen.; is situated on the South Head road, in the parish of Alexandria, in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is distant from Sydney about 2 miles. This spot commands a most extensive view of the Blue Mountains and the intermediate country, and of the most prominent features in the mountains. The round height on the left is Mount Hay, partially cleared for the Trigonometrical survey of Sir T. L. Mitchell, with one tree left on the summit. The double hill next is King George's Mount, and on the right, the long gently declining mass is Mount Tomah; all situated in the county of Cook, and distant as follows from Sydney—the first 50 miles, the second 54 miles, and the last 51 miles.

OROMEA. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, on the Shoal-haven river, 177 miles from Sydney.

ORUNGA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, on the Murrumbidgee river, N.S.W.

OSBORNE. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded N. by Napier; W. by Shaw; and S. by Coombing creek.

OSBORNE ISLES. In Admiralty Gulf, N.W. Australia.

OSTERLY. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, 3 miles from Hinton; it is the estate of A. Hickey.

OTWAY CAPE. The southernmost point of Portland Bay district, in A.F., situated in lat. $38^{\circ} 51' S.$, long. $143^{\circ} 35' 130'' E.$, discovered by Lieutenant Grant, and named by him in honor of William Albany Otway, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

OUSE. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Cumberland, 50 miles from Hobarton.

OUSE. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Cumberland; it flows through the county, and empties itself into the Derwent river.

OUSEDALE. In the parish of Appin, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

OVENS MOUNT. See MOUNT OVENS.

OVERTON. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., near Muswellbrook. The residence of F. Allman.

OVINGHAM. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Belford and Whittingham; W. by Vere; and E. by Rothbury.

OWENS PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river, on the dividing range.

OXLEY. One of the original districts of N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland; bounded on the S. by the district of the Field of Mars; on the E. by a line passing from the N.E. corner of Field of Mars district near the head of Lane Cove to the head of the south-west arm of Broken Bay; on the N. by Broken Bay and Castlereagh districts; and on the W. by Castle hill district.

OXLEY. An island of N.S.W., situated in the river Manning to the westward of Mitchell Island.

OXLEY. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Stanley, it flows into the river Brisbane.

OXLEY'S PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated at the north west corner of the county of Brisbane, on the Liverpool range.

OXLEY'S TABLE LAND. Is situated in N.S.W., in lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 30'' S.$, and in long. $145^{\circ} 43' 30'' E.$ It consists of two hills that appear to have been rent asunder by some convulsion of nature, since the passage between them is narrow, and their inner faces are equally perpendicular. The one named Mount Oxley is steep on all sides, but the other gradually declines from the south. It is from 4 to 5 miles in length, and is picturesque in appearance, and lightly wooded with Cypresses. It bears N.W. by W. from New Year's range, distant 50 miles.

OYSTER BAY. A police district of Tasmania; bounded on the S. by Richmond; W. and N. by Oatland and Campbelltown districts, and E. by the ocean. It is one of the smallest districts of the island containing about 900 square miles, or about 576,000 acres. It includes all the settlement of Great Swan Port as far as Prosser's river on the E. coast.

OYSTER BAY. Is a beautiful harbour of Maria Island, Tasmania, situated on its west coast.

P

PABRAL PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of the Murrumbidgee, between the Coodradigbee and Murrumbidgee rivers.

PACKENHAM. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N. by Broken Bay from Barrenjuey head to Cowan creek; on the W. by Cowan creek, by a branch of that creek to its head, by a line thence bearing south to the centre of the road from Wollstoncroft's wharf on the North Shore, and by the centre of that road until opposite the head of Lane cove; on the S.W. by a line bearing south from the centre of the road from Wollstoncroft's wharf to the head of Lane cove, and by Lane cove; on the S. by Lane cove and Port Jackson; on the E. by Port Jackson to the sea coast, and by the sea coast to Barrenjuey head, including the islands attached to the parishes in this hundred, viz., Broken bay, Gordon, Narrabeen, Manly cove, and Willoughby, which altogether contain a population of 1593, viz., 899 males, and 694 females. The number of houses in this hundred is 471.

PADDINGTON. A village of N.S.W., situated on the South head road, in the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, about 2 miles from the city of Sydney. It contains 228 houses, and 82 inhabitants, of which 422 are males, and 402 females.

PADDY'S PLAINS. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; here are the stations of Evan Evans, and Major Wentworth.

PADDY'S RIVER. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it flows into the Wollondilly river, and is crossed by the Great South road, 94 miles from Sydney.

PAGAN PLAINS. In the district of Liverpool plains; N.S.W., here is the station of Messrs. E. and G. Rouse.

PAGE. A river of N.S.W.; it rises on the Liverpool range, and running through the county of Brisbane, it empties itself into the river Hunter at Segenhoe.

PAGES. They consist of three small islands at the entrance of Backstairs passage, S.A.

PAKENHAM. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ross, and county of Somerset; bounded on the N. by Eldon; W. by Milton; S. by Blackman's river; and E. by the Macquarie river.

PAKORMUNGOR. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near the source of the river Bogan.

PALAMLMAROO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Abraham Miller's station.

PALMER. An island of N.S.W., in the river Clarence, Clarence district.

PALM TREE CREEK. A beautiful stream of fresh water, situated in N.A., it joins the river Dawson in lat. $25^{\circ} 34' S.$; fine corypha palms grow along its banks; it was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

PAMBULA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Kiah river, 14 miles from Twofold Bay. M'Causland's station.

PANBULA. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Auckland, on the Towaca, or Panbula river, in a rich alluvial flat, near Twofold Bay.

PANBULA. (Or **TOWACA**); a river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Auckland; this river is navigable for small craft of 20 tons. The village of Panbula is seated on its banks.

PANDEMONIUM. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the South river, 40 miles from Grafton. G. Blaxland's station.

PANDORAS PASS. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; it is distant from Sydney 231 miles, and was discovered by Mr. Cunningham in 1825.

PANSANGER. Near Perth, Tasmania. The residence of J. Archer.

PANUARA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it is a branch of the river Belubula.

PARA. A river of S.A., which flows into St. Vincent Gulf.

PARADISE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of New England. On this stream is the station of H. Dangar, situated 70 miles from Armidale.

PARALLEL. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of M'Leay; on this stream is the station of W. Kemp.

PARKER. A mountain of N.S.W., situated at the head of Ann's creek, a tributary of the river Condamine.

PARKER RIVER. In the Portland Bay district, A.F., about 4 miles north-east of Cape Otway.

PARK HALL. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Nepean river, 6 miles from Appin; it is the estate of Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.

PARRAMATTA. A borough town of N.S.W., is situated in the parishes of St. John and Field of Mars, in the police district of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland; it is the seat of the county executive; it is built on the banks of the Parramatta river, and is, properly speaking, the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, it is distant from Sydney 18 miles by water and 15 by land. It was originally called by its first settlers, Rose hill, which, with good taste, was afterwards changed to the more euphaneous appellation of Parramatta, the name given by the natives to the river. The town is situate on either side of a small fresh water river, uniting with the sea inlet above described. Its main street is above a mile long, and extends from the country residence of the Governor to the wharf, whence the view down the river

is extremely interesting. Several public buildings are in the town and neighbourhood; there is an excellent establishment for female orphans on the river's banks, and within half a mile of Parramatta is the factory, or rather penitentiary, for female prisoners, where those prisoners who have not been assigned as servants, or who are returned from service and waiting new masters, or who are remanded for punishment, are confined in three separate classes. The building is large, massive, and clean, but situate in a vale enclosed with high walls, which has at times rendered its inmates unhealthy. The boundaries of the borough of Parramatta are as follows:—commencing at a stake on the northern side of Parramatta river, nearly opposite the mouth of Clay Cliffe creek, from this point a straight line up the Orphan school road to a marked grey gum tree, on the northern side of the Kissing Point road being a line bearing north 1 degree west 55 chains 30 links; from this tree a line to a stake on the western side of the Windsor road, near to the Darling mills bridge, being a line bearing west $18\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north 124 chains 40 links; from the aforesaid stake a line to a large dead stump on a hill to the west of the Old Mill, being a line bearing south 34 degrees west 24 chains 50 links; from this stump a line through the Domain to a post of a small bridge situated to the west of the Governor's stables being a line bearing south $2\frac{1}{4}$ degrees 75 chains 70 links; from this post a line to a dead stump on the south side of the Bathurst road and west of the Toll house being a line bearing south 20 degrees east 46 chains 90 links; from the aforesaid dead stump a line to a stake on the top of the ridge at the western fence of the Race course being a line south $21\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 40 chains 50 links; from this stake a line across the Sydney road to a stake near the constable's hut formerly the Toll house being a line bearing east $19\frac{1}{4}$ degrees north 40 chains; from the latter stake a line running along the ridge across Dr. Harris's ground to a stake on the outside of a fence that crosses a small dry watercourse, situated to the west of Mr. M'Arthur's residence being a line bearing east $28\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north 56 chains; from this stake by the water course to Clay Cliffe creek, and by Clay Cliffe creek to Parramatta river nearly opposite to the commencing point. The population of Parramatta amounts to 4454, viz., 2261 males, and 2193 females, and contains 832 houses, of which 437 are built of stone or brick. The Governor has a house here where he spends a great portion of his time. This is the first town ever formed in New South Wales, having been fixed upon by Governor Phillip, November 2nd, 1788. This is the second town in New South Wales. The public buildings in Parramatta are rather numerous. The Government house is a neat building, where the Governor spends a portion of the year. Courts of quarter sessions, Courts of Requests, and Petty Sessions are held in a handsome Court house, equal, if not superior to any in New South Wales. Here is also a gaol, factory, female orphan school, (Protestant), male and female orphan school (Roman Catholic), King's school, observatory, military barracks, military and general hospitals. Of churches and places of public worship it reckons—St. John's church, Marsfield church, Episcopalian; Roman Catholic chapel; two Wesleyan chapels; two

Scotch churches, (free, and general assembly), and an Independent church. Steamers and coaches go from Sydney to Parramatta and return several times a day.

PARRAMATTA. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing an area of 151,105 acres, of which 87,169 are alienated; it consists of 10 members, and its boundaries are precisely the same as the police district of Parramatta.

PARRAMATTA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, it may be considered a narrow continuation of Port Jackson rather than a river. The distance between Sydney and Parramatta is about 18 miles, and the navigation in two places rather shallow. A steam boat communication is regularly established between these two places, and the lovers of picturesque scenery may be amply gratified by a trip up this long arm of the sea.

PARRAMATTA. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. side by Liberty plains and Hacking creek; on the N. by the Parramatta river and the creek passing near Constitution hill to the Western road, and thence by that road to Prospect; on the W. side by the road leading through Prospect to the creek, and thence by that creek to Moore's bridge and by the Liverpool road.

PARRAMATTA. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N.E. by Lane cove by a line from Lane cove bearing N. 64° W. to the centre of the road from Wollstonecroft's wharf to Pennant hills, the said line being part of the N.E. boundary of the field of Mars common by the centre of the road from Woolstonecroft's wharf to the centre of its junction with the road from Pennant hills by the centre of the latter-named road to the centre of its junction with the New north road, by the centre of the New north road to the centre of the range on Charles Martin's 60 acres, on the N. by the centre of the range from the centre of the New north road at Charles Martin's 60 acres to the head of a small branch of Cattai creek opposite to Charles M'Cormick's 30 acres, and by that branch and Cattai creek to another branch on J. Bryan's 50 acres; on the S.W. by the branch of Cattai creek on J. Bryan's 50 acres to the centre of the Windsor road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of the Windsor old road, and by the centre of the Windsor old road to the centre of its junction with the road to the northern boundary of Frederick Garling's 1200 acres; again on the N. by the centre of the road from the Windsor old road, from the centre of its junction with that road to where it ceases to be the boundary of Frederick Garling's 1200 acres, by a line thence bearing S. to the northern boundary of that land, by part of that northern boundary and by the northern boundaries of William Farrell's 60 acres, Major West's 700 acres, John Riley's 70 acres, and George Stanburry's 50 acres to Eastern creek; on the W. by Eastern creek to the S. W. corner of Samuel Terry's 250 acres, on the S. by the southern boundaries of Samuel Terry's 250 acres, Robert Roe's 50 acres, John Hall's, senior, 50 acres, John Brabyn's 1200 acres, M. Hyland's 50 acres, A. Martin's 30 acres, and John Limeburner's 50 acres, by a line thence in continuation to the N. W. corner of Thomas

Hassall's 100 acres, the said line forming part of the southern boundary of John Williams's 50 acres by the western, southern, and part of the eastern boundaries of Thomas Hassall's 100 acres to Prospect creek, by Prospect creek to the centre of Bowler's bridge, on the Liverpool road to the centre of Moore's bridge over Cook's river; on the E. by Cook's river to the eastern boundary of Henry Grattan Douglass's 1100 acres, by the eastern boundaries of that land and J. Fleming's 200 acres to the Paramatta road, by a line in continuation of the last-named boundary to the centre of the said road, by the centre of that road to the centre of Haslam's bridge over Hacking creek, and by Hacking creek to its confluence with the Parramatta river; again on the S. by the Parramatta river to its confluence with Lane cove, including the islands attached to the parishes in this hundred, which comprise Hunter's hill, Field of Mars, Castle hill, Prospect, St. John's and Liberty plains. This hundred contains 1456 houses, with a population of 7887; viz.:—4156 males and 3731 females.

PARRAMATTA. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a northern and midland portion of the county of Cumberland, consisting of the hundreds of Parramatta and Dundas, and the parish of Concord; bounded on the north by the Hawkesbury river, on the north west by a line bearing south-westerly to the north road leading to Wiseman's ferry, on the west by this road to the northern boundary of George Suttor's grant of 50 acres, thence by a line bearing south-westerly to the junction of the Pitt town and Windsor roads, thence by the Windsor road and a line bearing W. to the confluence of Breakfast and Eastern creeks, and by Eastern creek to the Cowpasture road; on the S. by the Prospect old road and Prospect creek to Lansdowne bridge, thence by the Liverpool road to its junction with the Paramatta road, on the E. by a line from thence bearing north-easterly to Long cove, and by its eastern shore to Longnose point, crossing the Parramatta river to the western point of Ball's head bay, thence by Lane cove and its bays, and Lane cove river, and by a line bearing N. and north-easterly dividing Hynde's grant to Cowan creek, and by this creek to the Hawkesbury river aforesaid. It contains 9400 inhabitants, and 1767 houses.

PARRY. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains.

PARRY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains, near Phillip's creek.

PARRY'S INLET. Is situated in the county of Stirling, W.A.

PARTNEY. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, Spencer's gulf; it is one of Sir Joseph Banks's group.

PASCOE'S INLET. Is situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 10 miles from Point Tarrant.

PASCOEVILLE. On Moonee ponds, in the county of Bourke, A.F.

PASTORIA. Near Mount Macedon, on one of the branches of the Campaspe river. William Piper's station.

PATERSON. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Houghton and county of Durham, on the river Paterson; it is 130

miles from Sydney, and contains 141 inhabitants; viz.:—74 males, and 67 females. The number of houses in this town is reckoned at 23.

PATERSON. (Or YIMMANG); a river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, which flows into the river Hunter, at the town of Hinton, and known as the second branch. It was named the Paterson in honour of Colonel William Paterson.

PATERSON. An incorporated district of N.S.W. It consists of 7 members. It contains a superficial area of 273,243 acres, of which 168,283 are alienated. Its boundaries are precisely the same as the police district of Paterson.

PATERSON. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the eastern portion of the county of Durham; bounded on the N. by the range at the heads of the Paterson and Allyn rivers; on the W. by the range dividing the waters of Glendon brook from the Paterson to the S.E. angle of T. Gaggin's grant on the Hunter; on the S. by a line bearing easterly across the Government reserve to Lamb's valley, and thence by the northern boundary of Nowlan's land, thence by the right bank of the Paterson to its confluence with the Hunter, and by the Hunter to the confluence of William's river; on the east by the William's river beyond the Government reserve, thence by a line bearing westerly to the dividing range of the Allyn and William's waters, and by this range to the northern boundary aforesaid. It contains 3733 inhabitants and 638 houses.

PATERSON'S PLAINS. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Paterson river, 134 miles from Sydney.

PATTERSON'S PLAINS. In Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall, 4 miles from Launceston.

PATONGA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland; it flows into the Hawkesbury river.

PATRICK'S PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the south bank of the river Hunter, in the parish of Whittingham, distant from Sydney 120 miles. Here is the town of Singleton.

PATRICK'S PLAINS. An incorporated district of N.S.W.; it consists of 7 members. Its area comprises 403,284 acres, of which there are 251,784 alienated. The boundaries of this district are precisely the same as the police district of Patrick plains.

PATRICK'S PLAINS. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the midland portion of the county of Durham, the north-eastern portion of the county of Hunter, and the north-western portion of the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. by the range at the head of Fallbrook; on the west by the range heading Sandy creek and Muswellbrook, to a point where the road crosses to the east of Mount Arthur, thence by a line bearing southerly to the eastern boundary of James Robertson's grant, and the river Hunter, thence by the western boundary of Jerry's Plains reserve and the Wambo range; on the south by the range heading Milbro dale, crossing the North road near to Wollombi brook, thence to Brokenback Mountain; on the E. by a line bearing north-easterly from Brokenback Mountain to Black creek at the northern boundary of Stephenson's

grant, thence by Black creek to the Hunter and the south-west angle of Underwood's grant crossing the river to the dividing range of the Paterson waters and Glendon brook, to the range at the head of Fallbrook aforesaid. It contains 2983 inhabitants, and 467 houses.

PATTIMORE. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., about 140 miles from Sydney.

PAYNEHAM. A town of S.A., in the district of Adelaide.

PAYWIT. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Grant; it is bounded on the N. by the harbour of Geelong, and on the W. by the parish of Moolap.

PEAK RANGE. A range of lofty mountains, situated in N.A., in lat. $22^{\circ} 56' 54''$ S., and long. $148^{\circ} 19'$ E. They are composed of domite, the ridges to the E. and S.E. of sandstone, and the ridges varying the plains to the westward of Basalt. It was discovered by Dr Leichhardt.

PEDDER. A beautiful river, situated in lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ S., on the W. coast of Tasmania.

PEDICA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., at Backwater Lagoon, 195 miles from Murrurundi. Patch's station.

PEECHELBA. In the district of Murray, A.F., between Fuller's range and Broken creek. Messrs. Rowan's station.

PEEDEE. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Macleay. On this stream is the station of C. Steele.

PEEL. A town of W.A., situated on Peel inlet, in the county of Murray.

PEEL. An island of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, in Moreton bay.

PEEL. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Cornwallis and county of Somerset, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Glenmoriston, on the W. and S. by the river Macquarie, and on the E. by the county of Glamorgan.

PEEL. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by Minto, W. by Wicklow, and S. by Hay. The Haymaker Downs are situated in this county, as well as Lake Kondening and Peel plains.

PEEL. A parish in the county of Roxburgh, N.S.W., bounded on the W. by Jedburgh, S. by Kelso, and E. by Eskdale.

PEEL HARBOUR. Is situated in W.A., in the county of Murray, in Warboro sound.

PEEL INLET. A large harbour of W.A., situated at the mouth of the river Murray, in the county of Murray.

PEEL PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W. They are situated to the northward of the Condamine river, and are 1800 feet above the level of the sea.

PEEL'S RANGE. A range of mountains, situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

PEEL'S RIVER. See NAMMOY.

PEJAR. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., on the Wollondilly river.

PELHAM. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Hamilton and county of Monmouth, bounded on the N. by the parish

of Henry ; on the W. by the parishes of Stradbroke and Hamilton ; on the S. by the parishes of Grafton and Wallace ; and on the E. by the river Jordan.

PELICAN. An island situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $13^{\circ} 54' 45''$ S., and long., $143^{\circ} 46'$ E., on a reef of more than a mile-and-a-half long.

PELICAN PONDS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains, between the river Nammoy and Gwydir.

PEMBERTON. Is situated in the parish of Bringelly, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

PEMBROKE. A county of Tasmania, bounded on the W. by the county of Monmouth and Storm Bay, on the N. by Little Swan Port river, dividing it from the county of Glamorgan ; and on the E. by the sea ; it contains the hundred of Sorell, comprising the parishes of Canning, Forcett, Carlton, and Sorell, and is watered by the rivers Little Swan Port, Carlton, Prosser, Iron creek, and Orielson creek, and the Kangaroo river ; the towns of the county are Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell. The bays are Storm bay, Norfolk bay, Wedge bay, Maingon bay, Fortesque bay, Pirate's bay, King George's bay, Lagoon bay, North bay, Blackman's bay, Marion bay, Prosser's bay, Spring bay, Grindstone bay, and the ports are, Little Swan Port and Port Arthur. Its maritime boundary is picturesquely marked by Cape Bougainville, Cape Bernier, Point du Rosse, Cape Paul Lamanon, Cape Frederick Henry, Cape Surville, Cape Pillar, Cape Raoul, and Point Renard.

PEMBROOK. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., near Cassilis. It is the residence of W. H. Clarke.

PENGUIN. An island situated in Bass's Straits, and lying to the eastward of Barren Island.

PENQUIT. Near Launceston, Tasmania, the residence of R. C. Gunn.

PENRITH. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parishes of Castlereagh and Mulgoa. It consists only of one long street, which is the Great Western road, the northern part of the town, in the parish of Castlereagh, is in the hundred of Richmond, and the Mulgoa side, or S. side, is in the hundred of Evan, both in the county of Cumberland. It is distant from Sydney 33 miles on the river Nepean, and contains 291 inhabitants, viz. :—171 males and 120 females, comprising 63 houses. This town is the seat of the meeting of the Penrith district council. Here is a Protestant and Roman Catholic Church ; divine service is also performed in the Court House by the Wesleyans and Presbyterians.

PENRITH. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing an area of 377,089 acres, of which 129,191 are alienated. The council consists of 7 members, and its boundaries are precisely the same as the police district of Penrith.

PENRITH. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the south-eastern portion of the county of Cook, and western portion of the county of Cumberland, and a small portion northward of the county of Camden ; bounded on the N. from Rooty hill, and eastern creek by

the Richmond road to Rickaby's creek, thence by a line bearing north-westerly to Grose's River, and by that river to Mount Hay; on the W. from Mount Hay by a line bearing southerly to the Weatherboard hut, thence by Jameson's Valley to Cox's river; on the S. by Cox's and the Warragamba rivers to a point two miles above the confluence of the Warragamba and Werriberri, thence by a line bearing E. to the village reserve on the Nepean, thence by the Nepean, Bringelly creek, and Bringelly road, to South creek; on the E. by South creek to the Northern old road; and by this road to the Cowpasture old road, and a line bearing north-westerly to Eastern creek, and by Eastern creek to Rooty hill and Richmond road aforesaid. It contains 4120 inhabitants, and 728 houses.

PENTECOST ISLAND. Is a remarkable rock, situated off the N.E. coast of Australia; it rises abruptly out of the sea to the height of 1140 feet. It is in lat. $20^{\circ} 23' 10''$ S., long. $148^{\circ} 59' 30''$ E.

PEPPER. A creek of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Bathurst and Georgiana, and flows into the Campbell river.

PERCY. A parish in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by Bruce, W. by the Shoalhaven river, and S. by Boyle.

PERCY ISLES. Are situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $21^{\circ} 44' 50''$ S., and long. $150^{\circ} 16' 40''$ E.

PERGOGA. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the Moruya river.

PERIMBUNGAY. Is situated on the Peel river, N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains.

PERON. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Melbourne, about 10 miles to the northward of Mount Leseur.

PERPENDICULAR POINT. A point of land in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W. It is at the entrance of Jervis bay, in lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$ S.

PERTH. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Perth, hundred of Launceston, and county of Cornwall, in the police district of Launceston, 109 miles from Hobart Town, and 12 miles from Launceston. It is a beautiful village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the South Esk, which is crossed in a government punt.

PERTH. A town of W.A., situated on the river Swan, in the county of Perth.

PERTH. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Launceston, and county of Cornwall, bounded on the north by the parish of Breadalbane, on the W. and S. by the South Esk river, and on the E. by the parish of Evandale.

PERTH. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Twiss; on the S. by the county of Murray; on the E. by the county of York; and on the W. by the sea; it is watered by the river Swan, on which stands Perth, the capital; the rivers Bannister, Henley, Garra, and Howick; its chief towns are Freemantle, Perth, Guilford, Clarence, and Kelmscott; the highest points are St. Anne's hill, Green mount, the Darling range; its bays are Cockburn sound, Melville water, and Gage road.

PETERBOROUGH. A village of N.S.W., on Shell harbour, in the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, about 70 miles from Sydney. This village must eventually become a very interesting place, the largest line of battle-ship being enabled to ride safe at anchor on the northern side of Point Bass. It is the property of S. Addison.

PETERS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Bligh; it is a branch of the river Munmurra.

PETER'S CREEK. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., it rises near Mount Ellendon, and flows into Lake George.

PETERSHAM. A village of N.S.W., near the city of Sydney, on Long Cove creek, in the parish of Petersham, hundred of Sydney, police district of Sydney, and county of Cumberland. It contains 26 houses, and a population of 122 inhabitants.

PETERSHAM. An original district of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the south side by the Sydney and Parramatta road from Iron cove creek to Blackwattle swamp bridge; and on all other sides by the harbour of Port Jackson.

PETERSHAM. A parish in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N. by Port Jackson from Blackwattle swamp cove to Long cove; on the W. by Long cove to the centre of Long cove bridge on the road from Sydney to Parramatta, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Liverpool road, by the centre of part of the Liverpool road, by a line from the centre of that road bearing S. 6° E. to the north-eastern corner of Simeon Lord's 800 acres, by part of the eastern boundary of that land by the western boundaries of John Piper's 100 acres, J. H. Lucas's 100 acres, by a line thence to the north-west corner of Richard Johnson's 260 acres to Cook's river; on the south side by Cook's river to the branch of that river forming the eastern boundary of Thomas Smith's 470 acres; on the E. by the branch of Cook's river forming the eastern boundary of Thomas Smith's 470 acres to the centre of the reserved road forming the eastern boundary of Daniel Chambers's 30 acres, by part of the centre of that road, by a line from the centre of that road bearing east to the south-west corner of E. Needham's 45 acres, by the southern and eastern boundary of E. Needham's 45 acres, by the eastern and part of the northern boundary of S. Burt's 30 acres, by the eastern boundary of Nicholas Divine's 120 acres and 90 acres by the south-eastern and north-eastern boundaries of John King's 30 acres, by part of the south-eastern boundary of James Chisholm's 57 acres, by the north-eastern boundary of James Chisholm's 57 acres and W. Hutchinson's 52 acres to the head of Blackwattle swamp creek, and by that creek to Port Jackson, including Cockatoo and Goat islands, and the island opposite the mouth of Blackwattle swamp, as well as three islands on that part of Cook's river bounding this parish. It contains 1284 houses and 5433 inhabitants, viz., 2935 males, and 2498 females.

PETERSLEIGH. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Cook's river road, 5 miles from Sydney.

PHILLIP.



J. Allan Lithog^r
2 Hunter Street.

PETWYN VALLEY. In the county of Brisbane, N.S.W. ; on Kingdon ponds, 10 miles from Murrurundi. It is the estate of H. Dangar.

PEVENSEY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. ; on the Murrumbidgee river, 80 miles from Deniliquin.

PEWEN BEWEN. See **PUNBUEN.**

PHENIX PARK. (Called by the natives **NARRAGAN**) ; it is an estate in the county of Durham, N.S.W., formed by the Paterson and Hunters river, where they approach to within 200 yards of each other ; they enclose between their deep channels this peninsula of about 1200 acres of alluvial land forming a dead level. A portion of this peninsula was a few years ago laid out into a village called Trafalgar, opposite the town of Morpeth, but the only building as yet erected there is a windmill.

PHILLIP. A county of N.S.W. ; is bounded on the N. by the river Goulburn from its source near the head of Wialdrar creek to the junction of Widden creek ; on the north-west by Wialdrar creek to the Cudgegong river ; on the south by the Cudgegong river from its source at Mount Durambang to Wialdrar creek. Its length is 53 miles, and its breadth 41 miles, and contains 1,035,520 square acres. The county of Phillip contains 641 inhabitants, viz., 432 males, and 209 females, and has within its boundaries 39 houses. The stock of the county comprises 803 horses, 6614 head of horned cattle, 192 pigs, and 85,279 sheep. Rylstone is the chief place. The hills of Pomary, Runker's peak, Cox's crown, and Mount Penny are the only eminences worthy of notice, though they are the highest in the county, yet their heights are inconsiderable. The only rivers of any consequence are the Goulburn on the N., and the Cudgegong on the S. The creeks are Widdin, Cooyal, Pipeclay, Lawson, Moorlarben, Wilpington, Bylong, Barrigan, and Wollar.

PHILLIP. One of the original districts of the county of Cook, N.S.W. ; bounded on the north side by a west line passing from Hewe's north side ; on the west side by a south line to the Hawkesbury river, touching the west side of Singleton's farm ; and on the south and west side by the Hawkesbury river.

PHILLIP ISLAND. An island of A.F., situated at the entrance of Western Port ; its principal Capes are Cape Wollamai and Point Grant. It was named Snapper island by Lieutenant Grant, from its great resemblance to a snapper's head, or horseman's helmet.

PHILLIP NORTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ilfracombe, in the county of Devon ; bounded on the N. by the river Tamar.

PHILLIP'S FLAT. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, near Grafton ; it is the station of W. Phillips.

PHILO MOUNT. In the parish of Melville, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

PIALAWA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Pialawa creek, 15 miles from Tamworth. M'Dougall's squattage.

PIALAWAY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains ; on this stream is the station of George Curtis, situated 15 miles from Tamworth.

PIANENG MOUNT. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., 100 miles from Sydney, on the southern side of the Wingecarribbee river, near its confluence with the Wollondilly, by way of Bong Bong.

PICKERING. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, near Merton; it is the residence of John Pike.

PICTON. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, 46 miles from Sydney, on the Stonequarry rivulet; it contains 23 houses, and 120 inhabitants, viz., 72 males, and 48 females.

PICTON. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington, on the river Preston.

PICTON. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Dysart, hundred of Picton, and county of Monmouth.

PICTON. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Strangford, Dysart, Beaufort, and Huntingdon, situated in the county of Monmouth; and is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Bath and Apsley; on the W. by the hundreds of Bothwell, Hamilton, and the Jordan river; on the S. by the river Jordan; and on the E. by the hundreds of Brighton and Yarlington.

PICTON. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a midland portion of the county of Camden, and an eastern portion of the county of Westmoreland; bounded on the N. by the Warragamba and Cox's rivers from the confluence of Werriberri creek to the confluence of the Kowming river; on the W. by the Kowming river to its sources near the Colong Mountains; on the S. by a line bearing south-easterly from Colong to Jellore, from thence by a line bearing north-easterly to Lupton's inn, and from that inn to the east by the Nepean river; on the E. by the Nepean river to the mouth of the gully which separates D'Arieta's grant, called Morton Park, from Douglas's grant; thence by the northern boundary of this grant and a line bearing westerly, crossing W. and J. Macarthur's grants, and the Clergy and School estate, to the south-east corner of Antill's grant of 900 acres; and by the southern boundaries of this grant and R. Crawford's grant, thence by a line bearing north-westerly along the ridges of the Boolbinmatta range of Mount Prudhoe and Razorback to the south-east corner of Wylde's grant of 600 acres, thence by the eastern and northern boundaries of this grant and the dividing line of the Clergy and School estate, and Wylde's grant of 2000 acres to Werriberri creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Warragamba river aforesaid. It contains 1117 inhabitants, and 224 houses.

PIEDMONT. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Cobbity creek, 60 miles from Tamworth; it is the station of D. Capel.

PIEMAN'S. A river of Tasmania, situated on the west coast in lat. 41° 46' S.

PIERCEFIELD. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the east bank of the river Hunter, near Merton.

PIERPOINT. In the county of Normanby, A.F., 5 miles from the Grange. J. French's station.

PIGEON HOUSE. A mountain and singular land mark, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., so named by Captain Cook; it resembles a cupola superimposed upon a large dome.

PIGEON HOUSE. A creek of N.S.W., situate in the county of St. Vincent, at the foot of the Pigeon house Mountain, it flows into the river Clyde.

PIGEON ISLANDS. Are small flat islets lying between the Wallaby islands, situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 27' 21''$ S., and long. $2^{\circ} 1' 10''$ west of Swan river, on the western coast of Australia.

PIGEON PONDS. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., it falls into the Glenelg river; on its banks are the stations of Willis and Swanston.

PIGFACE PLAIN. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 30 miles from Deniliquin. John Clark's station.

PIGMENT. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Woady Yaloak river. Gibb and Gordon's station.

PIKEDALE. The station of John Pike, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

PILLAGARWARRANAR. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. R. Burnett's station.

PILLAR. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester, on the Myall lakes.

PINCHGUT. (Native name MATTEWAE); an island of N.S.W., situated in the harbour of Port Jackson, near the town of Sydney; it was named Rock island by Governor Phillip.

PINE HEAD. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, and long. $148^{\circ} 51' 40''$. It is the south-east extremity of a small island that is separated from the main by a passage of about a mile wide. The head is a high bluff point clothed with pine trees.

PING WATER HOLES. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billibong creek, 70 miles from Deniliquin. C. Huon's station.

PINJARRA. A village of W.A., situated on Peel's inlet, in the county of Murray.

PIPECLAY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Phillip, 163 miles from Sydney.

PIPERS. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset; it falls into Bass's Straits, near Weymouth bay.

PIPER'S ISLETS. Are situated off the north-east coast of Australia, they consist of four low bushy islets upon two circular reefs, situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 9' 5''$, and long. $143^{\circ} 11' E$.

PIPERSTON. A village of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Petersham, in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, on the Parramatta road, about 3 miles from Sydney, opposite the Petersham Race course.

PIPON ISLANDS. Are two small islets off the north-east coast of Australia, of which the easternmost is the largest; they are situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 6' 40''$ S., and $144^{\circ} 26' 5'' E$.

PIRATES BAY. Is situated in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania, and lies between Forestier's and Tasman's peninsula.

PIRILIKUIN PLAINS. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 80 miles from Deniliquin. The squattage of the Messrs. Church.

PITT TOWN. (Native **BARDONARANG**); A town situated in the parish of Pitt Town, and hundred of Windsor, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is 34 from Sydney, near the Hawkesbury river. In its present state it can only be considered a village possessing a few cottages and tradespeople. There is a school house and chapel here, also a burial ground. It contains 48 houses, and a population of 229.

PITT TOWN. A parish in the hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Cattai creek from the north-eastern corner of the common to its confluence with the Hawkesbury river; on the W. by the Hawkesbury river to its confluence with the South creek, and by the South creek to the centre of the South creek bridge on the Windsor road; on the south-west by the centre of the Windsor road; on the E. by a line bearing north 20° E. from the centre of the Windsor road to Cattai creek, part of that line being the eastern boundary of the common. It contains 139 house, and 649 inhabitants.

PITT WATER. A beautiful bay of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cumberland, the southern branch of Broken Bay.

PITTWATER. (Or **SORELL**); a town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Sorell, hundred of Sorell, and county of Pembroke, in the police district of Hobartown, on the Iron creek.

PLAINS OF PROMISE. Are extensive plains, situated at the head of the Albert river, N.A., they were discovered by Captain Stokes in 1839, and crossed by Dr. Leichhardt in his journey to Port Essington.

PLAISTOWE. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on a branch of the Loddon river. G. Joice's station.

PLANTAGENET. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Hay; on the E. by the county of Kent; on the W. by the county of Stirling; and on the S. by the ocean. Its chief towns are Albany, Wyndham, and Green Valley. The rivers which water this county are the Kalgan, Hay, Denmark, Napier, and Kings. The mountains are the Rugged mountains, Mount Barker, (500 feet high,) Mount Barren, Mount Boyle, the Porongurup range, and Mount Toolbrunup, which is 3000 feet high. The bays are Ratcliffe bay, Wilson's inlet, Torbay, King George's Sound, and Port Twopeople. Its maritime boundary is marked by Cape Rockcliffe, W.C. Howe, Peak head, Bald head, and Cape Vancouver.

PLAS NEROYDD. On Merri creek, in the county of Bourke, A.F.

PLATTER ISLAND. Near Point Upright; a remarkable cliff to the northward of Bateman's bay, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., 158 miles from Sydney.

PLAY PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Stanley, on the dividing range.

PLENTY. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham; it divides the parishes of Uxbridge and New Norfolk, and falls into the river Derwent.

PLENTY RIVER. In the county of Bourke, A.F. On this stream Messrs. Toogood and Brennan, Wright, Sherwin, Kirk and Harlin have stations.

PLOUGHED GROUND. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the road from the Wollondilly to Berrima, $91\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney. This place is distinguished by the name of the Ploughed ground, from a remarkable resemblance the ground bears to land which has been tilled. These parallel ridges, at very regular distances, which are observable on the natural surface in different parts of the colony, have never been satisfactorily accounted for. They much resemble the wave-like surface sometimes left on soft earth, from which agitated waters have receded, and may be the remains of that character as impressed on the earth when it first emerged from the deluge.

PLOUGHMANS. A creek of N.S.W., situate in the county of Bathurst, 158 miles from Sydney.

PLUSCARDEN. In the Cook's river road, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

POCCALONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington.

POCKATAROO. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., at the junction of the Gwydir and Karaula rivers. It is the station of Standish Callaghan. Petty Sessions are held here.

PODGEWOY. A narrow strip of land separating the Tuggerah beach lakes, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

POINT BASS. Extends far into the sea, at the Five islands, county of Camden, N.S.W., 76 miles from Sydney.

POINT HIBBS. Is situated on the W. coast of Tasmania, in lat. $42^{\circ} 43' S$.

POINT HILLOCK. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $18^{\circ} 25' S$, and long. $146^{\circ} 23' E$. It is a low point projecting to the eastward under Mount Hinchinbrook.

POINT MARSDEN. The most northern extremity of Kangaroo Island, S.A.

POINT MURDOCK. On the N.E. coast of Australia; it is situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 40' S$, and long. $144^{\circ} 46' E$.

POINT PEARCE. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $14^{\circ} 25' 50'' S$, and long. $2^{\circ} 49' W$. of Port Essington; the bay inside is called Treachery bay, and the high hill over it, Providence hill. Captain Stokes narrowly escaped being massacred by the natives.

POINT PEARCE. The northernmost point of Hardwicke bay, in Yorke's Peninsula, S.A.

POINT PICQUET. Is the westernmost point of the Bay du Geographe, in the county of Sussex, W.A.

POINT PLOMER. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., a few miles to the southward of Crescent head.

POINT UPRIGHT. See UPRIGHT POINT.

POKATAROO. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Barwon river, 250 miles from Murrurundi. Reid's station.

POKOLBIN. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by the parishes of Ovingham, Rothbury, and Allendale, and S. by Ællalong.

POLAC. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Lake Carangamite. J. P. Hawkins's station.

POLANYAN. On a branch of the Richardson's river, in the district of Wimmera. Andrew Stewart's station.

POLLEEGAL. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Lachlan, in about long. 145° E., lat. 33° 50' S.

POLYGONUM SCRUB. In the district of Murrumbidgee, between Yanko Yanko creek and the Murrumbidgee river.

POMABIL. Is situated on the Lachlan river, N.S.W., near Walgeer's lake.

POMEROY. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn. It is the residence of T. Woore.

PONKEPURRINGA. A stream of water rising in Hay's range, in the province of S.A.; it flows into the Gulf of St. Vincent.

PONONLILLY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle.

PONSONBY. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., bounded on the N. by Apsley, E. by Oakley, and W. by Queen Charlotte's vale.

PONTEBADGERY PLAINS. Situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, on the Murrumbidgee river, N.S.W. This plain is about 2 miles in breadth, by about 3½ miles in length. It is surrounded apparently on every side by hills. The Murrumbidgee river running E. and W. forms its southern boundary. The soil of the plain is of the richest description.

PONTO HILL. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 10 miles from Montefiores. The station of Messrs. Syers.

PONTVILLE. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Wallace, Lansdowne, Melville, and Arundel, in the county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Hamilton, on the S. and W. by the Derwent river, and on the E. by the Jordan river.

POONBOON. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Edward river, 240 miles from Seymour. It is the squattage of B. Boyd and Co.

POORMBEET LAKE. In the district of Portland bay, to the westward of Lake Carangamite. Manifold has a station here.

POCRPUNDHAL. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Lake Carangamite. J. Hastie's station.

POPHAM BAY. Is situated at the north-western extreme of Coburg peninsula, N.W. Australia.

POPONG. The station of James Hay, situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

POPRAN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland; it is a branch of Mangrove creek.

PORONGURUP. A range of mountains, situated in the county of Plantagenet, W.A.

PORT ARTHUR. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, Tasman's peninsula; 49 miles from Hobart Town.

PORT BOWEN. On the N.E. coast of Australia; it is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 29' S.$, and long. $150^{\circ} 45' 30''$. It is, at best, an exposed roadstead.

PORT CURTIS. Is situated just on the verge of the tropic of Capricorn, on the eastern coast of Australia; it was so named by Flinders, in honour of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, who then commanded at the Cape of Good Hope. He discovered it in 1802. This port is nearly as large as Port Jackson, and is protected from the sea by Facing and Curtis Islands, the former being the most southerly and the lesser island. There is a channel separating these islands about a mile wide.

PORT CYGNET. Is situated in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania, at the entrance of the river Huon.

PORT DALRYMPLE. Is a harbour of Tasmania, into which the river Tamar flows. It lies in lat. $41^{\circ} 12' S.$, and long. $146^{\circ} 50' E.$, between the counties of Devon and Dorset.

PORT DAVEY. Is situated on the south-westernmost coast of Tasmania, in lat. $43^{\circ} 26' S.$

PORT ESSINGTON. Is situated on the northern coast of Australia, in lat. $11^{\circ} S.$, long. $132^{\circ} E.$ Captain Gordon Bremer reached it with H. M. ships *Alligator* and *Britomart*, on the 27th October, 1838. It has a very fine harbour. Victoria is the capital, a very admirable little town. The position is on a considerable piece of rising ground, midway on the western side of the inner harbour. The soil around is of the finest description, and well supplied with fresh water. On Point Record and Spear Point are wells, where ships can water most expeditiously, while around the town are large ponds and many running streams, all excellent. The climate appears to be as fine as any tropical one; but there may be reason to doubt whether it is not equally subject to drought as the rest of Australia. This town being in the vicinity of New Guinea, and several other islands where slavery prevails, promises the inhabitants a supply of free labour from the runaway slaves, and it will afford an asylum to many islanders driven from their homes, and who will, as at Singapore, find protection under the British flag.

PORTEUS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan, near Buree, on the river Lachlan.

PORT FAIRY. Is a small harbour on the southern coast of A.F., in the district of Portland bay, and is chiefly valued as a whaling station. It is 779 miles from Sydney. It lies in lat. $38^{\circ} 22' S.$, and long. $142^{\circ} 16' E.$ The town of Belfast is situated on its shores, at the mouth of the river Moyne.

PORT FRANKLIN. (OF FRANKLIN ROAD); a bay in King's Island, Bass Straits, between Australia and Tasmania.

PORT FREDERICK. Is situated in the county of Devon, about 10 miles to the westward of Port Sorell.

PORT HACKING. See **HACKING PORT.**

PORT JACKSON. See **JACKSON PORT.**

PORTLAND. A town of A.F., situated on the shores of Portland Bay, in the county of Normanby, in lat. $38^{\circ} 20' 45''$ S., and long. $9^{\circ} 36' 22''$ W. of Sydney; the anchorage in the town of Portland is lat. $38^{\circ} 21' 11''$ S., and $141^{\circ} 37' 45''$. This town is becoming a place of great importance.

PORTLAND BAY. Is a fine harbour of A.F., situated in the county of Normanby; It was discovered by Lieutenant Grant, and named by him in honor of his Grace the Duke of Portland. The principal rivers which flow into this harbour are, the Fitzroy, Shaw, Hopkins, and Surry rivers.

PORTLAND BAY. A squatting district of A.F.; bounded on W. by part of the South Australian frontier; on the N. by the range dividing the waters falling into the Murray from the waters falling into the Glenelg and other rivers to the eastward of Portland Bay, extending from the head of the Glenelg to Mount Cole; on the E. by part of the Western Port district and the county of Grant; and on the S. by the sea coast, exclusive of the county of Normanby. Its superficial area is about 10,000,000 of acres, containing 234 houses, and having a population of 3000 inhabitants, viz., 2000 males, and 1000 females. This district is a series of undulations, and intersected by numerous rivers and creeks. Its chief rivers are the Glenelg, Wannon, Grangeburn, Wando, Steepbank, Hopkins, Lea, Barwon, Caranbalac, and Pooringhyjalla. The creeks are Sorauren, Chetwynd; Mount William is the highest land in the district being 4500 feet above the level of the sea. The other elevated parts of this district are Dundas group, the Grampian mountains, Victoria range, the Serra, Mount Abrupt, Bainbridge, Stavely, Nicholson, Cole, Mammala, Beckwith, Nanime, Clerke, Stradwell, Garvock, Hesse. The lakes of the district are beautifully picturesque, viz., Lakes Colac, Salt, Carangamite, Cockajemmy, Repose, Linlithgow, White, Lake, and the Pigeon ponds. Its maritime boundary consists of Bold head, Capes Patten, and Otway.

PORTLAND CAPE. The northernmost point of the county of Dorset, Tasmania.

PORTLAND HEAD. Is situated at Wiseman's ferry, 53 miles from Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Great North road, leading from Sydney to Maitland, on the Hawkesbury river.

PORT LIHOU. Is situated on the south side of Cook's island, in Endeavour straits, N.A.

PORT MACQUARIE. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, at the mouth of the river Hastings, 278 miles from Sydney; it was named by Mr. Oxley, the discoverer of the river, in honor of his Excellency, Lachlan Macquarie, Esq. It contains 126 houses and 819 inhabitants, of whom 599 are males, and 220 females.

PORT MOLLE. Is situated on the north-east coast of Australia; it appears to trend in for 4 or 5 miles.

PORT PATTERSON. Is situated on the north-west coast of Australia ; it is 12 miles long, and 7 miles wide at the entrance, though at the upper part, forming Byneo harbour, it is not half that width ; the latter winds round for a distance of 15 miles, with an average width of 2 miles, having a depth of 9 fathoms of water.

PORT PHILLIP. Is a very considerable harbour on the southern coast of A.F. This port was discovered and entered by Lieutenant John Murray, in the *Lady Nelson*, colonial brig, in January, 1802, and was visited shortly afterwards by Captain Flinders, in the *Investigator* ; who says, Point Nepean, on the east side of the entrance is in lat. 38° 18' S., and long. 144° 30½' E. It is capable of receiving a larger fleet of ships than ever yet went to sea. The entrance in its whole width is scarcely 2 miles, and nearly half of it is occupied by the rocks lying off Point Nepean, and by shoals on the opposite side. The harbour of Port Phillip embraces an extent of 875 square miles of open water ; its breadth varies from 20 to 60 miles, and its depth, from the heads to the innermost anchorage, about 40. On the western side of the port the bay opens into a long navigable arm, which is commonly termed the inner harbour of Geelong. It runs nearly east and west, and contains, like the outer bay, an admirable anchorage at its furthest extremity. The chief rivers that flow into this harbour are the Yarra Yarra, Werribee, Little, Moorabool, and Barwon. Vide Australia Felix.

PORT SORELL. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Devon, 60 miles from Launceston, and about 15 miles from Port Dalrymple.

PORT STEPHENS. A beautiful harbour of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, in lat. 32° 40' S. The entrance points are named Yacaba and Tomaree. Within the entrance are extensive sand banks. It may be considered a large estuary about 15 miles in length, contracted near the centre to the width of about a mile. The Karuah river flows into this harbour at the north-west corner, on which river stands Bourral, about 12 miles up it being the furthest point navigable. The river Myall also discharges its waters into this harbour. On the northern bank of Port Stephens stands Carrington, the capital of the county of Gloucester, a neat little town, distant from Sydney by water 100 miles, and by land 200 miles.

POSSESSION ISLES. Are situated off the north-east coast of Australia ; they consist of 9 or 10 islets, lying in 10½° S. Possession Island, the largest, was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1770, who says, "as I am about to quit the eastern coast of New Holland, which I have coasted from lat. 38 to this place, and which I am confident no European has ever seen before, I once more hoist English colours, and though I have already taken possession of several parts, I now take possession of the whole eastern coast in right of His Majesty King George the III. His men then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship ; and by three cheers from the main shrouds he re-embarked in the boat and left this island, to which, from the ceremony just performed, he gave the name of Possession Island.

POUNL. A hill of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan; it is situated to the west north-west of Yass plains, and remarkable for its commanding position.

PRAKHAM. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; it is bounded on the N. by the Yarra Yarra river and the Kooyongool creek; and on the S. by Dendy's special survey.

PRESTON. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington, on which stands the town of Picton.

PRETTY PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., at the head of Frederick's valley, 147 miles from Sydney.

PRIMEMBEET. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., on Lake Poormbeet. J. and T. Manifold's station.

PRINCE OF WALES. A cluster of islands, situated off the north-east coast of Australia, they are much intersected by straits and openings, there is an appearance of a good port a little to the south-west of Horned hill, in lat. $10^{\circ} 36' 35''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 15'$ East.

PRINCE REGENT. A river of N.W.A., situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. 125° E. It lies about 30 miles to the south-west of York sound, and it empties its waters into Brunswick bay. This is the deepest river in Australia.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S BAY. Is an extensive bight, on the north-east coast of Australia, 22 miles deep and 31 broad; it is situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 29'$ S. There is, over the head of this bay, a remarkable level topped hill, called, by Captain Cook, Jones's table land, rendered conspicuous from the low nature of the surrounding country.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S VALLEY. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst, 127 miles from Sydney.

PRINYALLOCK. In the county of Grant, A.F. Richardson and Scott's station.

PROOA. A lake of N.S.W., situated near Lake Benanee,

PRONY. A cape of S.A., situated in Kangaroo island.

PROSPECT. A town of S.A., near Adelaide.

PROSPECT. A creek of N.S.W., a branch of George's river; this creek is navigable from George's river as far as Lansdowne bridge, on the Liverpool road, 17 miles from Sydney; it is situated in the county of Cumberland.

PROSPECT. A hill of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Prospect, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland. The land on this hill consists of one of the richest mineral soils in the colony.

PROSPECT. Purkis's estate, on Hen and Chicken bay, Five Dock, near Bedlam ferry, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

PROSPECT. A parish in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland; bounded on the north by the centre of the road from the Toongabbee, or Windsor old road, from the centre of its junction with the Toongabbee, or Windsor old road, to where it ceases to be the boundary of Frederick Garling's 1200 acres, by a line thence bearing south to the northern boundary of that land, by part of that

northern boundary, and by the northern boundary of William Farrell's 60 acres, Major West's 700 acres, John Riley's 70 acres, and George Stanbury's 60 acres, to Eastern creek; on the W. by Eastern creek to the south-west corner of Samuel Terry's 250 acres; on the S. by the southern boundaries of Samuel Terry's 250 acres, Robert Roe's 50 acres, John Hall's, senior, 50 acres, John Brabyn's 1200 acres, M. Hyland's 50 acres, A. Martin's 30 acres, and John Limeburner's 50 acres, by a line thence in continuation to the north-west corner of Thomas Hassall's 100 acres, the said line forming part of the southern boundary of John William's 50 acres, by the western, southern, and part of the eastern boundaries of Thomas Hassall's 100 acres to Prospect creek, and by Prospect creek to the south-east corner of William Blower's 60 acres; on the E. by the eastern boundaries of William Blower's 60 acres, J. Rowe's 100 acres, Charles Whalan's 700 acres, by a line thence in continuation of the eastern boundary of the last named farm to the centre of the Prospect old road, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Western road, by the centre of the Western road to the centre of the bridge over the head of the creek, forming the eastern boundary of D'Arcy Wentworth's 2200 and 550 acres, by that creek to the centre of Kelly's bridge on the Windsor old road, by the centre of that road to Toongabbee creek, by Toongabbee creek to the centre of the Toongabbee or Windsor old road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the road leading to the northern boundary of Frederick Garling's 1200 acres. It contains 117 houses, and 714 inhabitants.

PROSPECT. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the S. side by part of Cabramatta district to the Eastern creek; on the W. side by that creek; on the N. by the east line to the Toongabbee road, touching Jones's north-east corner, by the old Toongabbee road to Joyce's creek, by that creek and Deveney's farm to the road leading from Toongabbee to Prospect; and on the E. by that road to the Prospect creek.

PROSSER'S BAY. Is situated in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania, and lies between Cape Bougainville and Johnson's point.

PROSSER'S PLAINS. In the county of Pembroke, Tasmania, 43 miles from Hobart Town.

PUDDING-PAN HILL. On the north-east coast of Australia, situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 19' S.$; it is 384 feet high, and it received this appellation by Captain Bligh, from a resemblance it has to an inverted pudding-dish commonly used by sailors.

PUDMAN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of King; it flows into the Burrowa river.

PUENBUEN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane, on the left bank of Dartbrook.

PULGANBU. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 60 miles from Grafton. Dr. Dobie's squattage.

PULLAMING. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Mooki creek, 64 miles from Murrurundi; it is the station of J. Brown.

PULLININA. In the district of Portland, A.F. R. Carsewell's station.

PULLUNNA. In the district of Clarence, New South Wales, on the Richmond river, 20 miles from Cassino. Gain's station.

PULPIT HILL. In the county of Cook, N.S.W., on the road to Bathurst, 70 miles from Sydney.

PUMBE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, 133 miles from Sydney.

PUMICE STONE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Moreton Bay; it flows into the harbour of Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley.

PUNCHBOWL. See **CLAIRVILLE.**

PUNTE. Is situated on the shores of Lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

PUNTOLBA. A high hill of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, near the Myall river.

PURDIE. An island of S.A., situated at the entrance of Denial Bay.

PURGATORY. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on Urara river, 12 miles from Grafton. W. Forster's station.

PURKHAM. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

PURRANVILLE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains; it is a branch of the river Conadilly.

PURRENBUDEN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

PUTTY. Is situated in the county of Hunter, N.S.W., on Putty creek, which flows into Wollim creek.

PXWNEITJORK. A parish of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Kororoit; on the S. by the parish of Tarneit; on the E. by the parish of Derimot; and on the W. by the Werribee river.

PYONG. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; on this stream is the station of H. Scott.

PYRAMID HILL. A remarkable hill of granite, in the district of A.F., $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Mount Hope, bearing $30^{\circ} 10'$ W. of S. It is a triangular pyramid, and is quite isolated, closely resembling the monuments of Egypt.

PYRAMUL. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Wellington; it flows into the river Macquarie.

PYRENEES. Is situated in the district of Western Port, A.F. Petit's station. Petty sessions are held here.

PYRMONT. Is a portion of the city of Sydney, included in the parish of Saint Andrew, in the hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

Q

QUAIL. An island situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$ S., and long. $1^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{4}'$ W. of the harbour of Port Essington, N.A.

QUAMBY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Westbury, and bounded on the N. by the parish of Westbury, W. by the parish of Exton, and E. by the parish of Adelphi, in the county of Westmoreland.

QUAMBY. In the district of Portland, A.F. G. Youl's station.

QUAMBY BROOK. Is situated in the county of Westmoreland, Tasmania, and dividing the parish of Exton and Calstock empties itself into the Meander or Western river.

QUARANTINE COVE. A small bay and establishment in the parish of Manly cove, hundred of Pakenham and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at North harbour, Port Jackson, in consequence of the diseases brought to the colony by ships. A number of tombstones whiten the side of the hill to mark the locality, and afford a melancholy evidence of the short sojourn in this land of promise.

QUATQUATA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 25 miles from Albury. Hyland's station.

QUAWINGAME. A beautiful lake situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., near the confluence of the rivers Murrumbidgee and Lachlan.

QUAWY. See BOLLO.

QUEANBEYAN. An incorporated district of N.S.W. This council consists of 7 members. Its area is 1,209,603 acres, of which there are 403,201 alienated. Its boundaries are the same as the police district of Queanbeyan.

QUEANBEYAN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it flows into the river Murrumbidgee. On it stands the town of Queanbeyan.

QUEANBEYAN. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray; it is beautifully seated on the banks of the river Queanbeyan, and contains 208 inhabitants; viz. :—128 males and 80 females; the number of houses in this town is 54.

QUEANBEYAN. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the greater portion of the county of Murray; bounded on the N. from Wolowolar mountain, by a line bearing W.N.W. to Alianoyiga, and from thence by a line bearing S. to Kenny's grant, thence by the eastern and western margins of Lake George, and by the crest of the Cullarin range to the source of the Gundaroo creek, and by this creek to its junction with the Yass river, from thence bearing S.W. to the range connected with One-tree-hill, and by this range to One-tree-hill, thence by a line bearing westerly to the Murrumbidgee river; on the W. by the Murrumbidgee river to Nিকেleagel; on the S. by a creek and a line bearing E. to Tinderry mountains, thence by the western source, and again by the eastern source of the Queanbeyan river, and thence by a line bearing south-easterly to Tumonwong; and on the E. by the Gourrock range to the Wolowolar aforesaid. It contains 1700 inhabitants, and 217 houses.

QUEANGULLERY. The station of John Cosgrove, in the district of Menarool, N.S.W.

QUEENBOROUGH. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Hobart Town and county of Buckingham, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Hobart, S. by the parish of Kingborough, and E. by the river Derwent.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S PONDS. Are situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., at the distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney, the waters of which flowing through the town of Bathurst empty themselves into the Macquarie river.

QUEEN'S LAKE. A very pretty circular sheet of water, situated in the county of Macquarie, 260 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

QUININBAR. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, situated 40 miles from Yass.

QUINTAMBONE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river. H. Cox's station.

QUOIPOLLY. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on a branch of the Purranville creek.

QUORN HALL. Near Campbell Town, Tasmania. The residence of J. Lord.

R

RABY. Is situated in the parish of Cooke, in the hundred of Campbelltown, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Great south road, 29 miles from Sydney.

RABBIT. An island situated off the coast of Gipps land, in about 7 miles from the entrance of Corner inlet, A.F.

RACECOURSE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bell, 1 mile from Montefiores. W. O. Raymond's station.

RADSTOCK CAPE. Is situated in S.A.; it is the westernmost point of Anxious bay.

RAFFLES BAY. Is situated a few miles to the eastward of Port Essington, in Coburg peninsula, N.A.

RAFT POINT. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $16^{\circ} 4' S$.

RAGGED MOUNT. A mountain situated in Nuyt's Land, on the S. coast of Australia, near Port Malcolm.

RAINVILLE. Is situated in the county of Westmoreland, N.S.W., 105 miles from Sydney.

RALPH'S BAY. An extensive bay situated in the county of Monmouth, hundred of Bellerive, and parish of Ralph's bay; it is pleasantly situated inside of the mouth of the Derwent river.

RALPH'S BAY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bellerive and county of Monmouth, is bounded on the N. by the parish of Clarence, W. by Ralph's bay and the Derwent river, and on the E. and S. by Storm bay.

RAME POINT. Is situated on the southern coast of W.A., in the county of Stirling.

RAM HEAD. Is situated in Gipps Land, A.F., a few miles to the S.W. of Cape Howe, the southernmost point of the county of

Auckland, N.S.W.; so named by Captain Cook from resembling the Ram's head, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. It is the second point of land he saw on visiting this territory, in 1770.

RAMORINE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the river Clarence, 30 miles from Grafton. E. Manning's station.

RAMSBURY. A parish situated in the hundred of Maitland and county of Somerset; bounded N. by the Macquarie river; W. by the Lake river; E. by the parish of Lincoln; and S. by the parish of Tierney.

RANAGADERIN. At Mount Macedon, in the county of Bourke, A.F. George Newsom's station.

RANDAL. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Murray.

RANGER'S VALLEY. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the river Severn, 75 miles from Armidale. It is the squattage of O. Bloxsome.

RANKIN'S RANGE. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., near the Darling river, in lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$ S., long. 145° E. to the westward of Dunlop's range.

RAPID. A bay of S.A., situated in the Gulf of St. Vincent, in the county of Hindmarsh.

RAT. An island situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 42' 50''$ S., and long. $1^{\circ} 57' 50''$ W. of Swan River, in W.A.

RATCLIFFE. A bay of W.A., situated in the county of Stirling.

RATHESCAR. In the district of Western port, A.F. W. J. Stawell's station.

RAVINES DES CASOARS. On the W. coast of Kangaroo Island, S.A., between Cape Borda and Cape Bedout.

RAVENSWOOD. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 8 miles from Bungonia, on the road to Lake Bathurst.

RAVENSWORTH. A parish situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., between Fallbrook and Foybrook.

RAVENSWORTH. At Norfolk plains, Tasmania. The residence of A. Clerke.

RAYMOND TERRACE. A town of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, on the eastern bank of the river Hunter, nearly close to its confluence with the river William. It contains 53 houses, and a population of 263; viz. :—145 males, and 118 females, and distant from the town of Newcastle about 20 miles.

RAYMOND TERRACE. A police district of N.S.W. See **NEWCASTLE** and **RAYMOND TERRACE**.

RECHERCHE BAY. Is situated in the county of Kent, in D'Entrecasteaux channel, Tasmania. The Catemarra and D'Entrecasteaux rivers flows into it, and on the shores of Recherche bay stands the town of Ramsgate.

RECRUIT HARBOUR. A snug harbour, situated on the S.E. side of the highest island of the Abrolhos, on the W. coast of Australia, named East Wallaby island.

REDBANK. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, about 50 miles from Sydney.

REDFERN. A township of N.S.W., situated at the southern boundary of the town of Sydney, in the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, containing 865 inhabitants; viz.:—437 males and 428 females, and comprises 223 houses.

RED HEAD. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., the southern point of the bay in which are the entrances of St. George's basin and Swan lake, 127 miles from Sydney.

RED HEAD. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., a few miles to the northward of Reid's Mistake.

RED POINT. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., about 2 miles to the northward of the Five islands, district of Illawara.

RED ROCK. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence river.

REEDY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Lachlan, on which is a station of W. Dale.

REEVE. A lake of A.F., situated in the district of Gipps land; it lies between Lake King and Lake Wellington.

REEVESBY. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders; it is one of Sir Joseph Banks group.

REEVESDALE. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near Bungonia; the residence of J. R. Styles, senior.

REFUGE COVE. Is 7 miles S. $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. of Rabbit island, in Gipps land, Australia; it is so called as it is the only place a vessel can find shelter in from the eastward, on the E. coast of Wilson's Promontory. This cove, at its mouth, is only a cable wide, and the entrance is known by Kersop peak rising above it on the S., as well as its being situated between Cape Wellington and Horn point, which has two pointed hummocks. Lat. $39^{\circ} 2' 30''$ S., long. $4^{\circ} 44' 45''$ W. of Sydney.

REGENTS. (Or CUDJALLAGONG); a lake situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., near the Lachlan river, between the Baloon or W. Taylor's range and Peel's range. It was named by Mr Oxley, in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

REGENTVILLE. Is situated in the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the banks of the Nepean river, distant about 3 miles from Penrith.

REIDLE BAY. A pretty little bay, situated on the E. coast of Maria Island, in the county of Pembroke, Tasmania, lying between Cape mistaken and Cape bald.

REID'S MISTAKE. Is situated at the entrance of Lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., about 12 miles to the southward of the port of Newcastle.

RENARD POINT. The southernmost extremity of the county of Pembroke, Tasmania, in the parish of Carlton and hundred of Sorrell.

REPOSE LAKE. A large sheet of water, situated in the district of Portland Bay, A.F., to the N.E. of Lake Linlithgow, and at the head of a branch of the river Hopkins.

REPULSE. A bay situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ E. Its shores are low, but the hills adjoining rise to a great height.

REPULSE ISLANDS. Are situated in Repulse Bay, on the N.E. coast of Australia; they are of a small size, and surrounded by rocks which do not extend more than a quarter-of-a-mile from them. The summit of the largest island is in lat. $20^{\circ} 37' 5''$ S., and long. $148^{\circ} 50' 30''$ E.

RETURN POINT. Is situated in Maria Island, off the coast of Pembroke, Tasmania, and to the N. of Oyster bay.

RESTORATION. An island situated off the E. coast of Australia, in lat. $12^{\circ} 37' 30''$ S., and long. $11^{\circ} 16' 45''$ E. of Port Essington. It is an island of some interest, from having been first visited by Captain Bligh, in 1789, during his extraordinary and unparalleled voyage in the *Bounty* launch, from the Society Islands. The name was given to it by Bligh, from his having made it upon the anniversary of the recall of Charles II. to the throne of England. It is a mass of granite.

REYNOLDS. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of the Clarence river; it is a branch of Yarril creek.

RHODES. Near Perth, Tasmania. The residence of T. Walker.

RHYANA. In the county of Argyle, N.S.W., situated on the Cookbundoon river.

RICHARDS. A point of land situated in the county of Grant, A.F., being the northernmost point of Geelong harbour, Port Phillip.

RICHARDS. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; it flows into the Wollomba river.

RICHARDSON. A river of A.F., in the district of Wimmera; it is a branch of the river Avon. Here are the stations of Airey, Darnell, Rutherford, and Shanahan.

RICHARDSONS. A creek of A.F., situated in the district of Wimmera.

RICHE CAPE. Is situated in W.A., in the county of Kent, to the south-west of Point Irby.

RICHE POINT. Is situated in Isthmus Bay, Bruni Island, in the parish of D'Entrecasteaux, Tasmania.

RICHMOND. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Ham Common, hundred of Richmond, and county of Cumberland, on the banks of the river Nepean, 39 miles from Sydney, and contains a population of 746 inhabitants, viz., 399 males, and 347 females, and having within its boundaries 147 houses. The town is bounded as follows:—commencing at a marked post at the south-west corner of William Townsend's land, from thence along Wilson's fence to the southern corner post being a line bearing south $27^{\circ} 12'$ chains 12 links, from thence a line to the south-east corner of the Catholic burial ground allotment, being south $35^{\circ} 3'$ west 25 chains 10 links, from thence to the north-east corner post of the fence of Lattrell's 400 acres being a line bearing south $62^{\circ} 9'$ west 19 chains 66 links,

from thence along the fence dividing it from the road to Penrith, being a line bearing south $38^{\circ} 12'$ west 55 chains 27 links, from thence along the fence dividing it from the common, to the corner post on the south side of the road to the Kurrajong, being a line bearing west 40° north 81 chains 75 links, from thence a line crossing the road and along a fence as far it goes, and then a continuous line to a stake on the west side of the Pugh's lagoon bearing north $38^{\circ} 10'$ east 76 chains 30 links, and from thence a line across the lagoon to the commencing corner post, bearing east 16° south 86 chains 70 links. This town is rapidly increasing, and contains many ornamental cottages. The church is a neat structure ; there is also a burial ground and school-house. From the western part of the town a road leads to what is called the highland, situated above Yellow Munday's lagoon. These highlands are small allotments on the high ground, which after the flood of 1824, were given to the holders of farms in the neighbourhood for the purpose of erecting houses above the reach of the waters. As the soil in the neighbourhood of this town is of the richest description the ground is judiciously divided into small farms, and there are, therefore, many cross roads in various directions, particularly one to the punt which connects the roads and the town with the road to Kurrajong and Mount Tomah, commonly called Bells road. Beautifully situated on this river to the westward of Richmond is Bellmont, and to the right is seen an elevated spot of table land about 3 miles in extent, called Richmond Terrace. With the boroughs of Windsor, Liverpool, and Campbelltown, (called the Cumberland boroughs) it returns one member to the Legislative Council.

RICHMOND. A town of Tasmania, is situated on the banks of the Coal river, in the police district of Richmond, county of Monmouth, and parish of Ulva, at the distance of 4 miles from the coast, and 14 from Hobarton, and is the head quarters of the district police. Among its public buildings are reckoned a bridge of stone (the best in Tasmania), a gaol, court-house, which, together with two large and commodious inns, a windmill with a stone tower, &c., makes it a place of some consideration.

RICHMOND. A town of A.F., in the county of Bourke, on the Yarra Yarra river, near Melbourne ; it contains 84 houses, and 402 inhabitants.

RICHMOND. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence river ; it enters the Pacific ocean a few miles to the southward of Lennox head and Cape Byron.

RICHMOND. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the S. side by the south boundary of the Richmond common line to the intersection of the Ponds and the Richmond road, thence a direct line to the south-west corner of Nash's farm, and by that and Woodhay farm to the Hawkesbury river, and on the other sides by the Hawkesbury river.

RICHMOND. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; is bounded on the N. and W. by the Hawkesbury river from the north east corner of the 100 acres granted to Edward Timmonee and others,

to the centre of the Western road at Emu Ferry ; on the S. by the centre of the Western road to the centre of the bridge over Eastern creek ; on the E. by Eastern creek to the centre of the bridge on the Richmond road ; on the north-east by the centre of the Richmond road to the northern boundary of James Larra's 600 acres ; again on the E. by a line bearing W. 12° N. from the centre of the Richmond road, being part of the northern boundary of James Larras' 600 acres, by a line bearing north from that boundary to the south-east corner of Robert Forrester's 70 acres, by the eastern boundaries of that land, and of the 100 acres granted to Edward Timmonev and others, to the Hawkesbury river, including the islands attached to the parishes in this hundred, comprising Ham Common, Castlereagh, Londonderry, and Rooty hill. The number of houses in this hundred is 555, and the population is 3067, viz., 1684 males, and 1383 females.

RICHMOND. A police district of Tasmania ; bounded on the S. and E. by the sea ; on the N. by Oatlands district ; and on the W. by New Norfolk district and the entrance to the Derwent. Its towns are, Richmond, Sorell, and Brighton, besides, which it has several several large agricultural settlements, viz., Bagdad, Clarence plains, and Teatree brush. It contains about 1050 square miles, or 672,000 acres. The country along the eastern side of the district consists of a broad ridge of lofty, unproductive, but heavily timbered hills, extending from Prosser's river, on the north, to Tasman's peninsula on the south. The rivers of this district are, the Derwent, separating it from Hobart Town, the Jordan, Strathallen creek, Iron, Carlton, Coal, White, Kangaroo, Sandspit, and Prosser.

RIDGESIDE. Near Evandale, Tasmania ; the residence of A. F. Collett.

RIFLE RANGE. A range of mountains, situated in the county of Normanby, A.F., between the rivers Wannon and Glenelg.

RILEY POINT. On the eastern coast of Spencer's Gulf, in the province of S.A.

RILEY RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F. ; it falls into Lake King.

RINGAROOMA. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset, on Little Boobyala river, which flows into Ringarooma bay.

RINGAROOMA. A bay of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset, it is formed by a point of land opposite Waterhouse bay and Cape Portland ; it is 7 miles deep and 15 wide, and receives the waters of the Tomahawk and Ringarooma rivers. Mount Cameron lies behind it.

RINGWOOD. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, 8 miles from Raymond Terrace, N.S.W.

RINGWOOD. A parish in the hundred of Ringwood, in the county of Westmoreland, Tasmania ; bounded on the N. by the parish of Lawrence ; and E. by the Lake river.

RINGWOOD. A hundred of Tasmania, in the county of Westmoreland, comprising the parishes of Ringwood, Lawrence, Walker,

and Woodside; and is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Norfolk plains; and E. by the Lake river.

RIPON. A mountain of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke.

RISDON. (Or **RESTDOWN**); is situated on the eastern bank of the river Derwent, Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, and parish of Forbes, a few miles up the river; it was the first settlement fixed upon by the English when they took possession of Tasmania, in 1803.

RITCHIES. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, near Grafton. C. Day's station.

RIVERSTON. In the parish of St. Matthew, hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is situated on the Eastern creek and the Windsor road, 31 miles from Sydney; it is the estate of his Excellency Major-General Sir M. C. O'Connell, K.C.H., Commander of the Forces of N.S.W.

RIVOLI. A bay of S.A., situated between Capes Jaffa and Cape Lannes.

ROARING BAY. Is situated in Tasman's peninsula, Tasmania, a few miles to the north of Wedge bay, one of the coves of Storm bay,

ROBERT'S PLAINS. In the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., on the Maria river.

ROBBINS. Is an island situated in Bass's straits; it is separated from the main land of Tasmania by Robbin's passage; it is about 10 miles long by 7 miles wide, lying between Circular head and Cape Grim.

ROBINSON'S CREEK. Is a beautiful stream of water in N.A.; it was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt during his wanderings overland to Port Essington; it is a branch of the Palmtree creek, and lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, and was named by him as a slight sign of gratitude towards J. P. Robinson, Esq., for his kind support of his expedition.

ROCKFORD. A parish situated in the hundred of Ebrinton, and county of Cumberland; bounded on the W. by the river Ouse; and E. by the Shannon, dividing it from the parishes of Malmsbury and Fortescue, Tasmania.

ROCKLIFF CAPE. Is situated in the county of Plantagenet. W.A.

ROCKFLAT. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 27 miles from Queanbeyan. W. Bradley's station.

ROCKFORD. Near St. Paul's plains, Tasmania. The residence of W. Gray.

ROCKINGHAM. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Perth, on the shores of Cockburn Sound.

ROCKINGHAM. Is a beautiful bay, situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 18° S.; it is a spacious harbour, near Gold Island. The natives are very friendly here.

ROCK STATION. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 27 miles from Montefiores. Maughan's squattage.

ROCKWALL. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Darlinghurst; it is the residence of Arthur Little.

ROCKY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Darling Downs, a branch of the river Condamine.

ROCKY. An island in the county of Flinders, S.A.; it is situated in Coffin's bay, near Point Drummond.

ROCKY BRIDGE. A creek of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Georgiana and Bathurst, and flows into the Abercrombie river.

ROCKY CAPE. On the northern coast of Tasmania, situated to the eastward of the mouth of the river Trent, and between Circular head and Table Cape.

ROCKY POINT. On the west coast of Tasmania, near Point Hibbs.

ROCKY POINT. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on George's river, about 12 miles from Sydney.

RODBOROUGH VALE. In the district of Western Port, A.F. on Deep creek. E. G. Bucknall's station.

RODD'S BAY. Is situated on the north-east coast of Australia; it is a small harbour on the west side of the point to the northward of Bustard Bay; it offers a good shelter for vessels of 150 tons' burden, and lies in lat 23° 59' S., and long. 151° 34' E.

RODBY. In the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

RODERIGO PONDS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains, between the Nammoy and Gwydir rivers.

RODONDO. An island situated off the southernmost point of Wilson's Promontory, Gipps Land, A.F., lying in Bass's straits; it was named by its discoverer, Lieutenant Grant, from its resemblance to that rock well known to all seamen in the West Indies.

ROE. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Stirling.

ROEBUCK BAY. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 18° S., between Cape Villaret and Gantheaumes point; it is so named to commemorate the name of Dampier's ship; it is 16 miles across; the southern shores are low and extensive; sand banks and mud flats are bare at low water. Near the north-east point at the bottom of this bay is a curious range of low cliffs from 20 to 30 feet high, and strongly tinged with red.

ROE'S RANGE. A range of mountains, situated in W.A., in the county of Wellington.

ROKEBY. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth, in the parish of Clarence, overlooking Ralph's Bay.

ROOTY HILL. A parish in the hundred of Richmond, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.E. by the centre of the Richmond road, from the centre of the bridge over Eastern creek to the centre of the South creek bridge, on the W. by the S. creek to the centre of the bridge over that creek on the western road, on the S. by the centre of the Western road to the centre of the bridge over Eastern creek, on the E. by Eastern creek to the centre of the bridge on the Richmond road. It contains 34 houses and 197 inhabitants.

ROPER RIVER. A beautiful river of N.A. It was discovered by Dr Leichhardt, during his overland journey to Port Essington. It

empties its waters into the Gulf of Carpentaria, opposite to Maria Island.

ROSALIE PLAINS. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Myall creek, 35 miles from Drayton. It is the squattage of Robert Ramsay.

ROSEBERRY. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 60 miles from Cassino. Eaton's station.

ROSEBROOK. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on Teviot brook, Dulhunty plains. Thorn's station.

ROSEDALE. In the parish of Gordon, hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ROSEDALE. In the district of Gipps land, A.F. D. P. O'Keden's station.

ROSEDALE. Near Campbelltown, Tasmania. The residence of J. Leake.

ROSEDALE. In the parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; about 10 miles from St. Leonards.

ROSEHILL. The original name of the town of Parramatta, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

ROSEMARY. An island off the N.W. coast of Australia, is situated between the islands of Legendre and Ederby; it is one of Dampier's Achipelago. It was discovered and named by Captain Dampier, August 14th, 1699, he, having anchored, found on this island a shrub resembling rosemary, but without smell.

ROSEMOUNT. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, 25 miles from Maitland. It is the estate of John Larnach.

ROSETTA. Near Launceston, Tasmania; the residence of J. Penny.

ROSETTA COVE. In Encounter bay, S.A.; this cove is smooth, and the holding ground is excellent.

ROSE VALE. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on Teviot brook. The station of John Ross.

ROSILY. An island lying off the N.W. coast of Australia. It is situated a few miles to the S. W. of Barrow island.

ROSLIN CASTLE. Gloucester, N.S.W. The estate of Michael Henderson, Esq., within one mile of Raymond terrace. On this is the largest private building in the neighbourhood; it overlooks the Hunter and Ceres rivers, and was built by the proprietor at vast expense, being a double pavilioned roofed mansion. The venerable proprietor was the first individual who paid his passage to this colony.

ROSS. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, and parish of Ross, on the banks of the Macquarie river, 49 miles from Launceston.

ROSS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ross, and county of Somerset; It is bounded on the N. by the parish of Wincanton, W. by the Macquarie river, E. by the Eastern tier and S. by Glenmorriston.

ROSS. A hundred of Tasmania, in the county of Somerset, comprising the parishes of Ross, Pakenham, Glenmorriston, and Gibbs;



ROXBURGH.



and is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Campbelltown; W. by the hundred of Auburn; S. by the hundred of Oatlands; and E. by the Eastern Tier.

ROSSITER. A bay situated on the south coast of Australia, to the eastward of Cape le Grand, in Nuyt's land.

ROSSIVILLE. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn; it is the residence of F. N. Rossi.

ROTHBURY. On the Macquarie river, Tasmania; the residence of J. B. Sutherland.

ROTHBURY, A parish situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Belford; W. by Ovingham; and E. by Black creek.

ROTTENEST. An island situated off the coast of Perth, in W.A. The principal points of this island are Point Phillip, Point Parker, and Cape Vlaming.

ROUCHEL. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, flowing into the river Hunter.

ROUND HILL. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ S.; a sand bank lies 2 miles from the shore and about E.N.E. from Round hill, and bears S. 60° E., 4 miles from the extremity of Cape Sidmouth.

ROUND MOUNT. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, near the Bowen river, N.S.W.

ROUSE MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., at the head of Spring creek.

ROWAN. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Sandy creek; S. by Muswellbrook; and W. by the river Hunter.

ROXBURGH. A county of N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the river Cudgegong from the Mount Durambang by Canguddy creek to the junction of Cudgegong creek on the east of Mount Bocobel; on the W. by that creek and by a creek in the opposite direction beyond the range descending to Cunningham's creek; and by Cunningham's creek and the Turon river to the Macquarie; on the S. by the river Macquarie and the Fish river to the junction of Solitary creek; on the E. by Solitary creek to Honeysuckle hill, and thence by the dividing range to the head of Cook's creek, and by that creek and the Cudgegong river and Umbiella creek to Mount Durambang aforesaid. It is 50 miles long and 40 broad, and contains 972,160 acres. Its population is 2353, viz., 1504 males, and 849 females. It abounds with hills and broken lands, but many fertile spots are to be found where the pasturage is very rich. The most elevated parts are Tayan Pic, a well known point in Sir T. L. Mitchell's trigonometrical survey, being visible from the Wollombi hills, in Northumberland, distant 60 miles, and also from Honeysuckle hill, on the Bathurst road, distant 40 miles, Mounts Rankin, Ovens, Clandulla, or Marsden. This county is very beautifully watered by the Macquarie, Cudgegong, Fish, Turee, and Capertee rivers, and by Warragunnie, Tabraboucha, Umbiella, Cooks, Coolamigel, Round Swamp, Antonios, Solitary, Jabez Jabeck, Winburndale, Cunninghams, and Mallamurra creeks. Kelso is

the capital town, and Rydal the other. The stock is reckoned at 2100 horses, 16,000 head of horned cattle, 630 pigs, and 165,000 sheep. The number of houses in the county is 349. With the county of Wellington, it sends one member to the Legislative Assembly.

ROYAL. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; from this mountain the Allyn and Paterson rivers, and other streams take their rise.

ROYAL PORT, (Or PORT ROYAL); is situated in Garden Island, Cockburn Sound, between Point Colpoys and Point Perkin, and opposite Mangles bay, W.A.

RUBICON. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon, it empties its waters into the harbour of Port Sorell.

RUBICON RIVER. In the district of Western Port. A.F., a branch of the Goulburn river.

RUDYCOMER. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 32 miles from Montefiores. The squattage of R. V. Dulhunty.

RUFUS. A river of N.S.W., running into the river Murray, below its junction with the Murrumbidgee and Darling rivers; it is 240 miles from Adelaide, and 150 from Moorunde.

RUGBY. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Buckingham, parish of Sutherland, on the river Derwent.

RUGBY. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham, and comprises the parishes of Sutherland, and Argyle; it is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Derwent, and S. by the parish of Anglesea.

RUGGED MOUNTAINS. This range of mountains is situate in W.A.; they divide the counties of Hay and Plantagenet; Toolbrunup, the highest point, is 3000 feet high.

RULHIERES CAPE. Is situated on the north-west coast of Australia, to the eastward of Cape Londonderry.

RUMKER PEAK. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., in long. about $146^{\circ} 10' E.$, and lat. $30^{\circ} 40' S.$

RUNNYMEDE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 30 miles from Cassino. Ward Stephen's squattage.

RUNNYMEDE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 10 miles from Cassino. Williams's squattage.

RUSHCUTTER BAY. In the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 1 mile from the city of Sydney, on the South-head road.

RUSSELL. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded N. and W. by the river Hunter; and S. by Sandy creek.

RUSSELL. A county of S.A.; bounded by the coast line from the sea outlet of the Murray to a spot opposite where the Salt creek empties itself into the Coorong, by this creek to the rocky ridge, at its source, and thence by taking a line due north till it cuts the Murray in lat. about $34^{\circ} 50'$; bounded on the north and West by the Murray as far as Pomunda, thence by a straight line across Lake Alexandrina to Point Sturt.

RUSSELL RANGE. A range of mountains situated in Nuyt's land, on the south-east coast of Australia, near Ragged Mount.

RUTLAND. A parish in the hundred of Apsley, in the county of Monmouth, Tasmania; is bounded on the N. by the parish of Exmouth; S. by the parish of Apsley; W. by Largo; and E. by the Jordan river.

RYANSBOROUGH. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Gallong stream, 30 miles from Yass. The station of Edward Ryan.

RYBEAN. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 108 miles from Goulburn. Joseph Ward's station.

RYDAL. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Cook, on Solitary creek.

RYDE. A beautiful and rising village of N.S.W., situate in the parish of Hunter's hill, at Kissing point, in the hundred of Parramatta, county of Cumberland, about 8 miles from the city of Sydney.

RYLSTONE. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Phillip, and the seat of the county Executive.

S

SAFETY BAY. Is a bay of W.A., situated in the county of Murray, in Warboro Sound; it is about 28 miles to the southward of the town of Freemantle.

SAINT ALBANS. A town of N.S.W., situated on the river Macdonald, in the county of Northumberland, 70 miles from Sydney; it contains 21 inhabitants, and 4 houses.

SAINT ALBANS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ebrington, in the county of Cumberland; it is bounded on the W. by the parishes of Malmsbury and Fortescue; on the S. by the parish of Amherst; and on the E. by the river Clyde.

SAINT ANDREW. A parish in the city of Sydney, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., containing 1764 houses, and a population of 8737; is bounded on the N. by the centre of West King-street from the centre of its junction with George-street to Darling harbour; on the W. and E. by Darling harbour; again on the N. and W. by Port Jackson; on the S.W. by Blackwattle Swamp Cove to the centre of Blackwattle Swamp Cove bridge on the Parramatta road; on the S.E. by the centre of the Parramatta road to the centre of its junction with George-street; on the E. by the centre of George-street to the centre of its junction with King-street, including Darling island, now added to the main and called Pymont.

SAINT ANDREWS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Eastbourne, in the county of Glamorgan; it is bounded on the N. by Saint Paul's river; and on the W. by the parish of Saint Cuthberts.

SAINT ANNE. A mountain of W.A., situated at the junction of the counties of Victoria, Durham, York, and Howick. The Swan river takes its rise in this mountain.

SAINT AUBINS. A town of N.S.W., is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on Dartbrook. It contains 25 houses, and 103 inhabitants.

SAINT AUBIN. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Avoca, in the county of Cornwall; bounded on the W. by the Benlomond river; on the S. by the parish of Trefusis; and on the E. by Buffalo brook.

SAINT CHRISTOPHERS. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., on the Shaw river, about 12 miles from Belfast. Aplin Brothers station.

SAINT CUTHBERTS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Eastbourne, in the county of Glamorgan; bounded on the N. by Saint Paul's river; on the W. by the parish of Glastonbury; and on the E. by the parish of Saint Andrews.

SAINT ENOCHS. On Fiery creek, in the district of Portland Bay, A.F. Black and Steele's station.

SAINT FRANCIS. An island of S.A., situated at the entrance of Denial Bay.

SAINT GEORGE. A parish in the hundred of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it contains 132 houses, with a population of 611; and is bounded on the N. by Cook's river from Botany Bay to the centre of the road to the N. corner of Joseph Broadbent's 40 acres; on the W. by the centre of the above mentioned road which forms the north-west boundaries of Joseph Broadbent's 40 acres, William Goodwin's 50 acres, and John Nichols's 100 acres to the head of Saltpan creek at the W. corner of John Nichols's 100 acres, and by that creek to its confluence with George's river; on the S. by George's river to Botany Bay; and on the E. by Botany Bay to Cook's river.

SAINT GEORGE'S BASIN. A large lake of N.S.W., situated in the county of Saint Vincent, between Jervis bay and Sussex haven.

SAINT GEORGE'S CAPE. A point on the coast, in the county of St. Vincent, a little south of Jervis bay, 120 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

SAINT GEORGE'S HEAD. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.; it is the most easterly point of Sussex haven, and was named by Captain Cook, from the circumstance of his having first seen it on Saint George's day, 1770.

SAINT GEORGE'S MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., on the sea coast, about 30 miles from Cape Otway.

SAINT GERMAINS. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Boyle and M'Kean's station.

SAINT HELENA. An island of N.S.W., situated in the harbour of Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley.

SAINT HELEN'S POINT. Is the southern point of George's river, on the east coast of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall.

SAINT HELLERS. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., 159 miles from Sydney, on the upper part of the Hunter, near the confluence of Dartbrook.

SAINT HELLIER'S BROOK. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., 160 miles from Sydney.

SAINT JAMES. A parish in the city of Sydney, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Farm cove from Farm cove point to Benelong point; on the W. by Sydney cove and the centre of the stream called the Tanks to the centre of Hunter-street, by the centre of Hunter-street to the centre of its junction with George-street, and by the centre of George-street to the centre of its junction with Park-street; on the S. by the centre of Park-street and a line to the western boundary of the Woolloomoolloo estate; E. by the western boundary of the Woolloomoolloo estate to Woolloomoolloo bay, and by Woolloomoolloo bay to Farm cove point. It contains 1054 houses, and 6567 inhabitants.

SAINT JOHN. A parish in the hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the Parramatta river to the centre of the Brokenback or Darling mill bridge on the Windsor new road, by the centre of that road by a line from the centre of that road to the north-east corner of the Government Domain the said line being a prolongation of the north-western boundary of the Domain, and by the north-western boundary of the Domain; on the W. by Toongabbee creek to the centre of the Windsor old road, by the centre of that road to the centre of Kelly's bridge over a branch of Toongabbee creek, by that branch of Toongabbee creek to the centre of the bridge over it on the Western road, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Prospect old road, by the centre of the Prospect old road by a line from the centre of that road bearing S. 10° E. to the north-west corner of John Young's 30 acres, by the western boundaries of that 30 acres, Samuel Hennett's 30 acres, Thomas Parker's 50 acres, P. Farrell's 50 acres, W. Herbert's 60 acres, and Benjamin Herbert's 60 acres to Prospect creek, and by Prospect creek to the centre of Bowler's bridge; on the E. by the centre of the road from Liverpool to Parramatta to the centre of its junction with the Parramatta road, thence by the centre of the Parramatta road to the centre of Haslam's bridge over Hacking's creek, and by Hacking's creek to the Parramatta river. It contains 548 houses, and 2906 inhabitants.

SAINT KILDA. A village of A.F., in the county of Bourke, on Port Phillip bay, on the right hand of the road leading from Melbourne to Brighton.

SAINT LAWRENCE. A parish in the city of Sydney, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; is bounded on the N. by a line from the western boundary of the Woolloomoolloo estate to the centre of Park-street, and by the centre of Park-street to the centre of its junction with George-street, on the W. by the centre of George-street and the centre of the road to Parramatta, by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the road to Botany Bay, and by the centre of part of that road; on the S. by a line from the centre of the road to Botany Bay to the S.W. corner of the Government paddock, the said line being a continuation of the southern boundary of those paddocks, and by the southern boundary of those

paddocks ; on the E. by the eastern boundaries of the Government paddocks and Roman Catholic burial ground, by part of the S.W. boundary of the Protestant burial ground to the S. corner of that burial ground, by a line thence bearing E. across Elizabeth-street, by the eastern side of Elizabeth-street to the western boundary of the Surry hills estate ; and by part of the western boundaries of the Surry hills estate and Woolloomoolloo estate to the line running to the centre of Park-street. It contains 1179 houses, and 6495 inhabitants.

SAINT LEONARDS. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Willoughby, hundred of Packenham, and county of Cumberland, opposite to Dawe's point, in the city of Sydney, on the shores of Port Jackson harbour. It contains 106 houses, and 412 inhabitants.

SAINT LUKE. A parish in the hundred of Liverpool, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N. by part of the eastern boundary of Thomas Hassall's 100 acres from Prospect creek, and by the northern boundaries of that land and the Orphan institution's 12,300 acres ; on the W. by the western boundary of the Orphan institution's 12,300 acres to the centre of the Cowpasture old road, by the centre of that road to the centre of the bridge over a branch of Cabramatta creek, and by that branch of Cabramatta creek and by Cabramatta creek to the centre of the bridge on the Bringelly road ; on the S. by the centre of the Bringelly road to the centre of its junction with the road from Campbelltown, by the centre of the latter-named road and a line from it bearing E. to George's river, part of that line forming part of the southern boundary of Richard Guise's 300 acres ; on the E. by George's river and Prospect creek to the eastern boundary of Thomas Hassall's 100 acres. The number of houses in this parish is 207, and inhabitants, 1199.

SAINT MARY'S. A village of N.S.W., on the Great western road, on South creek, in the county of Cumberland, 29 miles from Sydney.

SAINT MATTHEW. A parish in the hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., containing 524 houses, and a population of 2230, is bounded on the N. by the Hawkesbury river, from its confluence with the South creek to the N.W. corner of the 400 acres granted to George Eggleton and others ; on the W. by the western boundaries of the above-mentioned 400 acres, Neil Mackellar's 140 acres, William Nash's 180 acres, and thence by a line bearing S. to the northern boundary of James Larra's 600 acres ; on the S.W. by the common line bearing E. 12° S. to the centre of the Richmond road, and by the centre of that road to the northern boundary line of John Lidiard Nicholas's 700 acres ; on the S.E. by a line bearing E. 20° N. from the centre of the Richmond road to Eastern creek, part of which line forms the southern boundary of Thomas Kendall's 400 acres, by Eastern creek to the S. corner of Maurice Charles O'Connell's 2500 acres, by the south-eastern boundary of the latter-named land to the Windsor road and a line in continuation bearing N. 45° E. to the centre of that road ; on the N.E. by the centre of the Windsor

new road to the centre of Howe's bridge on the South creek ; and by the South creek to its confluence with the Hawkesbury river.

SAINT MICHAELS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Stanley, and county of Devon ; bounded on the N. by the river Tamar, and E. by the parish of Stanley.

SAINT OMER. Is situated near the town of Braidwood, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W.

SAINT PETERS. A cluster of islands situated at the entrance of Denial bay, S.A.

SAINT PETER. A parish in the hundred of Campbelltown and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., containing 206 houses and 1114 inhabitants ; is bounded on the N. by a creek forming part of the eastern boundary of Thomas Rose's 1300 acres, from its confluence with George's river to the E. corner of that 1300 acres, by the north eastern and northern boundaries of the said Thomas Rose's 1300 acres to Bow Bowing creek, by Bow Bowing creek to the north-eastern corner of Sarah Byrne's 70 acres, by part of the northern boundary of that land to the Campbelltown road, by a line thence to the centre of the junction of the road from the Cowpasture old road with the Campbelltown road, and by the centre of the road from the Cowpasture old road on the W. by a line from the centre of the road from the Cowpasture old road to the north-western boundary of John Yates's 80 acres, the said line being a continuation of that boundary by the north-western boundary of John Yates's 80 acres, John Johnson's 40 acres, Francis Cox's 60 acres, William Guise's 60 acres, Thomas Clarkson's 50 acres, Henry Cole's 200 acres, Esther Stubbs's 80 acres, by part of the S.W. boundary of Esther Stubbs's 80 acres, by the N.W. boundaries of R. Lack's 100 acres, the school land of 100 acres, and the Glebe of 400 acres, by the western boundaries of the Glebe of 400 acres, and John Reddall's 400 acres to the road at the S.W. corner of the latter 400 acres, and thence by a line in continuation of those western boundaries to the centre of the said road ; on the S. by the centre of that road until opposite the western boundary of James Short's 60 acres, by a line thence to the said boundary being a continuation of that boundary by the western boundaries of James Short's 60 acres, John M'Ewan's 40 acres, and P. Finnamore's 40 acres, by the southern boundaries of P. Finnamore's 40 acres, M. May's 30 acres, R. Hicks's 80 acres, J. M'Guire's 30 acres, James Gordon's 85 acres, T. Acre's, senior, 40 acres to the Appin road, by a line thence across Appin road and onwards to the S.W. corner of Samuel Larkins's 90 acres ; thence by a line east to a creek flowing into George's river, and by that creek to George's river ; on the E. by George's river to its confluence with the creek, forming the eastern boundary of Thomas Rose's 1300 acres.

SAINT PHILLIP. A parish in the city of Sydney, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. ; bounded on the N.W. by Port Jackson, from Dawe's point to Darling harbour ; on the W. by Darling harbour to the centre of West King-street ; on the S. by West King-street to its junction with George-street ; on the E. by the centre of George-street to the centre of its junction with Hunter-

street, by the centre of Hunter-street to the centre of the stream called the Tanks, by the centre of the Tanks to Sydney cove, and by Sydney cove to Dawes's point. It contains 1839 houses, and a population of 10,175.

SAINT PATRICK. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset. It is a branch of the North Esk.

SAINT PATRICK'S HEAD. A post station of Tasmania, 84 miles from Launceston.

SAINT PAULS. A river of Tasmania; it is a branch of the South Esk, and it divides the counties of Cornwall and Glamorgan.

SAINT PAULS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Chesterfield, in the county of Cornwall; bounded on the N. by the parish of Chesterfield; on the S. by the Saint Paul's river; and on the W. by the parish of Avoca.

SAINT SEBASTIAN BAY. (Called by the natives BUNGAREE); on the Myall lakes, county of Gloucester; cattle station and dairy farm of Mr. Thomas Douglas Snodgrass, 45 miles from Congre hill. This bay, which resembles Elizabeth bay, in Port Jackson, is protected on each side by high ridges of land projecting on the lakes, in the form of forts; a small fertile valley, under cultivation, runs between the hills from the shore of the bay to the forest land in the rear. The bay is not subject to the influence of any tide. The natives are numerous and harmless, and are under the government of "Queen Molly," who here presides over the sable goddesses and warriors of Bungaree bay.

SAINT STEPHENS. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., in the parishes of Londonderry and Castlereagh.

SAINT VINCENT. A county of N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. and W. by the Shoalhaven river; on the S. by the Wianbene creek to its source, and thence by the Moodong creek and the Moruya river to the sea coast, which forms the eastern boundary. It is 80 miles long from N. to S., and 40 miles in width from E. to W., and contains an area of 1,704,884 square miles, and has a population of 2102; viz.: 1308 males, and 794 females, and reckons 367 houses. The stock comprises 1,738 horses, 27,827 head of horned cattle, 1,678 pigs, and 59,940 sheep. This county, conjointly with Auckland and Murray, returns one member to the Legislative assembly. St. Vincent is a very pleasant and highly interesting district. It contains the following elevated points:—Pigeon house, Currockbilly, Budawang, Womballoway, and Jillamatong. The chief rivers are the Shoalhaven, Macleay, Jervis, Clyde, Deua, Mongarlo, Moruya, and Crookhaven. The creeks are Wandragandria, Jervis, Yerrimong, Pigeon house, Endrick, Jembaicumbene, Congola, and Groobyar. Braidwood is its chief town; the remaining towns are Huskisson, Ulladulla, Broulee, Marlow, Narriga, Tianjara, and Farnham. Its maritime boundary is picturesquely marked by Point Perpendicular, Cape George, St. George's head, Red head, Point upright, and Burrwerree. The harbours and bays are Jervis bay, Crookhaven, Shoalhaven, Sussexhaven, Ulladulla, Bateman's bay, Broulee, and Moruya.

N



SAINT VINCENT PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., on the N. bank of the Manning river.

SALAMANCA. A hill of A.F., in the district of Wimmera, near Mitre lake; ascended by Sir T. L. Mitchell, on the anniversary of the battle of Salamanca; hence the name.

SALISBURY. In the district of New England, N.S.W., 17 miles from Murrurundi. It is the squattage of M. H. Marsh.

SALISBURY PLAINS. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 80 miles from Deniliquin. The station of Smith and Sylvestre.

SALTRAM. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst. It is the residence of G. Ranken.

SALT CREEK. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It rises at Lake Boloke and falls into the Hopkins. Gibb and Anderson's station is on it.

SALT RIVER. A river of W.A., situated in the counties of Hay, and flows into the sea at Smooth bay.

SALVATOR. A river of N.A., discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in 1846. He encamped on its banks in $147^{\circ} 25' 40''$ E. long., and $24^{\circ} 50' 17''$ S. lat.

SAMPSON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, near the junction of the rivers Brisbane and Lockyer.

SAN ANTONIA REEF. Is situated on the north-east coast of Australia, in lat. $18^{\circ} 17'$ S., about 24 miles distant from Hillock point.

SANDON. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence river.

SANDY BAY. A village of Tasmania, situated on the left bank of the river Derwent, in the county of Buckingham, as you approach Hobart Town from the sea; it is a long straggling place with several cottages and neat residences with well cultivated farms and gardens.

SANDY CAPE. Is situated on the north-east coast of Australia, in lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$ S.; it was so named by Captain Cook, from his having observed two large patches of white sand upon it; it is sufficiently high to be seen at the distance of 12 leagues in clear weather.

SANDY CREEK. A stream situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; it flows into the river Hunter at Saint Helliers.

SANDY ISLAND. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., at the entrance of Fullerton cove, Hunters river.

SATUR. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., near the town of Scone.

SAUMAREZ. In the district of New England, near Armidale, N.S.W.; it is the station of S. Dumaresque.

SAWYER'S FLATS. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.; here is the station of W. Grogan.

SAWYER'S POINT. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester, on the Karuah river.

SCAMANDER. A river of Tasmania, situated on the east coast, in the county of Cornwall, near Falmouth.

SCONE. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Scone, and county of Brisbane. It contains 24 houses, and 117 inhabitants; it

is seated on Dartbrook, and is the capital of the county of Brisbane.

SCONE. The residence of T. Ritchie, near Perth, Tasmania.

SCONE. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it is bounded on the E. by the parish of Macquarie; on the N. by the parish of Melbourne; and on the W. by Dartbrook.

SCONE AND MURRURUNDI. An incorporated district of N.S.W.; it contains an area of 1,079,485 acres, of which 237,885 are alienated. It consists of 7 members, and its boundaries are the same as the police district of Scone and Murrurundi.

SCONE AND MURRURUNDI. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the northern portion of the county of Durham, and the north-eastern portion of the county of Brisbane; bounded on the N. by the crest of the Liverpool range heading the Peel river and other waters to Mount Terrel; on the W. by the ranges dividing the waters of the Gummum and Hall's creeks to the southern boundary of Hall's land; on the S. by the southern and eastern boundaries of Hall's land, thence by a line heading Gram's creek and crossing the Wybong to the confluence of Dartbrook and the Hunter, and by the crest of the range dividing the Rouchel river and Sandy creek and by the range heading Fallbrook; on the E. by the range leading northward from Mount Royal and heading the Rouchel river, and by the crest of the range dividing the Hunter, Manning, and Barnard waters, to the Liverpool range heading the Peel river aforesaid. It contains 1040 inhabitants, and 155 houses.

SCOTCH TOWN. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, opposite Kempsey, Aldridge's station.

SCOTT. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex; it is a branch of the river Blackwood.

SCOTT. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Roxburgh; it is called also Buckhobble, of Bocobel, and is a remarkable peaked hill seen from a great distance on all sides, being a guide to settlers and stockmen travelling in this county; it is 136 miles from Sydney.

SCOTT'S REEF. Is situated off the north-west coast of Australia, in lat. 13° 39' S., and long. 121° 56' E.

SCOUTEN ISLAND. An island of Tasmania, situated in the county of Glamorgan. It is separated from Freycinct peninsula by Geographe straits.

SEA ELEPHANT. A rock situated on the eastern shores of King's Island, it is nearly a mile in circumference and 120 feet high, clothed with a coarse wiry grass.

SEAFORD. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Selby, in the county of Dorset; it is bounded on the W. by the river Tamar; and on the S. by Distillery creek.

SEAHAM. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Durham, on the William's river.

SEAHAM. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; it is bounded on the E. by the William's river; on the S. by the river Hunter; on the W. by Butterwick; and on the N. by Uffington.

SEAL BAY. Is situated in Kangaroo Island, S.A.

SEAL ISLANDS. A cluster of islands lying off the east coast of Gipps Land, A.F., to the westward of Rabbit Island, named by Lieutenant Grant, from their being covered with seals.

SEAPARK. The estate of A. W. Young, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., at Jervis bay. It contains 4000 acres, and has a frontage to St. George's basin.

SEAL ROCK. Gloucester, on the sea coast, near the Myall lakes, 50 miles from nearest post town (Carrington), a great boombat camp of the aborigines, in possession of the tribe of King Fisherman.

SEA VIEW. A mountain of N.S.W., situated between the county of Macquarie and the New England district; it is a very prominent feature in that part of the country being 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and may be considered the highest of the Cordilleras of Eastern Australia.

SEDFIELD. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; it is bounded on the N. by Dyring; on the S. by the river Hunter; on the W. by Darlington; and on the E. by Marwood.

SEGENHOE. Is situated on the west bank of the Hunter's river, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., 168 miles from Sydney; it was the magnificent estate of P. M'Queen, Esq., containing about 2400 acres, and extending upwards of 6 miles along the Hunter, and about 8 miles up Page's river. Enough has been said of the park-like scenery of the Hunter, but nothing in the colony of N.S.W., if taken as a whole, can compare with Segenhoe.

SELBY. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Dorset, comprising the parishes of Seaford, Selby, and North Allerton; it is bounded on the W. by the river Tamar; and on the S. and E. by the North Esk river.

SELBORNE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Wycombe, in the county of Devon; it is bounded on the W. by the parish of Wycombe; on the E. by the parish of Bridgenorth; and on the S. by the Meander or Western river.

SEPARATION CREEK. Is situated in N.A. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and named by him as it separated the basaltic from the primitive formations.

SERPENT. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, it flows into the Karuah river.

SERPENTINE. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, 55 miles from Armidale. It is the squattage of W. and J. Dangar.

SERPENTINE CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; it is a branch of the Loddon river, on which are the stations of Booth and Argyle, Bear and Dunsford.

SEVEN EMU RIVER. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and named by him from the numerous flocks of emus seen there, seven of which were hunted down as he travelled 8 miles along its banks. It flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria to the eastward of the Roper river.

SEVEN OAKS. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., 8 miles from Kempsey. The station of H. R. Oakes.

SEVERN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of New England; a branch of the Karaula.

SEYMOUR. A village of N.S.W., in the district of Murray, on the Goulburn river, 526 miles from Sydney. It lies in the direct road to Port Phillip.

SHADFORTH. A mountain of W.A., in the county of Stirling.

SHADFORTH. A parish situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Anson; on the W. by Huntley; on the E. by Colville; and on the S. by Graham parish.

SHADWELL MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It lies about 8 miles east of the confluence of Salt creek with the Hopkin's river.

SHALLOW INLET. Where the river Boyne empties its waters, in lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$ S., N.A.

SHANCOMORE. Is situated in the parish of Bringelly, in the hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at the junction of Bringelly creek with the Nepean or Cowpasture river.

SHANES PARK. Is situated in the parish of Rooty hill, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on South creek. It is the seat of Mr. Panton.

SHANON VALE. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on Man's river, 100 miles from Armidale. It is the station of J. P. Robinson.

SHANNON. Is a beautiful river of Tasmania, it divides the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and empties itself into the river Ouse.

SHARK'S BAY. Is situated in W.A., in lat. 26° S. This bay was discovered by Captain Dampier, on the 6th of August, 1699, and so named from the abundance of sharks which his people found there.

SHAW. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst, it is bounded on the N. and W. by the Belubula river; on the S. by Coombing creek; and on the E. by the parish of Osborne.

SHAW RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. On its banks are the stations of Baxter, Aplin, Campbell, and Knight.

SHAW'S PEAK. Is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 28'$, and long. 149° E. It is one of the largest islands of Sir James Smith's group, off the north-east coast of Australia; it is 1600 feet high.

SHELBOURNE BAY. Is situated on the north east coast of Australia, to the northward of Cape Grenville, in lat. 12° S.

SHERRARD'S ISLETS. Are situated off the north-east coast of Australia, they are low and bushy, and lie in lat. $12^{\circ} 58' 10''$ S., and long. $143^{\circ} 30' 15''$ E.

SHERWOOD. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on Dungee creek, 12 miles from Kempsey. Brigg's station.

SHERWOOD. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Wattle ponds, 7 miles from Singleton. It is the estate of H. Dangar.

SHIRLEY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains, near the Coagi river.

SHOAL BAY. Is situated in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., in lat. $29^{\circ} 25' S.$; it receives the waters of the Clarence river, a stream navigable for about 80 miles inland. Steamers ply between this bay and Sydney.

SHOALHAVEN. A river of N.S.W., rising in the district of Menaroo, in a swamp under a hill called Corrumburoo, 100 miles from Sydney, and dividing the counties of Murray, Argyle, and Camden, from the county of St. Vincent; it flows into the sea at Cooloomgatta, 35 miles below Wollongong, passing through one of the Shoalhaven gullies. These gullies are distant 26 miles from Lake Bathurst. They are ravines of great depth, from 500 to 1200 feet, and of tremendous appearance.

SHOAL LAGOON. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., between Shoalhaven and Crookhaven.

SHOAL POINT. Is situated on the north-east coast of Australia, in lat. $21^{\circ} S.$, and long. $149^{\circ} 7' E.$

SHORTLAND BLUFF. Is a cliffy projection, situated about 2 miles within Point Lonsdale, in the county of Grant, in the harbour of Port Phillip, A.F.

SIBSEY. An island of S.A., situated in Spencer's Gulf, in the county of Flinders, one of Sir Joseph Bank's group.

SIDMOUTH VALLEY. See **LOWE'S SWAMP.**

SILLWOOD. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Westbury, in the county of Westmoreland; bounded on the W. by the parish of Westbury; on the N. by the Meander or Western river; on the S. by the parish of Adelphi, and on the E. by the river Liffey or Pennyroyal creek.

SIMPSON'S PASS. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the Great North road, about 72 miles from Sydney.

SINGLETON. A town of N.S.W., situated at Patrick's plains, in the parish of Whittingham, in the county of Northumberland, on the south bank of the Hunter river, 120 miles from Sydney. It contains 127 houses, and 565 inhabitants.

SINGORAMBAH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. A. and G. M'Leay's squattage.

SIR CHARLES HARDYS. A cluster of islands, situated off the north-east coast of Australia, they are high and rocky, and may be seen 5 or 6 leagues off; they lie in lat. $11^{\circ} 53' 20''$, and long. $143^{\circ} 23' E.$

SIR EVERARD HOMES. A cluster of island off the north-east coast of Australia, extending about 4 miles from Cape Grenville; lat. $11^{\circ} 57' 40'' S.$, and long. $143^{\circ} 11' E.$

SIR ISAAC. The southernmost point of Coffin's bay, in Eyria peninsula.

SIR JAMES SMITH'S GROUP. A group of 10 or 12 islands, situated off the north-east coast of Australia. The principal island contains Linne Peak, and is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 40' 30'' S.$, and long. $140^{\circ} 9' 10'' E.$

SIR JOSEPH BANK'S GROUP. A group of islands in S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, in Spencer's Gulf. They consist of the islands named Winceby, Turnby, Parsney, Kirkley, Lusby, Hareby, Spilsby, Stickney, Sibsey, and Langton.

SKIRMISH POINT. The northernmost point of Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley, N.S.W., so named by Captain Flinders, from a skirmish he had there with the natives.

SLEAFORD BAY. Is situated in the county of Flinders, S.A., between Cape Wiles and Cape Catastrophe, in Eyria peninsula.

SLIGO. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Oatlands, in the county of Somerset: bounded on the N. by the parish of Durham; on the S. by the parish of Bandon; on the E. by the county of Glamorgan; and on the W. by the parish of Brisbane.

SMEETON. In the parish of Narellan, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

SMITH. An island of S.A., situated in Spencer's Gulf, in the county of Flinders, one of Gambier's islands.

SMITHAMBOTHAM. Is situated in the county of Bligh, 238 miles from Sydney, on the river Macquarie, N.S.W.

SMITH PLAINS are situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., to the N.E. of Harrington plains.

SMITH POINT. The easternmost point of Port Essington, Coburg peninsula, N.W.A.

SMOKY CAPE. Is situated in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W., between Trial bay and Korogoro point. It was named by Captain Cook, from his having seen fires which produced a great quantity of smoke.

SNAKE BANKS. A post office station of Tasmania, 20 miles from Launceston.

SNAKE RIDGE. In the district of Gipps land, A.F., on the Latrobe river; 35 miles from Alberton. J. Reeve's station.

SNAPPER. An island of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, on the river Hunter, to the northward of Moscheto Island.

SNAPPER ISLAND. Is situated off the N.E. coast of Australia, near the northern limit of Trinity bay.

SNAPPER. An island of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, in the harbour of Port Stephens, N.S.W.

SNOWY RIVER. (Or MARGALONG); in the district of Gipps land, A.F.; it falls into the sea about 20 miles to the eastward of Lake Tyers.

SNUGBOROUGH. The property of Mr. Oatley, in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the George's River road, about 11 miles from Sydney.

SOLDIER'S POINT. A neck of land running out into the harbour of Port Stephens, in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.

SOLICITOR CAPE. See **SIR WILLIAM GRANTS**, or **GRANT**, **SIR WILLIAM**.

SOLITARY. A creek of N.S.W., which divides the counties of Roxburgh and Westmoreland, and flows into Antonio's creek.

SOLITARY ISLAND. Is situated off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $19^{\circ} 55'$ S., and long. $120^{\circ} 55'$ E.

SOLODUNNA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.; here is the station of Messrs. Smith and Harper.

SOMERS. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it is bounded on the N. by Coombing creek and the Belubula river; and on the W. by the Mundoraman ponds.

SOMERSET. A county of Tasmania, comprising the hundred of Lincoln, Epping, Campelton, Maitland, Auburn, Ross, Cornwallis, Oatlands, and Tunbridge, and the parishes of Chichester, Eskdale, Bramber, Cadbury, Epping, Cleveland, Bathurst, Salisbury, Campbelltown, Wincanton, Eldon, Abercrombie, Ramsbury, Lincoln, Tierney, Lennox, Denbigh, Hill, Chatsworth, Milton, Ross, Packenham, Glenmorrison, Gibbs, Peel, East Grinstead, Durham, Cornwallis, Sligo, Bandon, Brisbane, Oatlands, Dulverton, Exmouth, and Maxwell. It is bounded on the N. by the South Esk river, dividing it from the county of Cornwall; on the W. by the rivers Macquarie and Lake, dividing it from the county of Westmoreland, and the river Clyde, dividing it from the county of Cumberland; on the S. by the county of Monmouth; and on the E. by the county of Glamorgan. Its chief towns are Campbelltown, Ross, Lincoln, Maitland, Tierney, Denbigh, Auburn, Tunbridge, Cornwallis, and Andover. It is watered by the rivers South Esk, Macquarie, Lake, Clyde, Dulverton, Isis, Blackman, Kitty's, and Elizabeth rivers. The lakes are Lakes Sorell, Crescent, Duprose, Gullir, Johnny's, Crown, Rushby, Eastern, and Stony. The most conspicuous mountains are the Eastern Tier, Miller's Bluff, Mount O'Connor, Hummocks, Grimes, Sugar Loaf, Quoin Hill, and Table Mountain.

SOMERTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bath, in the county of Monmouth; bounded on the N. by the river Jordan; on the S. by the parish of Dysart; on the W. by the parishes of Winterton and Springhill; and on the E. by crown lands.

SOMERVILLE. Near Westbury, Tasmania. The residence of A. B. Jones.

SONNERA CAPE. Is the southernmost point of Scouten's Island, in the county of Glamorgan, Tasmania.

SOPHIENBURG. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the town of Liverpool. It is the estate of Thomas Holt, junior.

SORELL. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, parish of Sorell, on Pitt water, 14 miles from Hobart Town.

SORELL. A hundred of Tasmania, comprising the parishes of Canning, Forcett, Carlton, and Sorell, situated in the county of Pembroke; it is bounded on the W. by a stream, dividing it from the county of Monmouth; and on the S. by Pitt water, Frederick Henry bay, and Norfolk bay.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (See AUSTRALIA, SOUTH).

SOUTH CAPE. Is situated at the southernmost extremity of Tasmania, and lies in lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ S.

SOUTH COLAH. A parish in the hundred of Dundas, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W. It contains 53 houses, and 199 inhabitants; and is bounded on the N. by a small branch of Cowan creek, from its confluence with that creek to its head on the range dividing the waters of that creek from those of Berowra creek, by the centre of that range to the head of one of the branches of Berowra creek, and by that branch to Berowra creek; on the N.W. by Berowra creek and one of its branches to its head, and by a line thence bearing S. 45° W. to the centre of the New North road; on the W. by the centre of the New North road to the centre of its junction with the road from the Government wharf, on the Parramatta river; on the S. by the centre of the road from the Government Wharf to the centre of its junction with the road to Wollstoncroft's wharf, by the centre of the latter-named road; by a line thence bearing S. 64° E. to Lane Cove, being part of the north-eastern boundary line of the Field of Mars common; on the E. by Lane Cove to its head; by a line thence bearing N. to the centre of the road to Wollstoncroft's wharf by the centre of that road; thence by a line bearing N. to the head of one of the branches of Cowan creek, and by that branch and Cowan creek to the small branch as above mentioned.

SOUTHEND. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., comprising the parishes of Southend, Eckersly, and Wedderburn. It contains neither a house nor an inhabitant, and is distant about 30 miles from Sydney. It is very mountainous and barren; and is bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from Woronora river to George's river; on the W. by George's river, by a line from that river bearing W. to the head of one of the branches of the Cataract river; on the S. by the Cataract river to its head, and thence by a line bearing E. 20° S. to Bulli, on the sea coast; on the E. by the sea coast to the N.E. corner of Matthew Gibbons's 1000 acres; by a line thence bearing W. to the dividing range at the head of Woronora river, by the centre of the dividing range to the head of the Woronora river; and by the Woronora river to the W. line above mentioned.

SOUTHEND. A parish in the hundred of Southend, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. to the centre of the dividing range at the head of Woronora river, part of which forms the northern boundary of Matthew Gibbons's 1000 acres; and thence by a line bearing S. 45° W. to O'Hara's creek; on the W. by O'Hara's creek and a branch of that creek to its head, and by a line thence to the Cataract river; on the S. by the Cataract river to its head; and thence by a line bearing E. 20° S. to Bulli, on the sea coast; on the E. by the sea coast to the north-eastern corner of Matthew Gibbons's 1000 acres. It contains neither a house nor an inhabitant.

SOUTHERLAND. A parish in the hundred of Woronora, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Botany Bay from Cape Solander to George's river, and by that river to Woronora river; on the W. by Woronora river; on the S.W. by a line bearing S.E. to Port Hacking creek; on the S. by Port Hacking creek and Port Hacking to the sea coast; on the E. by the sea coast to Cape

Solander, including the islands in the ports Woronora and Port Hacking creeks, bounding this parish. It contains 10 houses and 41 inhabitants.

SOUTH ESK. A river of Tasmania. It is the N. branch of the river Tamar, which it joins at the town of Launceston. It divides the counties of Glamorgan, Somerset, Westmoreland, and Devon, from Cornwall.

SOUTHGATE. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 15 miles from Grafton. S. A. Mackenzie's station.

SOUTH WEST HEAD. Is the southernmost extremity of Tasmania, and lies in lat. 43° 42' S.

SPEAR RANGE. A range of mountains, situated in the district of Liverpool plains, near the Bowen river, N.S.W.

SPECTACLE ISLAND. Is situated near the coast of Frederick Hendrick Bay, (named by Tasman, in memory of a Dutch prince of that name,) below the Carlton and Pittwater. This island is so named from its shape resembling that of a pair of spectacles, with an archway through the centre.

SPECTACLE ISLAND. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the river Hunter to the eastward of Moscheto Island.

SPENCER CAPE. The southernmost point of Yorke peninsula, S.A.

SPICER'S PEAK. Is situated in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., near Cunningham Gap.

SPILSBY. An island of S.A., situated in Spencer's Gulf, in the county of Flinders; one of Sir Joseph Banks's group.

SPIT ISLAND. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., on the river Hunter, to the S. of Ash Island.

SPRING BAY. A post office station of Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, 49 miles from Hobart Town.

SPRING CREEK. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.; it rises near Mount Rouse, and falls into the Merri river. On its banks are the stations of Donaldson, Clerke, Ware, Wickham, Carmichael, Simson, and Manifold.

SPRINGFIELD. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn. It is the residence of W. P. Faithful.

SPRINGHEAD. On the Hopkins river. Marr and Gray's station.

SPRING HILL. A post office station of Tasmania, in the county of Monmouth, 39 miles from Hobart Town.

SPRING HILL. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Apsley, in the county of Monmouth; bounded on the N. by the river Dulverton; on the W. by the river Jordan; on the S. by the parish of Winterton; and on the E. by the parish of Somerton and Bath.

SPRINGWOOD. In the county of Cook, on the road to Bathurst, 48 miles from Sydney, N.S.W.

SQUIRE RANGE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. Messrs. Campbell and M'Kenzie's station.

STAATEN RIVER. A river of N.A., flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. It was crossed by Dr. Leichhardt, in lat. $16^{\circ} 27' 26''$ S.

STAFFA. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Brighton, in the county of Monmouth; bounded on the N. by the parish of Ormaig; on the W. by the parish of Yarlington; on the S. by the parish of Ulva; and on the E. by the county of Glamorgan.

STANBROOK. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Oaky creek, 90 miles from Ipswich. The station of Hughes and Isaacs.

STANFORD. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Heddon; on the E. by the parish of Stockrington; and W. by Pokolbin.

STANHOPE. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; it is bounded on the N. by Tangorin; on the S. by the Hunter river; on the E. by Wolfingham; and on the W. by Marwood.

STANLEY. A county of S.A.; bounded on the S. by the counties of Gawler and Light; on the E. by the main range, as far as the parallel of $33^{\circ} 20'$ S., and then by the course down of the Broughton river, till about due N. of the mouth of the Wakefield river, a line connecting these points forming the western boundary.

STANLEY. A county of N.S.W. It comprehends the portion of the colony of N.S.W., lying between the parallels of 27 and 28 degrees of S. lat., and bounded on the E. by the Pacific ocean; and on the W. by the mountain ridge which separates the waters which fall into the Pacific ocean from those which run to the Darling river; and ultimately by the river Murray to the Southern ocean. It is in length, from N. to S., 60 miles; and in breadth, from E. to W., 60 miles; and contains an area of about 2,000,000 square miles. The population of the county amounts to 1599; viz.:—1122 males, and 477 females; and has within its boundaries 257 houses. The stock of this county is reckoned at 167 horses, 1030 head of horned cattle, 222 pigs, and 3 sheep. The most elevated mountains of this county are Mounts Brisbane, Hallen, Forbes, Fraser, Edwards, Sampson, Cross, Melbourne, Stephenson, and French Play peak, Tent hill, Daguillar's range. The rivers are, the Brisbane, Bremer, Stanley, Logan, Teviot, Lockyer, and Pumice stone; the creeks are, Coyar, Graham's, Franklin vale, Yarril creek, and Downshire vale. The plains of Stanley rank among the richest of N.S.W.; they are, Normanby plains, Laidley plains, Innes plains, and Letitia plains. The capital of the county is Brisbane, on the river Brisbane; and Ipswich, on the Bremer. The harbour is Moreton Bay, second to none in Australia. The islands adjacent, and belonging to the county, are, Moreton, Shadbroke, and Peel. Together with the counties of Macquarie and Gloucester, it returns one member to the Australian senate.

STANLEY. A parish of Tasmania; bounded on the N. by the river Tamar; on the E. by the South Esk river; on the S. by the parish of Eccleston; and on the W. by the parish of St. Michaels. It is situated in the hundred of Stanley, and county of Devon.

STANLEY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley. It is a branch of the river Brisbane.

STANLEY. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon, comprising the parishes of St. Michaels, Stanley, Eccleston, and Bridgenorth; bounded on the N. by the river Tamar; on the E. by the South Esk river; and on the S. by the Meander or Western river.

STANWELL PARK. Is situated at Little Bulli, on the sea coast, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 18 miles N. of the town of Wollongong. It is the estate of T. Smith.

STAPYLTON. A lake of N.S.W., situated near Stapylton creek, with its junction with the Murrumbidgee.

STATION PEAK. Is a prominent hill in A.F., called by the natives "Ude Youang;" it is situated in the county of Grant, and parish of Wurdi Yowang. From this point the splendid sheet of water, Port Phillip, may be wholly seen, as well as the mouths of the Little and Werribee rivers. This peak is called by the natives Ude Youang; and another, 7 miles off, Onuke Youang; whilst 15 miles still further, is a solitary high round hill, called Bunnunyong. Ude Youang, named by Captain Flinders, Station Peak, is a granite mass, elevated 1370 feet above the sea.

STEEPHEAD. Is an island of Tasmania, situated in Bass's Straits, to the westward of Barren Island.

STEPHENS. A point of land situated near Port Stephens, N.S.W., in the county of Gloucester.

STEPHENSON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, on the dividing range.

STEWART. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan.

STEWARTS. A brook of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; it flows into the river Hunter, near Castle Sempill.

STICKNEY. An island of N.S.W., situated in Spencer Gulf, in the county of Flinders, one of Sir Joseph Banks's group.

STILTON. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on Deep Creek, 20 miles from Cassino. The squattage of Denison and Hamilton.

STIRLING. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Goderick; on the S. by the ocean; on the E. by the county of Plantagenet; and on the W. by the county of Lanark. Its chief river is the Denmark. Its mountains are, Mount Frankland, Roe, Mitchell, and Shadforth. Its maritime boundary consists of Capes Nuyts, and Points Nornalup and Point Hellier; and its bays and inlets are, Irwin Inlet, Great Estuary, and Parry's Inlet.

STOCKPORT. A parish of Tasmania, in the hundred of Ilfracombe, and county of Devon; and is bounded on the E. by the river Tamar.

STOCKRINGTON. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Maitland; on the W. by the parishes of Stanford and Heddon; and on the E. by the parish of Hexham.

STOCKTON. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Stockton, and county of Gloucester, on the shores of Port Hunter, opposite to the town of Newcastle. It contains 20 houses, and 112 inhabitants. Here are the factories of Messrs. Fisher and Donaldson.

STOCKTON. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; it is bounded on the N. by Eldon; S. by Port Hunter; E. by Stowell; and W. by the river Hunter.

STODART VALLEY. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains; It is watered by one of the tributaries of the river Gwydir.

STOKES RIVER. In the county of Normanby, A.F. On this river are the stations of Lewis, Crawford, and M'Rae and M'Leon.

STOKES. An island of N.S.W., situated about 1 mile to the northward of Termeil, in the county of St. Vincent.

STONEQUARRY. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., on the Great South road, 49 miles from Sydney.

STONY CREEK. The station of J. Hogarth, at Myrtle Creek, 40 miles from Cassino, in the district of Clarence, N.S.W.

STONY CREEK. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bligh; it empties itself into the Crui river.

STONY SUCKLE. The station of William Lawson, senior, situated in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

STORM BAY. In Tasmania. It contains several islands; it is not near so sheltered as Port Jackson, but it has excellent holding ground. The principal portion of Storm Bay is included between the land extending from Cape Pillar to the entrance of the Derwent and Brune Island, between which and the S.E. part of the main land is D'Entrecasteaux Channel, where there is a passage for large vessels.

STRADBROKE. An island of N.S.W., situated at the entrance of Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley.

STRANGFORD PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., to the eastward of Smith's plains.

STRATHALLADALE. The station of James Mackay, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

STRATHALLAN. On the Wollondilly river, near Goulburn, in the county of Argyle, 121 miles from Sydney.

STRATHBOGIE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on Holland's creek, about 12 miles from Broken river post office. Curlewis and Campbell's station.

STRATHEAN. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Balmain.

STRATHEARN. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane; it is bounded on the E. by Dartbrook; and S. by Ellis.

STRATHEDEN. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 20 miles from Cassino. Dr. Dobie's squattage.

STRATFORD ON AVON. In the district of Gipps land, A.F., on the Dunlop river, 50 miles from Alberton. W. O. Raymond's station.

STRATHFIELDSAYE. In the district of Gipps land, A.F., on Lake Wellington, 60 miles from Alberton. It is the squattage of W. Raymond.

STRATHMORTON. In the district of Murray, N.S.W., on the river Murray, 160 miles from Melbourne. It is a squattage of B. Boyd.

STRATHMULLAR. The station of James Hay, in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

STRAWBERRY BANK. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., at Grafton. It is the estate of Clark Irving.

STREAKY BAY. Is situated in S.A., to the eastward of Smoky Bay; (the meridian of 134° E. cuts it). It lies in Eyria peninsula.

STROUD. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, on the river Karuah, about 7 miles from Bourral, on the eastern bank of the river; it is the head quarters of the Australian Agricultural Company, and has quite the appearance of an English village.

STROUD. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; it is a branch of the Karuah river.

STRZELECKI RANGE. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; to the southward of the Great Swamp.

STURT. A county of S.A.; bounded on the S. and E. by the county of Russell, as high as its termination in lat. about $34^{\circ} 50'$ S., and thence by the river Murray, including the 39 sections to the parallel of about $34^{\circ} 32'$ due E. of the dividing range between the Gawler and Rhine, a line between which points forms its northern limits; on the W. by the counties of Adelaide and Hindmarsh.

STURT. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs.

STURT. A river of S.A.; it rises on Mount Lofty, and flows into the Gulf of St. Vincent, in the county of Adelaide.

STURT. A mountain of S.A., situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 45'$ S., and long. $135^{\circ} 30'$ E.; it is the most prominent point of the Gawler range.

STURT POINT. Is situated in the county of Hindmarsh, S.A., opposite Point Macleay, in Mundo island.

STYX. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Clarence river; it is a branch of the river Clarence.

STYX. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Buckingham; it divides the parishes of Anglesea and Uxbridge, and falls into the river Derwent, a few miles from Fenton Forest.

SUGARLOAF. A conical shaped hill, in the parish of Menangle, and hundred of Campbelltown, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., known as the Sugarloaf of Menangle.

SUGARLOAF CREEK. At its junction with Wollombi brook, on the Great North road, in the county of Northumberland, 92 miles, from Sydney.

SUGARLOAF POINT. On the coast of N.S.W., to the north of Port Stephens, in the county of Gloucester, and near the north end of Myall lake, 220 miles from Sydney.

SUGEEBAG. A branch of Mangrove creek, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

SULLY PONDS. Are situate in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., it flows into the Wingecarribbee river, near the town of Goulburn.

SUMMER HILL. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., about 144 miles from Sydney, near Frederick's valley.

SUMMER HILL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Peel river. Freeman's station.

SUNDAY ISLAND. An island situated in Port Albert, in the district of Gipps Land, A.F.

SURRY HILLS. Are situated in the city of Sydney, county of Cumberland, N.S.W. That part of Surry hills not included in the city contains 40 houses, and 207 inhabitants.

SURRY HILLS. Are situated in Tasmania, about 60 miles to the south-east of Circular head.

SURRY RIVER. A river of A.F., in the county of Normanby; this river enters Portland Bay in lat. $38^{\circ} 15' 43''$ S., and long. $141^{\circ} 58' E.$; on it are the stations of Millard, Dutton, and Rogerson.

SURVEY. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.

SURVEYOR'S CREEK. In the district of New England, N.S.W.; on this stream is the station of Jamison and Mackenzie.

SUSSEX. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on part of the N. by the county of Wellington, on the remainder of the north-west and south by the ocean; and on the E. by the counties of Lanark and Nelson. Its towns are Augusta, Dunsboro, Busselton, and Wonerup. Its bays and harbours are the Bay du Geographe, West Bay, and Flinder's Bay. Its rivers are the Capel, Margaret, Chapman, Glenarty, Blackwood, Turner, and Scott. Its capes and headlands are Point Naturaliste, Point Picquet, Cape Clairault, Cape Mentelle, Cape Freycinct, Cape Hamelin, Cape Leeuwin, and Cape Beaufort. The mountains of this county are Mounts Duckworth, and Mount Yates.

SUSSEX HAVEN. At the mouth of St. George's Basin, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., 120 miles from Sydney, in lat. $35^{\circ} 20' S.$

SUTHERLAND. A point of land situated on the shores of Botany Bay, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; it is the first spot of land ever cleared in Australia. See BOTANY BAY.

SUTHERLAND. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Rugby, in the county of Buckingham; bounded on the N. by the river Derwent; and on the E. by the parish of Argyle.

SUTTON. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Tarean; S. by Stowell; E. by the harbour of Port Stephens; and W. by Thornton.

SUTOR. A river of N.A.; it was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, in 1845; it lies in lat. $21^{\circ} 21' 368''$. In lat. $21^{\circ} 39' 58''$ it splits into many branches and enters a thick scrub. In lat $21^{\circ} 37' 31''$ there is a magnificent sheet of water like a little lake in a bed.

SWALLOW. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it flows in the Macquarie river.

SWASHFIELD. (Or BEEMARANG); is situated in the county of Westmoreland, on the Campbell river, N.S.W.

SWAMP OAK. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Swamp-oak creek, 70 miles from Murrurundi. It is the station of Peter Brodie.

SWAMPS. The station of Ewen Cameron, situated in the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W.

SWAN RIVER. A river of W.A., discovered in 1696, by Vlaming; it is situated in the county of Perth, it receives the water of the Avon and Toodyoy, at the town of Toodyoy. The towns of Freemantle, Perth, and Guildford are built on the banks of the river. It discharges its waters into a large bay called Melville Water. The first settlement, which is a portion of W.A., was founded here in August, 1829, under the auspices of the Colonial office. This river, like all other Australian rivers with which we are thoroughly acquainted, is subject to sudden and tremendous floods, which inundate the cornlands in its vicinity, and sweep away all opposing obstacles with irresistible impetuosity.

SWAN. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Darling Downs; it is a tributary of the river Condamine.

SWAN CREEK. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 5 miles from Grafton. The station of Small and Devlin.

SWAN ISLAND. Is a narrow strip of land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in Bank's Straits, situated in lat. $40^{\circ} 43' 36''$ S., and long. $3^{\circ} 5' 50''$ W. of Sydney, and $148^{\circ} 10' 10''$ E. of Greenwich, to the north of Cape Portland, Tasmania.

SWAN LAKE. Near St. George's Basin, in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., 122 miles from Sydney.

SWANSEA. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Glamorgan, 74 miles from Hobart Town, on Oyster bay.

SWEERS. An island situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, separated from Bentick island by Investigator road; it is very woody, and there is a hill about 150 feet high named Mount Inspection.

SWITHLAND. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W. Mrs. E. F. Dumaresque's station.

SWITZERLAND. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Goulburn river, 30 miles from Seymour. T. Grant's station.

SYDNEY. (Or **ALBION**); the capital of New South Wales, is situated in $33^{\circ} 55'$ south latitude, and $151^{\circ} 25'$ east longitude. It is surrounded on three sides by the waters of the harbour of Port Jackson, and the principal mass of its buildings stands on two ridges of land, with the intervening valley, which form the boundaries of Sydney Cove. The principal streets are tolerably regular; they run lengthwise, north and south, and are crossed nearly at right angles by shorter streets. George-street may be considered the main artery of the city.

The buildings are composed either of brick or sandstone, of which there is an abundant supply in the colony. With few exceptions they are covered with shingles of oak or iron bark, instead of slates; and from this cause they appear older than they actually are. Governor Macquarie, among his numerous other improvements in the town was

the first to give something like order and regularity to the rude and indigested mass of buildings, that before his time had been erected according to the caprice of their proprietor's fancy.

The boundaries of the city, as fixed by the Act of Incorporation, enclose a larger extent of ground than would be inferred from the number of the population which it contains. The whole area enclosed by these boundaries, including Pyrmont, occupies upwards of 2000 acres; Hyde Park itself covers about 56 acres.

The population of the city of Sydney consists of 38,358, viz.: 20,810 male, and 17,548 females, of which number 17,976 are members of the Church of England, 11,953 Roman Catholics, 3994 Presbyterians, 1672 Wesleyan Methodists, 2021 other Protestants, 603 Jews, 15 Pagans and Mahomedans, and 124 of other persuasions—the whole number of the houses in the city is 7109, of which 5281 are built of stone and brick, and 1828 of wood.

With the exception of the New Government House—a princely erection, the New Court House, Australian Subscription Library, St. James's Church, Christ's Church, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Benedicts, the new Centenary Chapel, the Jewish Synagogue, Sydney College, the Benevolent Asylum, the Legislative Council Chambers, Post Office front, and a few others, the public buildings in Sydney are remarkable neither for number nor elegance, as compared with the public buildings in cities of the same magnitude in the mother country; but when we take into consideration the tender age of this colony, and its great distance from its ancient parent, the number and elegance of the public buildings of its principal city cannot fail to excite surprise and admiration. There are several churches and other buildings now in the progress of erection which will add considerably to the beauty of the city in this respect, and remedy in some measure its present deficiency in the number of spires and chimnies; among these may be mentioned St. Andrew's Cathedral, Trinity Church, and the museum. There are also numbers of elegant private residences in the city and the neighbourhood, particularly in the romantic districts of Darlinghurst, Woolloomoolloo, Newtown, and the Glebe; and the new Military Barracks, on the South Head road, when completed, will materially improve the appearance of this district.

The public institutions of Sydney are numerous. Until lately there were four colonial Banks in full operation; we still have two—the Bank of New South Wales, and the Commercial Bank. We have likewise two Anglo-Colonial Banks—the Bank of Australasia, and the Union Bank of Australia. The Bank of Australasia is a chartered Bank; and all the four are Banks of issue. Besides these, we have the Savings' Bank; the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company, and the Royal Bank. We have next the Australian Agricultural Company, the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, the Australian Gas-Light Company, the Australian Sugar Company, the Sydney Salting Company, the Australian Trust Company, the Scottish Australian Investment Company, the Sydney Alliance Marine Fire and Life Assurance Company, the Australian General Assu-

rance Company, and the Australian Colonial and General Life Assurance Annuity Company.

There is a plentiful supply of Religious Establishments, of different denominations, in the city, and Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, as well as members of the Independent or Congregation Church, and of the Baptist Chapel, may all find faithful and zealous ministers, attached to their different creeds. The Society of Friends have likewise a chapel, and the Jews a synagogue in the city.

Of Religious Societies there are the Auxiliary Bible Society of New South Wales, the Australian Diocesan Committee, the Australian Religious Tract Society, an Auxiliary of the British Catholic Institution, the Wesleyan Auxiliary Missionary Society, the Ladies' Bible Association, and the Bethel Union.

There are several charitable and useful institutions, of which the following are among the chief. The Benevolent Society, the Sydney Dispensary, the Sydney Strangers' Friend Society, the Sydney Dorcas Society, New South Wales Temperance Society, the Total Abstinence Societies, and several Benefit or Friendly Societies.

The public establishments for education in the city are also numerous. There are the Sydney College, and the Australian College, (which, however, might with greater propriety be denominated High Schools); St. Mary's Archiepiscopal seminary, the Normal Institution, and the Australian School Society. In addition to these, there were in Sydney, according to a late return by the Auditor-General, six schools attached to the Church of England, seven to the Presbyterian Church, six to the Roman Catholic Church, and one to the Wesleyan, —all receiving support from the Government. Besides these we have an Independent and a Baptist school, and several others, which receive no assistance from the state.

Connected with the subject of education are literary and scientific associations, of which Sydney is blessed with a fair proportion. Among these may be mentioned the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, the Australian Subscription Library and Reading Rooms, the Church Book Society, the Clerical Book Society, the New South Wales Law Library, and the Australian Museum and Botanic Gardens.

Sydney can also boast of Masonic, Odd Fellows, with other lodges, and clubs; the Australian Club, a Glee Club, and two Cricket Clubs; nor is she deficient in the number of her legal and medical advisers; for there are no fewer than forty barristers, one hundred and ten attornies, solicitors, and proctors, and upwards of two hundred qualified medical practitioners.

The press is also flourishing. We have one daily—the *Sydney Morning Herald*; the *Sydney Chronicle*, published three times a week; the *Government Gazette*, and the *Australian*, twice a week; six weekly publications—the *Atlas*, *Squatter*, *Courier*, *Times*, *Sentinel*, *Bell's Life*, *Heads of the People*, *Gleaner*, *Age*; and the *Voice in the Wilderness* published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

The Corporation Act, 6 Vict., No. 3, declares the town of Sydney to be a city, and incorporates the inhabitants thereof. It defines the boundaries of the city which are as follows, viz. :—bounded on the N. by the waters of Port Jackson, from a landmark at the head of Blackwattle bay to Rushcutter's bay; on the E. by the stream entering Rushcutter's bay to a bridge on the South Head road, at the north-west corner of Sydney Common, and by the western boundary of that common to a road extending westward to the back of Cleveland house; on the S. by that road and its western fence prolonged to a landmark on the road to Cook's river; on the W. by the western side of the road to Cook's river, and that line prolonged to the landmark at the head of Blackwattle bay—and divides it into six wards, viz., Gipps, Bourke, Brisbane, Macquarie, Cook, and Phillip. Four councillors are to be elected for each of the wards, from these twenty-four, or from citizens qualified to be councillors, six aldermen are to be chosen, and from the aldermen and councillors, the mayor, is to be elected. The mayor's is an annual appointment. Four of the councillors retire annually, while three of the aldermen remain in office for three years, and the other three for six years. John Hosking, Esq., was the first mayor of the City, and the Right Worshipful Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq., holds the office of mayor at present. Vide New South Wales.

SYDNEY. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing an area of 140,733 acres, of which 58,102 are alienated. It consists of 13 members, and its boundaries are precisely similar to the boundaries of the Police district of Sydney, excepting out of its boundaries the city of Sydney.

SYDNEY. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a north-eastern portion of the county of Cumberland, consisting of the hundreds of Sydney and Packerham, except the parish of Concord; bounded on the N. and N.W. by Broken Bay and Cowan Creek; on the W. by lines bearing south-westerly and S., dividing Hynde's grant to Lane Cove river, thence by Lane Cove and its bays to the western point of Ball's Head Bay, crossing the Parramatta river to Longnose Point, thence by the Long cove to the junction of the Parramatta and Liverpool turnpike roads, and by the Liverpool road to the Village reserve, at Irish Town, and from thence by a line bearing south to and by the Salt Ponds; on the S. by George's river, and the South shore of Botany Bay to Cape Solander, the sea shore which forms the eastern boundary to the South Head, crossing the entrance of Port Jackson, to the North Head, and continued to Barrenjeuey Head, at the entrance of Broken Bay. It contains 49,630 inhabitants, viz., 27,015 males, and 22,615 females, and reckons 9830 houses.

SYDNEY. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., comprising the parishes of St. Phillip, St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Andrew, Botany, Alexandria, Petersham, St. George, and Concord, with a population of 47,980, viz., 25,870 males, and 22,110 females; it is bounded on the N. by Port Jackson from the inner South Head to Hacking's creek; on the W. by Hacking's creek to the centre of

Haslam's bridge on the Parramatta road, by the centre of that road to the Glebe bridge, by a line from the centre of that bridge bearing S. 18° W. to the north corner of the Glebe of 450 acres, by the western boundary of that Glebe to the head of Cook's river, by Cook's river to the centre of the road at the north corner of Joseph Broadbent's 40 acres, by the centre of that road to the head of Saltpan creek, and by Saltpan creek to George's river; on the S. by George's river to Botany Bay, and by Botany Bay to Cape Banks; on the E. by the sea coast to the inner South Head of Port Jackson, including the islands attached to the parishes in this hundred. The number of houses in this hundred is 9528, of which 6362 are built of stone or brick, and the remainder 3166 of wood.

SYDNEY. One of the old original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., previous to its being subdivided into parishes and hundreds; it is bounded on the W. side by a south line passing from Blackwattle Swamp bridge to Botany Bay; S. by Botany Bay; E. by the coast; and N. by the harbour of Port Jackson.

SYDNEY BAY. A bay situated in the island of Norfolk Island, in lat. 29° 5' S., and long. 168° 2' E.

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TABBIT. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; it flows into the river William, 156 miles from Sydney.

TABLE CAPE. A cape or headland of Tasmania, situated on the north coast, in lat. 41° 2' S., and long. 145° 51' E.

TABLE TOP. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 15 miles from Albury. Foote's station.

TABRABOUCHA. A swamp, situated in the county of Roxburgh, near the head of Cunningham creek, 131 miles from Sydney.

TABRAGALBA. The squattage of Duguid Graham, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

TABULAN. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., in Rocky creek, 120 miles from Grafton. It is the squattage of C. Windeyer.

TACHMANS. The squattage of Samuel Taylor, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

TAGROAN. Is situated on the river Murrumbidgee, in the county of Murray, N.S.W.

TALA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., at Lake Tala, 110 miles from Deniliquin. W. C. Wentworth's station.

TALA. A lake of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee, situated near the Murrumbidgee river, about half way between the mouths of the Lachlan and Edward rivers. Mr. Wentworth has a station here.

TALABA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Oriel creek, 153 miles from Tamworth. It is the station of W. and J. Dangar.

TALAGANDRA. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W., at Gundaroo. It is the residence of J. T. A. Styles.

TALANGATTA. In the Murray district, A.F., at the junction of the Mitta Mitta river, and Tallangatta creek. J. Wilson's station.

TALATURALA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Talaba creek, 150 miles from Tamworth. It is the station of W. and J. Dangar.

TALAWAH. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, to the north of the Wollomba river, near Wallis's lake.

TALBINGO. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, on the east bank of the Doomut river.

TALBOT RIVER. A branch of the river Dale, in the county of Yorke, W.A.

TALBOT. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Wimmera, between the rivers Wimmera and Glenelg.

TALBRAGAR. (Or POOLABATTA); a river of N.S.W., dividing the county of Bligh from the district of Bligh; it rises near Turee, in the county of Bligh, and after receiving the waters of the river Coolaburragundy, it flows into the Erskine, a branch of the Macquarie river.

TALGA. (Or HURD'S PRC); is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

TALAGANDA. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the banks of the Shoalhaven river.

TALLANGETTA CREEK. A branch of the Mitta Mitta river, in the district of Murray, A.F.

TALLAROOK. In the district of Goulburn, A.F. J. Hawdon's station.

TALLEGHARY. Is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the banks of Karuah river.

TALOOPY. Is situated on Bylong creek, in the county of Bligh, N.S.W.

TALUBA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Talaba creek, 153 miles from Tamworth. Button's station.

TALYRANG PEAK. One of the highest points of the Gurock range, in the county of Murray, N.S.W.

TAMAR. A river of Tasmania, which empties itself into Port Dalrymple; Launceston, the second town in Tasmania is situated on this river. The North and South Esk, two fine streams, unite at Launceston and fall into the Tamar about 30 miles from its mouth. The valley through which the Tamar flows is narrow, with sides steep and woody, in some places the reaches are wide, and the hills recede. George Town is also situated on this river, about 4 miles from its mouth.

TAMBO MOUNT. One of the highest points of the Australian Alps, in the district of Gipps Land, A.F.

TAMBO RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it falls into Lake King. On it is the station of O. B. Sparkes.

TAMROOKUM. In the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., on the Logan river. Barker's station.

TAMWORTH. A town of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains, on the river Peel, in the estate of the Australian Agricultural Company; it is distant from Maitland 154 miles. Petty sessions are held here.

TANBAN. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on Tanban creek, 50 miles from Port Macquarie. The station of W. H. Chapman and Company.

TANDOGO. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington; it is a branch of the river Bogan.

TANGABALANGA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the King river. Walker and Co.'s station.

TANGEL. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the Latrobe river. T. Bloomfield's station.

TANGORIN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, parish of Tangorin.

TANGORIN. Is situated in the county of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Molong, 158 miles from Sydney.

TANGULGA. Is situated on the Nammoey river, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

TANGULLA. A creek of A.F., in the district of Murray; it is one of the branches of the river Murray.

TANSA. In the Portland Bay district, A.F., near Boninyong. Winter's station.

TANUMBUC. Is situated on the south bank of the William river, in the county of Durham, N.S.W.

TANVISON. In the district of Western Port, A.F. M. and A. Meyrick's station.

TARALGA. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle, a branch of Guinecor creek.

TARAMPA. The station of Charles Cameron, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

TARA RIVER. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F.; it runs through the town of Alberton, into Port Albert. Here are the stations of Buckley and Collins.

TARAWINDI. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Tarawindi creek, 80 miles from Cassilis. The squattage of James Hale.

TARBAN. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, and parish of Hunter's hill, N.S.W., at Bedlam Point, on the Parramatta river, about 8 miles from Sydney, and 7 miles from Kissing Point; here is situated the Lunatic Asylum, built by the Colonial Government, at a cost of 13,000*l.*; it is a substantial and well-finished stone building, and covers nearly two acres of ground; it was commenced by Sir Richard Bourke, in the year 1835; the first patients were received from the old Asylum, at Liverpool, November, 1838. It was originally built for 60 patients, but it now contains 154 males and females, and is undergoing considerable alterations and enlargement; it is under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Digby. The resident medical officer is Dr. Lee. Near which are two good cottages, the property of Mr. Digby, with other neat cottages and orchards between them and Kissing Point. The neighbourhood is extremely pleasant, and the air salubrious.

TARCATTAH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river. It is the squattage of A. and G. McLeay.

TARCATTAH. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee, a branch of the Murrumbidgee river.

TAREAN. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Karuah; S. by Sutton; W. by Wilmot; and on the E. by the Karuah river.

TAREELEII. The squattage of Thomas Cullen, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 300 miles from Maitland.

TARILL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the river Nammoy. Parnell's station.

TARLO. On the Cookbundoon river, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W.

TARNEIT. A parish situated in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Pæwneitjork; S. by the parish of Deutcaïn; E. by the parish of Trocanina; and W. by the river Werribee.

TARNGILL. A river of A.F., it is situated in Gipps Land, and falls into Lake Wellington.

TARRABANDRA. In the district of the Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 75 miles from Deniliquin. J. Tooth's station.

TARRACONANGADGERA. The station of Messrs. E. and G. Rouse, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

TARRADALE. Is situated in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., near the town of Goulburn. It is the residence of J. Murchison.

TARRAGO LAGOON. Between Breadalbane plains and Lake George, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 138 miles from Sydney.

TARRAMUNGALA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, about 4 miles to the north of Lake George.

TARRANGOWAN. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the Loddon river, near Tarrengowen. W. M. Hunter's station.

TARRANT. A point of land situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N.A., about 10 miles from Pascoe's Inlet.

TARRATTA. A mountain of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington, near the Kalingalungaguy river.

TARRAY. (Or DYONBOORS); a river of A.F., situated in the district of Western Port; it is a branch of the Loddon river.

TARRAYARRA. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on the Condamine river. Gammell's squattage.

TARRENGOWER. A mountain of A.F., district of Western Port, near the Loddon river.

TARRONE. In the district of Portland, A.F. Chamberlaine and Bernard's station.

TARWIN RIVER. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; it rises on the Strzelecki range, and falls in the sea between Capes Patterson and Liptrap.

TASMANIA. (Or VAN DIEMEN'S LAND); was discovered by Abel Jans Tasman, who sailed from Batavia, by order of the Dutch Governor-General of the East Indies, August 14, 1642, on a voyage of discovery into the South Sea. He had two vessels under his com-

mand. The *Heemskirk* yacht, and the *Zeehden*, or *Seahen*, fly boat; and on the 24th of November of the same year, being in the lat. of 42° 25' S., and long., 163° 20' E., he discovered land lying E.S.E., distant 10 miles, which he called Anthony Van Diemen's Land; and, on the 1st of December, he anchored in a bay, in lat. 43° 10' S., long. 167° 55', which he named Frederick Henry Bay. He spent 11 days on the coast, and erected a post with the Dutch East India Company's mark, and a prince's flag flying on it. It is situated between 40° 44' and 42° 39' S., and 145° 38' and 148° 24' E. Its extreme length is 191 miles, and greatest breadth 171 mile, and contains 27,000 square miles, or 15,000,000 square acres, having a surface about equal to the size of Ireland.

In 1773 it was visited by Captain Furneaux, and by Captain Cook in 1777, and subsequently by D'Entrecasteaux, who traced the channel that now bears his name. All this time, however, it was believed to be a part of the continent of New Holland; nor was it until Bass, in 1798, in an open boat, passed through the straits which are named after him, that its insular character was established.

In 1803, Captain Bowren founded the first convict settlement at Risdon Cove, on the left bank of the river Derwent, which, in 1804, was moved by Colonel Collins to Hobart Town, about twelve miles further up the river. The object of the colony, when it was first established, was to create a place of punishment for the convicted felons of New South Wales. Since that time the colony has been in a state of rapid increase, particularly during the last 10 or 12 years, when it became the great resort of voluntary emigrants. As the colony advanced, the natives, as usual, rapidly decreased; and their numbers at length being reduced to about 150, these were lately removed to Great Island, in Bass's Straits.

Tasmania is divided into 11 counties, which, with their chief towns, are as under:—

No.	County.	Chief Town	No.	County.	Chief Town.
1	Buckingham	Hobarton	7	Kent	Ramsgate
2	Cornwall	Launceston	8	Monmouth	Brighton
3	Cumberland	Bothwell	9	Pembroke	Sorell
4	Devon	Exeter	10	Somerset	} Campbell- town
5	Dorset	Georgetown	11	Westmoreland	
6	Glamorgan	Eastbourne			Westbury

The island is, upon the whole, mountainous. The principal elevations are—Benlomond, distant about 100 miles from Hobart Town, and rising 4200 feet. The Table Mountain rises to the height of

3936 feet, and is for nine months in the year covered with snow. Peak of Teneriffe, or Wylde's Craig, 4500. Quamby's Bluff, 3500. Mount Field, 3000. St. Paul's Dome, 2500; and several from 1000 to 2000 feet in height. A chain, possessing a general height of 3500 feet, called the Western Mountains, runs through the centre of the island, extending its whole length from N. to S. They enclose several lakes, and give rise to the principal rivers.

Among the capes, or headlands, are South West Cape, which is generally the first point of land seen on the approach to the island from the westward; South Cape, which juts some considerable distance into the ocean, and is about 30 miles S.S.E. of South West Cape; Tasman's Head, still more eastward, and commanding the immediate entrance of the Derwent; Cape Pillar, a point of land on the south-eastern corner of the island, and which has to be doubled by vessels to and from Sydney; Cape Portland, on its N.E. extremity, and Cape Grim on its N.W. The principal island on the S. shore of the colony is Brune Island, a tract of some considerable extent, having Storm Bay on its E. and D'Entrecasteaux on its W., the ocean on its S., and the river Derwent on its N., where the two entrances to that river join, and form one stream towards Hobart Town. There are besides several small islands in the bays or inlets around the coast, particularly in Bass's Straits, but few of them require especial notice.

The principal rivers which water this island are the Derwent, Tamar, North Esk, South Esk, Macquarie, Isis, Clyde, Lake, Benlomond, St. Pauls, Break-o'-day, Meander or Western, Liffey, Pipers, Rubicon, Forth, Dasher, Blythe, Emu, Hellyer, Arthur, Macintosh, Donaldson, Montague, Cain, Anson, Kings, Gordon, Boyd, Davy, Swan Port, Ouse, Dee, Nive, Florentine, Styx, Jordan, Blackmans, Coal, Wallaby, and Huon.

There is, perhaps, no island in the world which can boast of finer harbours than Tasmania. There are the Derwent, Port Davey, Macquarie Harbour, Oyster Bay, Port Dalrymple, Port Sorell, Port Frederick, Port Arthur, Weymouth, Norfolk Bay, Frederick Henry Bay, Ralph's Bay, and Taylor's Bay. In this island, as in Australia, there is a vast diversity of soil. There are some rich flats along the rivers, but in general the lands are somewhat high, a considerable portion of which is adapted both for agriculture and pasturage. In general, it is composed of alternate hill and dale, and even the high downs are generally fit either for cultivation or pasturage; many fine tracts of land are even found on the very borders of the sea. In Tasmania, barley and oats arrive at great perfection. The wheat, too, is of a very superior description, not subject to the weevil, and generally yields from 60 to 65lbs. a bushel.

The potatoes are equal to any on the globe, and will keep through the whole year. The fruits raised here are the apple, currant, gooseberry, and indeed all the fruits not requiring a warm climate.

The climate is equally healthy, more cool, and more congenial to the generality of European constitutions than that of New South Wales, but is considered injurious to those predisposed to consumption.

Cattle thrive excellently ; the sheep produce fine wool, great quantities of which are annually exported to England.

There are two descriptions of pine peculiar to Tasmania.

The native dog of Australia is unknown here ; but kangaroos are described as most abundant.

In the feathered tribes of the two islands there is scarcely any diversity. Of this the wattle bird, which is about the size of a snipe, and considered a very great delicacy, is the only instance that can be cited.

The rivers and lakes in the interior abound with very fine eels ; great quantities of the mullet are also caught from November to March.

In the bays and inlets around the island the black whale is to be found during the breeding season ; and numerous small whale fisheries have been formed in consequence.

TASMAN'S HEAD. In the southernmost point of Brune Island, in the county of Buckingham, Tasmania.

TASMAN'S ISLAND. Is an island of Tasmania, situated off Cape Pillar, in Tasman's peninsula, county of Pembroke.

TASMAN'S PENINSULA. Is situated in the county of Pembroke ; and is bounded on the N. by Norfolk Bay ; on the W. by Storm Bay ; and E. and S. by the ocean. Its principal capes are Cape Pillar and Cape Raoul. It is a part of the island of Tasmania.

TATIARRA. A country of S.A., lying to the eastward of the river Murray.

TATTINA. A point of land situated on the S. shore of the harbour of Port Stephens, in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.

TAYAN. A remarkable mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Roxburgh, at the head of the Colo river ; it is a well-known point in Sir T. L. Mitchell's trigonometrical survey, being visible from the Wollombi hills, and also from Honeysuckle hill, on the Bathurst road.

TAYLOR. An island of S.A., situated in Spencer's Gulf, in the county of Flinders ; it is one of Gambier's group.

TAYLORS. A river of N.S.W., situated in the district of Bligh ; it flows into the river Macquarie.

TAYLOR'S RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F. It rises near Mount Cole, and joins the river Hopkins, about 10 miles from its mouth, having on its banks the stations of Goldsmith, Thomson and Cunningham, Wright and Montgomerie, Anderson, Chirnside, Elms and Lang, Bostock, Davidson, Hall, Ware, Craig, Neil Black, Ewing, Richardson, Hamilton, Nicholson, and Higgins.

TEMPE. In the parish of Saint George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the George's river road, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney ; the property of A. B. Sparke.

TEMPLETON'S CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F., a branch of the Goulburn river. On this stream are the stations of Long, Thomas, Curlewis, and Barnes and Holland.

TEMP VALE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on Hughes creek, 20 miles from Seymour. F. J. Bury's station.

TENBY. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Pembroke, at Spring Bay, 49 miles from Hobart Town.

TENDERBINE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 25 miles from Twofold Bay. It is the squattage of E. Richards.

TENILBA. Is situated on the shores of Port Stephens harbour, in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.

TENMILE. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, 268 miles from Sydney, on which is situated the village of Kowarah.

TENNANT. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, near the Murrumbidgee river.

TENTERFIELD. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on one of the heads of the river Severn, situated about 135 miles from Grafton. It is the squattage of S. A. Donaldson.

TENT HILL. Is situated in Laidley plains, in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

TENTHILL. The squattage of Phillip Friell, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

TERALBA. On the shores of Lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

TERALGA. A creek of N.S.W., situated near Burrah Burrah Lake, in the county of Argyle.

TERANNO. Is situated on the Mulwaree ponds, near the town of Goulburn, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W.

TEREIL. A mountain of N.S.W., one of the points of the Liverpool range.

TEREMGULLEN. Is situated in the county of King, N.S.W., near the Yass river, with its junction with Derringullen creek.

TERMIEL. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the sea-coast, between Toboree, and Wallinga.

TERRAGO. A lake of N.S.W., situated in the Breadalbane Plains, county of Argyle.

TERRAMUNGAMINE. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 38 miles from Montefiores. The squattage of E. B. Cornish.

TERRIARO. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 130 miles from Murrurundi. W. Edwards's station.

TERRIBLE VALE. In the district of New England, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of W. T. Taylor.

TERRICK TERRICK. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Western Port, to the southward of Mount Hope. A. S. G. Campbell has a station here.

TERRILA. A creek of N.S.W.; a branch of the river Darling, to the northward of the river Gwydir.

TERRINDA. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., at the mouth of the Wangola creek.

TERRYBROOK. Is situated in the parish of Londonderry, hundred of Richmond, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 10 miles from Penrith.

TERRY HIE HIE. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Terry hie hie creek, 160 miles from Murrurundi. It is the station of George Bowman.

TERRY TERRY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Alfred Bell's squattage.

TESTON. The property of A. W. Young, Esq., situated near Appin, containing about 300 acres, mostly cleared and cultivated, on lease to Mr. Patrick Fennell.

TENTAR. A beautiful valley of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet, near Wilson's Inlet.

TEVIOT. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley; it is a branch of the river Logan.

THALABA. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. by Trevor; S. by Horton; E. by the Australian Agricultural Company's estate; and W. by the Williams river.

THALABA. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., at the confluence of the Williams and Wangi, or Thalaba rivers.

THEBARTON. A village of S.A., in the district of Adelaide.

THE MOLE. The squattage of Joseph Cope, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

THE TWINS. A lofty mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Carnarvon, near Lake Brown.

THEVENARD. Is an island off the north-west coast of Australia, situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$ S., and long. $114^{\circ} 54'$ E.

THIRSTY SOUND. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$ S.. In this inlet Captain Cook lay, he called it Thirsty Sound, because it afforded him no fresh water. Here he landed for the third time on the coast of N.S.W.

THISBY. A mountain of S.A., situated in Kangaroo Island.

THISTLE. An island of S.A., situated in Spencer's Gulf, in the county of Flinders; it is one of Gambier's islands.

THOMPSON. A river of A.F., situated in the district of Gipps Land; it flows into the Lake King.

THOMPSON. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, to the eastward of Mount Hallen.

THONIN BAY. Is a beautiful bay of Tasmania, situated in Freycinet's peninsula, in the county of Glamorgan.

THOORAROO LONG. On the Murray river, district of Murray, A.F.

THORNSHOPE. A parish situated in the counties of Westmoreland and Roxburgh; bounded on the N. by Halnash; W. by Eusdale; and S. by the Fish river.

THORNTON. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Wilmot; S. by Eldon; E. by Sutton; and W. by the Williams river.

THREE BROTHERS. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at Tarban, Parramatta river, 7 miles from Sydney. It is the residence of W. Bland.

THROSBY PARK. The residence of Charles Throsby, in the district of Berrima, county of Camden, N.S.W., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the

town of Berrima; a very handsome brick (stone-pointed) church capable of holding 150 persons, has been erected, by Mr. Throsby, on this estate, close to the village of Bong Bong; an acre of land also has been fenced in adjoining the church, as a public burial ground—all given by the worthy proprietor, as a donation to the inhabitants of the district. Throsby Park has for years been celebrated for producing some of the finest oxen in the colony.

THRURADUBBA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river. C. E. Doyle's station.

THURNBY LODGE. In the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 4 miles from Sydney, on the Cook's river road

TIANJARA. A town of N.S.W., in the county of St. Vincent, on Yalwal creek.

TIBURCONA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 126 miles from Murrurundi. A squattage of W. C. Wentworth.

TICHENGOROURKE. In the district of Western Port, A.F., between Mount Eliza and Mount Martha. Balcombe's station.

TIDDY. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on the river Condamine, near Peel plains.

TIERNEY. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Tierney, in the hundred of Maitland, and county of Somerset, on the Lake river.

TIERNEY. A parish situated in the hundred of Maitland, Tasmania, and county of Somerset; bounded on the W. by the Lake river; N. by the parish of Ramsbury; on the E. by the river Isis; and on the S. by the parishes of Denbigh and Hill.

TILBUTILBA. The station of James Campbell, in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W.

TILBUSTER. In the district of New England, N.S.W., near Armidale. It is the squattage of W. Dumaresque.

TILLEGRAH. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., 163 miles from Sydney, on the banks of the Williams river.

TILLINGBY. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., about 136 miles from Sydney.

TILLYGERY. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; it flows into the harbour of Port Stephens.

TIMAVUS. (Or KILCOY); in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the Hunter river, 5 miles from Raymond Terrace, the late W. M'Lean's grant. This estate has 3 miles of river frontage; steamers to and from Sydney pass daily.

TIMBERRABUNGIE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 60 miles from Montefiores. R. Smith's station.

TIMBOON. A lake of A.F., district of Portland Bay, to the westward of lake Carangamite. Hill keeps an inn here. Messrs. Adeney and Ware have stations on it.

TIMOR. Is situated on the river Isis, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.

TINAGROO. A mountain of N.S.W., one of the points of the Liverpool range.

TINBANBILLY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., George Webb's station.

TINDERY. A range of mountains of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray, at the head of Queanbeyan river.

TINGILLA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee; it flows through Camden Forest, and empties itself into the Murray river.

TINGURI. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. Jonathan Young's squattage.

TINIMIR. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the creeks, situated 50 miles from Wellington. The station of B. Boyd and Company.

TINMARBY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., at the Nammoy junction. It is the squattage of W. S. Hall.

TINPOT ALLEY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. This is the squattage of Thomas Hadley.

TIRVINE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 124 miles from Queanbeyan. Stewart and Walter's station.

TITTERTON. The estate of Isaac Titterton, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Windsor road, 7 miles from Parramatta.

TIVOLI. In the parish of Petersham, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Cook's river road, 5 miles from Sydney. It is the residence of R. O'Reilly.

TIVOLI. Is situated at Darling point, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W. The property of Captain Dumaresque.

TOALKANGAI. At the back of the Macleay river, in the district of Macleay, N.S.W., 30 miles from Kempsey. The station of W. H. Capman and Co.

TOBOREE. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., about 6 miles to the southward of Burril, on the sea coast.

TOLLINGO. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington.

TOLUNCAN. A river of A.F.; it falls into Anderson's Inlet, between Capes Liptrap and Patterson.

TOMAC CREEK. In the district of Western Port, A.F.; it flows into the Great Swamp. On this stream are the stations of Howey, Patterson, and Jamieson.

TOMAH. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook; it is the easternmost mountain seen from the Sydney light-house, distant about 60 miles. This, and the adjoining mountains, were called by Governor Phillip the Carmarthen Mountains.

TOMAGAN. In the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on Tomagan creek, adjoining the harbour of Broulee.

TOMAHAWK. An island of Tasmania, situated in Ringarooma bay, in the county of Dorset.

TOMALPIN. A high hill situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

TOMAREE. The S. easternmost point of Port Stephens, in the county of Gloucester, parish of Tomaree, N.S.W. It is a high line of cliffs, from which projects a sandspit, leaving only a narrow entrance.

TOMAGUE. In the district of Western Port, A.F., near Mount Eliza. H. and A. Ruffy's station.

TOMATO. An estate in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., at Fullerton Cove, about 10 miles from Newcastle, and 7 from Raymond Terrace, belonging to Mrs. D. and Miss E. Snodgrass. The character of the land is good.

TOMBONG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., situated 70 miles from Twofold Bay. W. Whittaker's station.

TOMINGBY. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on Tomingby creek, 40 miles from Montefiores. J. Gilmore's station.

TOM THUMB. A lake of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, about 3 miles to the northward of Lake Illawarra.

TONNABUTTA. In the county of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Cudgong river, 18 miles from Mudgee, 70 miles from Hartley, and 50 miles from Bathurst. It is the estate of W. Bowman.

TONALLI. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland; it flows into the Wollondilly river at Burrogorang.

TONGEO MINGEE. In the district of Gipps Land, A.F., on the Tamboo river, near Mount Tambo. J. Curtis's station.

TONOBORE. A river of N.S.W., a branch of the Narmoy river, in the district of Liverpool plains.

TOOAGALLA. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the Campaspe river. A. and E. Sims's station.

TOODYOY. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Victoria, at the head of Toodyoy river.

TOODYOY. A river of W.A., it rises in the mountains situated in the county of Victoria, and flows into the Swan at the town of Toodyoy, at its junction with the river Avon.

TOOGAROOK. In the district of Western Port, A.F., near Arthur's seat. George Smith's station.

TOOGONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on Byrnes's creek. Busby and Miller's station.

TOOLBRUNUP. A mountain of W.A.; it is the highest elevation of the Rugged Mountains, situated in the county of Plantagenet, and is 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

TOOLEY. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Murray river, near Kurriiong creek. Mrs. R. Guise's station.

TOOLOGAN. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., on Dartbrook.

TOOMAH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, Garland's station.

TOONGABBEE. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.W. side by Upper Nelson district; on the E. side by the Castle hill district and the Windsor road to the Parramatta creek, thence by that creek and the branch of it passing near Constitution hill to the Western road, by that road to Prospect and the Prospect road leading to Toongabbie and Daveney's

farm to the creek, by the Toongabbee creek to Joyce's farm, and thence by the old Toongabbee road to Jones's north-east corner. Toongabbee has of late been called Wakefield.

TOOMARRAMA. The squattage of W. Dwyer, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

TOORIGEE. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Taylor's river. Elmes and Lang's station.

TOORIGIL YELLOW. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W. at Cockle creek, Brisbane Water, about 6 miles from East Gosford.

TOOROOKOO. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the river Macleay, 20 miles from Kempsey. Jobling and Hitchcock's squattage.

TOOTOOL. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., in the Billibong country, 90 miles from Gundagai. The squattage of H. Osborne.

TOPSICHAR. In the district of Western Port, A.F., near Mount Korong. R. Forsaythe's station.

TORBAY. A harbour of W.A., is situated in the county of Plantagenet.

TORMENT. A point of land situated in King's Sound, W.A.; it is so named from the immense swarms of mosquitoes found there. The greater part of Point Torment is deeply intersected with deep narrow creeks, and is almost entirely flooded at high water, it extends low and swampy for nearly 3 miles in breadth, and then rises gradually; it is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 5' S$.

TORRENS. A river of S.A., situated in the county of Adelaide; it flows through the town of Adelaide.

TORRENS. A mountain of S.A., situated in Kangaroo island.

TORRENS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, near the Yamerinna river.

TORREN'S LAKE. Is situated in the province of S.A.; it was discovered by Mr. Eyre, about 90 miles to the northward of Spencer's Gulf, and has been coasted along a distance of nearly 400 miles; it stretches in the form of a horse-shoe round the head of the gulf.

TORRES STRAITS. The straits which divide Australia from New Guinea; its distance across, from Cape York, the northernmost point of Australia, to New Guinea, being about 80 miles. It took its name from the Spanish navigator Torres, who sailed in 1605, second in command under Pedro Fernandes de Quiros, from Callao, in Peru, with the object of discovering the Tierra Austral. He passed through the strait in 1606, but the great discovery of the strait was kept unknown till 1762, through the jealousy of the Spanish monarchy, which kept the reports of its navigators a secret from the world. It was not until 1770 that the world received full confirmation of it—Captain Cook passing through and settling the question. It is one mass of islands, shoals, and reefs, of which the navigation is at all times difficult, and with a contrary wind, impracticable. The water is nowhere deep. Towards the narrowest part of the strait it is seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms, and often not above half as much. The bottom is every where seen, and in clear weather, and with a vertical sun, the traversing of those channels is a novel scene, even to those who

are familiar to the sea. This strait is advantageous only as a passage from New South Wales to China and India. April, May, and June, appear to be the most agreeable months for passing through the straits; the east monsoon is then in its vigour; the nights are calm and serene; the land wind comes from the southward at day-break and freshens for a part of the morning, but dies away at noon, and is then succeeded by the sea wind, which begins at east but shifts to the northward and east and dies away at night; at this time the east wind is regular and steady at a distance from the land.

TOURROURONG. A parish situated in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the W. by the parish of Merriang; and S. by the parish of Yan Yean.

TOVERONG. In the district of Western Port, A.F. G. B. Eagle's station.

TOWACA. (Or **PANBULA**); a river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Auckland, it flows into the Pacific ocean a few miles to the northward of Twofold Bay.

TOWAL CREEK. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W. On this stream is the station of C. and S. T. Ducat.

TOWARRA. A mountain of N.S.W., one of the points of the Liverpool range.

TOWLEET. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Webster and M'Cormick's station.

TOWNSEND. An island of A.F., situated in Port Albert and Corner Inlet, to the north-west of Latrobe Island.

TOWNSHEND CAPE. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, between Port Bowen and Shoalwater Bay, in lat. 22° 10' S.

TOWRANG MOUNT. Near Lockyer's farm, on the Wollondilly river, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 117 miles from Sydney.

TOXTETH PARK. The suburban estate and residence of George Allen, Esq., M.C., on the Glebe, near Sydney, Cumberland, N.S.W., consisting of 108 acres, tastefully laid out in gardens, orchard, lawns, and shrubberies. Named after Toxteth park, near Liverpool, in England.

TOYCO. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 80 miles from Yass. John Jenkins's station.

TRADGAREE. The station of J. S. Rodd, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

TRAFALGAR. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, near the road leading to Port Phillip.

TRAFALGAR. A mountain of N.W.A., situated near Collier bay; the appearance is in the form of a huge quoin or wedge, resting longitudinally upon the horizon, with its point towards the S.E.

TRARALGOA. In the district of Gipps's land, A.F., on the Latrobe river. Hobson's station.

TRAVELLER'S REST. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the New England road, between the rivers Clarence and Richmond, 30 miles from Grafton. W. Hindmarsh's station.

TRAVALLO. The station of A. Goldsmith, in the district of Portland Bay, about 10 miles to the W. of Lake Barrambeel.

TREACHERY HEAD. A point of land in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., at Sugar Loaf Point.

TREFUSIS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Avoca, and county of Cornwall; and is bounded on the N. by the parish of St. Aubyn; on the W. by the Benlomond river; on the S. by the South Esk river; and on the E. by the Buffaloo brook.

TRELDWENEY. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Darling Downs.

TREMATON PARK. Is situated in the parish of Stockton, and county of Gloucester, N.S.W., in Fullerton Cove, Port Hunter. It is the estate of Rear Admiral Hollinworth. The land is swampy, but drainable, and is a first-rate cattle run. It is distant about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newcastle, on the North Shore, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea beach. Through this property is a small creek, leading through an extensive swamp, until it joins the head (or nearly so) of Tilligery creek, which flows in a broad channel to Port Stephens. This is supposed to be the old bed of the river Hunter, before its present entrance was broken through at Newcastle.

TREMOUILLE. The north-easternmost island of the Montebello group, situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$ S., and long $0^{\circ} 26'$ W. of Swan river; or $115^{\circ} 21'$ E. off the N.W. coast of Australia.

TRENT. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon; it falls into Bass's Straits, near Rocky cape.

TREVALLYN. On the Paterson river, in the county of Durham, N.S.W., 3 miles from Gresford.

TREVILLA. At Little Para, district of Adelaide, S.A.

TREVOR. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Faulkland; S. by Thalaba; and E. by the Australian Agricultural Company's estate.

TRIA SAXA. A point of land situated on the Great Western road, in the county of Cook, N.S.W., 61 miles from Sydney, running out into a deep gully.

TRIGUMON. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. Simpson's station.

TRINKEY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Backwater creek, 60 miles from Murrurundi. Loder's station.

TRINITY BAY. Is a large bight, situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, between Cape Grafton and Snapper Island, in lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$ S. This bay was so named by Captain Cook, he having discovered it on Trinity Sunday, 1770.

TROCANINA. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded N. by Derrimot; W. by Tarneit; E. by Kororoit creek; and S. by a parish dividing it from the parish of Deutcam.

TROY. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 32 miles from Montefiores. E. B. Cornish's station.

TROYALLANA. The squattage of Levi Stonestreet, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

TRURO. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near the town of Maitland, East. It is the estate of Francis Mitchell.

TRYAL BAY. A bay of N.S.W., situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$ S. to the N. of Smoky cape; it is the most northerly point of the county of Macquarie, into which the Macleay river empties its waters.

TRYAL ROCKS. Are a series of reefs and small islands, situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$ S. The largest and most central is called Lowendal.

TUARDERBURN. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. A. Brown's station.

TUCAL. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on the Paterson river; it is also called Tocal. It is the estate of Felix Wilson.

TUCKERMAN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Peel river, near Tamworth. C. T. Williams's station.

TUERONG. In the district of Western Port, A. F., between the harbours of Port Phillip and Western Port. E. A. Walpole's station.

TUGGERAH. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Appin, hundred of Campbelltown, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., at a place called King's falls, situated 43 miles from Sydney, on the Illawarra road.

TUGGERAH. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., at the mouth of the Tuggerah Lakes. Tuggerah, is well known as meaning cold in the native dialect, and the points there being low, and exposed to the sea breeze and southerly gales, are cold and bleak: whence the name.

TUKKATUKKA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. It is the station of Russell and Burgess.

TULCUMBAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river. It is the station of John Larnach.

TULLAMARINE. A parish situated in the county of Bourke, A. F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Bullabula; W. by the parish of Holden; S. by the parish of Doutta Galla; and E. by the Monee Monee Ponds.

TUMANWONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Menaroo, the southernmost point of the Gourcock range.

TUMUDGERIE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Edward river, 22 miles from Deniliquin. Ogilvie's station.

TUMUT. The present head quarters of the Crown Commissioner of the Murrumbidgee district, N.S.W.; it is seated at the Tumut river. Petty sessions are held here.

TUMUT. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee; it flows into the Murrumbidgee river, near Gundagai.

TUNBRIDGE. A town of Tasmania, situated in the parish of Maxwell, in the hundred of Tunbridge, and county of Somerset, on Blackman's river.

TUNBRIDGE. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Somerset, comprising the parishes of Dulverton, Exmouth, and Maxwell; and is bounded on the W. and N. by the Blackman's river; on the E. by the hundreds of Ross, Cornwallis, and Oatlands; and on the S. by the rivers Dulverton and Exe.

TUNNABUTTA. Is situated in the county of Phillip, N.S.W., on the Cudgong river, 142 miles from Sydney.

UARBRY. Is situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Talbragar river, 202 miles from Sydney.

UFFINGTON. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; it is bounded on the W. by Barfield; S. by Seaham; and E. by the Williams river.

UNGOBLE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 45 miles from Gundagai. Peter's station.

ULANDER. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Bligh. On this stream is the station of W. Lawson.

ULAMBRI. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Castlereagh river, 84 miles from Cassilis. E. Cox's station.

ULLADULLA. A seaport town of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent, 136 miles from Sydney. It is merely a boat harbour, and is often called Holy Dollar.

ULLINE. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Ovens river, near its junction with the Murray. B. Barber's station.

ULOMONGO. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. J. B. Bellington's squattage.

ULONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 130 miles from Gundagai. Gardener's station.

ULVA. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Brighton, and county of Monmouth; bounded on the N. by the parish of Staffa; E. by Sorell; W. by Drummond; and S. by Pittwater.

UMUNGLA. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Barwon river. E. and G. Rouse's station.

UMUTBEE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. J. H. Mates's squattage.

UNANNINA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 60 miles from Gundagai. C. Thompson's station.

UNGILINA. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Barwon river. E. and G. Rouse's station.

UNIACK POINT. The northernmost point of the mouth of the river Brisbane, at Moreton Bay, in the county of Stanley, N.S.W.

UNION PLACE. On the Cook's river road, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 5 miles from Sydney.

UNKAPARINGA. (Or FIELD RIVER); a river of S.A., in the district of Adelaide. See ONKAPARINGA.

UNLEY. A village of S.A., in the district of Adelaide.

UPLAND. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Lymington, and county of Cornwall; bounded on the N. by Ashford; S. by Deddington and Beverley; and E. by the Benlomond river.

UPPER MINTO. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.E. side by Connor and Kerrillion's farms to the Cowpasture road; on the west side by the Nepean river to Chapman's farm; on the south and east by Chapman, Tyson, and Howe's farms to Richard's south-east corner; on the south-east by Richard's, Jackson's, Throsby's, and Molles Mains, farms to Chisholm's south-east corner.

UPPER NELSON. One of the original districts of the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N.W. side by the addition to Nelson Common; on the S.W. by the Windsor road to Harley's farm, and by Hillas and Edward's farms to Castle hill district line, and by that district; and on the N, by a direct line from the north corner of that allotment to the north-east corner of the Nelson Common grant on Cattai creek.

UPRIGHT POINT. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W. in lat. $35^{\circ} 50' S$.

UPSTART CAPE. See **CAPE UPSTART**.

URANNA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., near Billibong creek, 65 miles from Deniliquin. The station of Smith and Oriel.

URANGNINTRY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 60 miles from Gundagai. The station of Edward New.

URIARA A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains, near the Peel river, in lat. $31^{\circ} S$.

URINGALLA. A creek of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of Camden and Argyle, and flows into Paddy's river, 100 miles from Sydney, and 20 from Bong Bong.

UROWA. In the district of Murray, A.F. J. Kirkland's station.

URUBARALLA. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 100 miles from Tamworth. A Bell's station.

UWARABIN. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., on a creek of that name, 151 miles from Sydney.

UXBRIDGE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of New Norfolk, and county of Buckingham; bounded on the W. by the river Styx; N. by the river Derwent; and E. by the river Plenty.

V

VALENTINE. An island situated off the N.W. coast of Australia; its greatest extent is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in an E. and S. direction; either extremity is formed by high cliffs, a low valley intervening.

VALENTINE PEAK. Is situated in lat. $41^{\circ} 17' S$, in the island of Tasmania; it is 4000 above the level of the sea.

VANCOUVER CAPE. Is situated in the county of Plantagenet, W.A., between King George's Sound and Port Twopeople.

VAN DIEMEN. A beautiful river of N.A.; it falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Dr. Leichhardt, during his overland journey to Port Essington, crossed it in lat. $17^{\circ} 0' 13'' S$.

VAN DIEMEN CAPE. Is the most northerly point of Melville Island, situated on the N.W. coast of Australia.

VAN DIEMEN GULF. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Coburg peninsula and Cape Hotham. The Alligator rivers flow into this gulf which is 60 miles wide.

VAN DIEMEN'S INLET. Is situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 2 miles from Bold Point, in about lat. $17^{\circ} S$.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. See **TASMANIA.**

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. See **ARNHEM LAND.**

VANDERVILLE. In the county of Camden, N.S.W., near the village of Picton; it is the residence of John Wild; it is situated on Werriberri creek.

VANE. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; bounded E. by Falbrook; S. by Hunter's river; and W. by Ravensworth and Liddell.

VANSITTART HILLS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., near the Yorke river. It was named by Mr. Oxley after the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

VARROVILLE. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Bunburry Curran creek, 4 miles from Campbelltown. It is the estate of James Raymond, Postmaster-General of N.S.W.

VASHON HEAD. Is the westernmost point of Port Essington, N.W.A.

VASSE INLET. A beautiful harbour in the Bay du Geographe, in the county of Sussex, W.A.

VASY. Is situated in the county of Durham, N.S.W., about 139 miles from Sydney.

VAUCLUSE. Is situated in the parish of Alexandria, hundred of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the South Head road, 7 miles from Sydney, having a commanding view of Port Jackson. It is the residence of W. C. Wentworth.

VAUCLUSE. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., at Sutton Forrest, on Paddy's river, 10 miles from Berrima. It is the estate of Mrs. Bland.

VAUX. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham; it is bounded N. by Brougham; W. by Hunter's river; and S. by Althorpe.

VENDOME CAPE. Is situated in Nepean Bay, Kangaroo island, S.A.

VERE. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; bounded N. by Whittingham; W. by Wollombi; and E. by Ovingham.

VEREENIDGE. A river of N.A., situated in York peninsula; it flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, near Cape Keerweer.

VERMONT. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, hundred of Bringelly, and parish of Cooke, N.S.W., at the junction of Bringelly creek with the Cowpasture river.

VERNON ISLES. These isles are three in number, and lie in the centre of the western entrance of Clarence straits, N.W.A., and are fringed with extensive coral reefs.

VERULAN. At Patterson's plains, Tasmania, the residence of W. H. Gough.

VERVAIN PLAINS. Are situated in N.A. These plains were discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, and named by him from their being entirely grown over with Vervain.

VETERAN HALL. Is situated in the parish of Prospect, hundred of Parramatta, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 6 miles from Parramatta. It is the residence of W. Lawson, Esq.

VICTORIA. A large river situated on the north-west coast of Australia; it empties itself into Queen's Channel, near the Cambridge Gulf. It was discovered by Captain Stokes, in 1839, and lies in lat. $14^{\circ} 46' S.$, and long. $129^{\circ} 21' E.$, being at its confluence with the sea, between Turtle and Pearce Points, 26 miles wide. It is guarded from the sea at its mouth by Quoin, Drift wood, Observation, and Clump Islands, and has been traced upwards as far as lat. $15^{\circ} 36' S.$, and long. $130^{\circ} 52' E.$, and was named after her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The land as you enter the river is bold and well defined; a remarkable rocky elevation about 25 miles up the river is called the Fort, as suggested by its bastion-like appearance, now called Table hill. Among the most curious productions along the banks of the Victoria are the silk, cotton tree, and the gouty stem tree. The principal reaches in this river are Whirlpool, Holdfast, Shoal, and Long reaches; it is navigable for vessels of burden for 60 miles from the entrance; its furthest examination was made by a pedestrian party to the lat. $15^{\circ} 96'$, and long. $130^{\circ} 52'$, and was left still flowing from the south-east. This position is about 500 miles from the centre of the continent. The valley through which the river passes varies in its nature from treeless, stony plains, to rich alluvial flats, lightly timbered with a white stemmed gum; the banks are steep and high, thickly clothed with the acacia, drooping eucalyptus, and tall reeds.

VICTORIA. A large river of N.A. This magnificent river was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in 1846; he crossed it in lat. $24^{\circ} 14' S.$, long. $144^{\circ} 34' E.$ With a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty, and loyalty to his gracious Sovereign, he named this river, watering the best portion of the largest island in the world, "The Victoria."

VICTORIA. A town of Australia, and the capital of the colony of Port Essington. Its importance as a commercial station is incalculable; as a coal depot it is the only good one on the N. coast of Australia. It lies in lat. $11^{\circ} 22' 21'' S.$, and long. $132^{\circ} 12' E.$

VICTORIA. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, 70 miles from Sydney, on the Bathurst road. The passage was named by Sir T. L. Mitchell, after the youthful princess, and opened by Governor Bourke, in 1832. It descends at an inclination of 1 in 15 where steepest, and avoids the abrupt descent by Mount York.

VICTORIA. A mountain of W. Australia, situated near the Hutt river, in the county of Victoria.

VICTORIA. A county of W. Australia; bounded on the N. by Glenelg; S. by York; E. by Durham; and W. by Twiss. Bejoording and Toodyoy are its chief towns, situated on the Toodyoy river.

VICTORIA. A parish of N.S.W., in the county of Bathurst; bounded N. by Cadogan; W. by Colville; E. by Malmsbury; and S. by Cole and Torrens.

VICTORIA RANGE. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., to the westward of the Grampians.

VICTORIA VALLEY. In the district of Portland, A.F., on the Wannon river. H. Dwyer's station.

VILLARET CAPE. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia ; it is the southernmost point of Roebuck Bay, in lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 50''$ S.

VINCENT. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Bothwell, and county of Monmouth ; bounded on the N. and W. by the river Clyde ; N. by Grantham ; E. by Apsley and Beaufort ; and S. by Stradbroke and Henry.

VINCENT PLAINS. Are situated on the N. bank of the Wilson river, in the county of Macquarie, N.S.W.

VINE AND FIGTREE VALLEY. This remarkable place is situated in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the Ceres or Williams river, about 6 miles from Dungog.

VINEGAR HILL. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on the Windsor road, 27 miles from Sydney.

VINEYARD. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Parramatta creek, 3 miles from Parramatta. It is the estate of H. H. Macarthur.

VIOLET HILL. In the county of Durham, N.S.W., near Dungog. The residence of Mr. Thomas Abbot, superintendent and chief of the local division of police.

VIOLET PONDS. A stream of water in the district of Murray, A.F. ; it is a branch of the Goulburn river. On this stream are the stations of Scobie and Owen, and Mullen.

VIRGINIA WATER. The station of Ward Stephens, in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W.

VIVONNE BAY. Is situated in Kangaroo Island, S.A., between Cape Kersaint and Cape Gantheaume.

VLAMING HEAD. (Or N.W. CAPE) ; is the north-westernmost point of Exmouth Gulf, N.W. Australia.

VOLTAIRE CAPE. Is the southernmost point of Admiralty Gulf, on the N.W. coast of Australia.

VONAY. District of Adelaide, S.A.

W

W. A creek in the county of Bourke, A.F.

WAAWAARAWAA. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., on Eastern creek, 10 miles from Windsor. It is the estate of J. Pye.

WABDALLAH. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F. ; bounded on the N. by the Moorabool river ; and E. by the parish of Gherin-egap ; and S. by the parish of Murcheboluc.

WACCONDILLA CREEK. A stream rising in Hay's range, in the province of S.A. ; it flows into the Gulf of St. Vincent.

WADBILIGEE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on the Snowy river, 175 miles from Goulburn. It is the station of Messrs. Kirwan and Clifford.

WADGEGOLONG. In the district of Murray, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river. E. and W. Howe's station.

WAGGAWAGGA. The squattage of W. Best, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

WAGRA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 50 miles from Albury. John Hore's station.

WAGRA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Mitta Mitta river, 25 miles from Albury. D. Wilson's station.

WAGRABIBILI. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Tumut river, 6 miles from Gundagai. The station of H. Osborne.

WAGWAG. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on creeks, situated 68 miles from Boyd Town. B. Boyd's station.

WAINALLA. In the district of Western Port, A.F. J. Stevenson's station.

WAKEFIELD. A river of S.A., situated in the county of Gawler; it flows into the Gulf of St. Vincent.

WAKEFIELD. A mountain of S.A., situated in Kangaroo island.

WAKOOL. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Wakool river, 23 miles from Deniliquin. C. Throsby's station.

WAKOOL. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee; it flows into the Neimur river. On this river are the stations of Manton, Curtis, Foster, Throsby, Phillips and Graves, and Green.

WALAMOUL. In the district of Liverpool plains, on the river Peel. The station of George Jenkins.

WALCHA. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on the river Apsley, 40 miles from Tamworth. It is the squattage of Donald Larnach, on which 20,000 sheep are now depasturing, and capable of grazing 30,000.

WALDEGRAVE. An island of S.A., situated off the W. coast between the mainland and Flinder's island; it lies to the south point of Anxious bay, in Eyria peninsula.

WALDOOL. Is situated on the Peel river, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

WALJEERS. A lake of N.S.W., situated near the Lachlan river, close to lake Boyongo.

WALKERVILLE. A town of S.A., in the county of Adelaide, about 3 miles from the city of Adelaide.

WALLABA. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on Wallaba creek, 32 miles from Montefiores. G. Hawke's station.

WALLABADAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., 25 miles from Murrurundi. It is the squattage of Messrs, Martyn and Combes.

WALLABY. A river of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth; it is a branch of the Coal river.

WALLABY ISLANDS. Consists of two small islands of the Abrolhos; they are the highest of the group and about 2 miles apart. They are known as the East and West Wallaby.

WALLACE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Pontville, and county of Monmouth; it is bounded on the N. by the parish of Pelham; on the E. by the river Jordan; on the S. by the parish of Melville; and on the W. by the parish of Grafton and Lansdowne.

WALLAGORONG. A lake of N.S.W., situated at the Breadalbane plains, in the county of Argyle.

WALLAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 130 miles from Murrurundi. It is the station of F. H. Bartlett.

WALLAMBURRA. A ford on the Peel river, N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains, at Mulluba plains.

WALLAROBBA. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Durham, situated on the Wallarobba creek, it is distant from Sydney 153 miles.

WALLAROBBA. A fine grazing district, in the county of Durham, between the rivers Paterson and William; the soil is not rich, but the grass is plentiful, the timber being very scanty, but there are also small plains clear of timber.

WALLAWALLA. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 120 miles from Bathurst. The station of B. Boyd.

WALLAWALLA. The squattage of Messrs. Hill and Chrichton, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

WALLENDIBBY. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., situated 70 miles from Twofold Bay. A. Gow's station.

WALLERAWANG. A valley of N.S.W., in the county of Cook, on the road to Bathurst, 95 miles from Sydney, at the head of Cox's river. The estate of J. Walker.

WALLEROO PARK. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., between Gosford and Newport, on the road from Brisbane Water to Maitland. It is the residence of A. Osborne.

WALLGROVE. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the Great West road, 10 miles from Parramatta. The estate of C. Roberts.

WALLINGA. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the sea coast, in lat. $35^{\circ} 40' S$.

WALLINGAMBONE. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. George Gibson's station.

WALLINGROVE. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on a branch of the river Severn. Polhill's station. Petty sessions are held here.

WALLIS. A lake of N.S.W., situated near Cape Hawke, in the county of Gloucester.

WALLIS. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland; it divides the towns of East and West Maitland, and flows into the river Hunter.

WALLIS ISLAND. In Port Hunter, N.S.W.; it lies at the entrance of Fullerton Cove.

WALLIS ISLAND. Is a conical rocky island, situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. $10^{\circ} 51' 25'' S$.

WALLIS PLAINS. In the district of New England, N.S.W. The station of Richard Ward.

WALLIS PLAINS. In the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., it is to the south of the river Hunter, and west of Wallis creek; it is the original name of West Maitland.

WALLIS PONDS. Are situated in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.; they flow into the Macquarie marshes, named by Mr. Oxley, after Captain Wallis, of the 46th Regiment.

WALWADYIR. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the river Bogan.

WALWALL. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Murray river. S. G. Watson's station.

WAMBANGALONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on creeks, situated 40 miles from Wellington. B. Boyd's station.

WAMBO. A parish in the county of Hunter, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by the river Hunter; and E. by the parish of Lymington.

WAMBROOKE. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on Coomer creek, 48 miles from Queanbeyan. B. Frerick's station.

WANDAWANDA. A creek in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

WANDAWANDIAN. A village of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent.

WANDERA. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W., on the Macleay river.

WANDHU. On the Glenelg river, in the district of Portland, A.F. The station of Murray and Addison.

WANDO RIVER. In the district of Portland Bay, a branch of the Glenelg river. On this stream are the stations of Power, Watson and Robertson.

WANDOOBAR. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., in the springs, 65 miles from Murrurundi. Sumner's station.

WANDO WANDO. The squattage of Archibald Campbell, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

WANGI. A creek in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; it flows into the Williams river. This creek is also called Thalaba.

WANGOLO. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Bathurst; it flows through Warwick plains into the river Lachlan.

WANIORA POINT. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., near Bulli.

WANIATTA. Goulburn district, A.F. D. N. and A. Innes's station.

WANNOCH. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murray river, 26 miles from Deniliquin. C. Barber's station.

WANNON RIVER. In A.F.; it rises on the Grampians, and divides the county of Normanby from the Portland Bay district; it is a considerable branch of the Glenelg, and on its banks are the stations of Pollock, Martin, Chirnside, Riley and Barker, Scott, Mercer and Lockhart, Winter, Tulloh, Eddie, Kippen, Ball, Pilleau, Henty, and Robertson.

WANSTEAD. In the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 7 miles from Sydney, on Cook's river.

WANTEBADGERE. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 20 miles from Gundagai. James Thorne's station.

WANZIWANZI. On the shores of Lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.

WARA CREEK. Is situated in the county of Murray, N.S.W.; it empties itself into the river Murrumbidgee, at Majurygong.

WARAMBEET. In the county of Grant, A.F., on the Barwon river. J. Austin's station.

WARDEEBOLUC. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Lake Lakewollard; W. by the Barwon river; and S. by the parish of Yan Yancurt.

WARDRY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 200 miles from Gundagai. Blackman, and O'Hara's station.

WARDS. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; this is one of the sources of the Karuah river; it is distant 188 miles from Sydney.

WARD'S MISTAKE. In the district of New England, N.S.W. W. Nowland's station.

WAREENA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the river Nammoy. H. Cox's station.

WARIALDA. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., near the junction of Reedy creek with the Bundana. Petty Sessions are held here.

WARKWORTH. A parish in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W.; it is bounded on the N. by the river Hunter; W. by Wollombi brook; S. by the parish of Wollombi; and E. by Wittingham.

WARNAMBOOL TOWN. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F., on the Merri river, at Lady bay.

WARNBORO SOUND. Is situated in the county of Murray, W.A.

WARNING. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river. It is 3300 feet high, in lat. 28° 22' S.

WARRA. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on a branch of the Conadilly river.

WARRABELLA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river; it is the squattage of John Larnach.

WARRADERRY. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. John Ford's station.

WARRABUNGL. The most prominent point of the Arbuthnot range, N.S.W., dividing the districts of Bligh and Liverpool plains; named by Mr. Oxley, after the Right Honorable C. Arbuthnot, of his Majesty's Treasury.

WARRAGUBBERA. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. The squattage of Messrs. Walker and Co.

WARRAGUNDI. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

WARRAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Warrah creek, 20 miles from Murrurundi. It is the squattage of Messrs. Martyn and Combes.

WARRAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Warrah creek, 16 miles from Murrurundi. It is the squattage of the Australian Agricultural Company.

WARRAN. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 120 miles from Montefiores. W. Lawson's station.

WARRANARY. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Wellington, in about lat. 33° S., long. 145° 30' E.

WARRANTYTE. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the Yarra Yarra river; E. by the parish of Yering; and W. by the parish of Bullen.

WARRANGALLA. On the Ovens river, Murray district, A.F. G. Faithful's station.

WARRANGA WARRANGA. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Muston's creek. J. Ritchie's station.

WARRA WARRA. Is situated in the district of Darling Downs, on the Condamine river. It is the squattage of Henry Dennis.

WARRAWOLONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Northumberland, is about 95 miles from Sydney. It is an important point in Sir T. L. Mitchell's trigonometrical survey; it is cleared, with the exception of a few trees left on the summit, which is 1700 feet above its immediate base. This mountain is well known at sea by the name of Hat Hill. From Warrawolong, the mountain of Jellore, in the county of Camden, distant 98 miles, may be distinctly seen.

WARREGOWAN. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Cunningham and Buchanan's station.

WARREN. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Lanark.

WARRENEEP MOUNT. In the district of Portland Bay, A.F.

WARREUP. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Goderick.

WARRIEN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 195 miles from Murrurundi. George Druitt's station.

WARROWINGE. On the Ovens river, district of Murray, A.F.

WARROWLEY. In the district of Murray, A.F., on a branch of the Ovens river. G. E. Mackay's station.

WARWICK. The station of Mr. Leslie, in the district of Darling Downs, at Canning Downs, on the river Condamine. Petty Sessions are held here.

WARWICK. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, 5 miles from Kempsey. W. Smith's station.

WARWICK PARK. In the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., distant from Sydney 18 miles, and from Liverpool two miles.

WARWICK PLAINS. Are situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., on the banks of the river Lachlan, 170 miles from Sydney.

WASP ISLAND. Is situated off the coast of St. Vincent, N.S.W., about two miles to the southward of Point Upright.

WATAMANDARA. The station of W. Norman, in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W.

WATERHOUSE POINT. Is the easternmost point of Ringarooma Bay, in the county of Dorset, Tasmania.

WATERLOO. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammooy river, 160 miles from Murrurundi. John and James Brown's station.

WATERLOO. In the parish of Alexandria, N.S.W., in the county of Cumberland, on the road from Sydney to Botany Bay. The estate of Messrs. Cooper and Holt.

WATERLOO. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington, on the Collier river.

WATERLOO BAY. Is a wide and spacious bay on the coast of Wilson's Promontory, A.F. At the head of this bay lies a low valley, three miles in length, which stretches across the promontory. On the N. side, the highest hill, Mount Wilson, rises 2350 feet above the level of the sea. It is in the district of Gipps land.

WATERLOO PLAINS. Are situated in the district of Darling Downs, between Brush Creek and the river Condamine, N.S.W.

WATERLOO POINT. In the county of Glamorgan, Tasmania, 74 miles from Hobart Town, on Oyster Bay.

WATERTON. On the Cook's river road, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, near Sydney, N.S.W.

WATERVIEW. In the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the river Clarence, five miles from Grafton. T. Ryan's station.

WATSON TAYLOR'S. A lake of N.S.W., situated in the county of Macquarie, distant from Sydney 252 miles.

WATTAMOLLA. A parish in the hundred of Woronora, and county of Cumberland; bounded on the N. by Port Hacking; on the W. by Port Hacking creek; on the S. by a line bearing E. to the head of a creek running into Wattamolla boat harbour, and by that creek to Wattamolla boat harbour; on the E. by the sea coast to Port Hacking, including an island in Port Hacking. It contains 5 houses and 10 inhabitants.

WATTOOK. (Or BRASS WATER); in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., 45 miles from Carrington. Here is excellent timber for ship-building purposes.

WATTS. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Lachlan, on the river Lachlan.

WAVERLEY. On the South Head road, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, N.S.W. This is a neat little village. Here is an orphan school.

WAWGALLINGALLON. Is situated on Limestone creek, in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., 165 miles from Sydney.

WAYBONG. A river of N.S.W., in the county of Brisbane, which flows into the river Goulburn; it takes its rises from the Liverpool range.

WAYDRING. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the banks of the Myall river, near Little Boolladilla, 25 miles from Booral.

WAYO MOUNT. Near Pegar, on the upper part of the Wollondilly river, in the county of Argyle, N.S.W., 130 miles from Sydney.

WEATHERBOARD HUT. A very good mountain inn, on a fine stream which forms a cataract, at a short distance to the southward of the Great Western road, in the county of Cook, N.S.W., 59 miles from Sydney.

WEATHERWAUGH. The squattage of N. Hyeramus, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

WEBOLOBOLO. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river. Hall's station.

WEDDERBURN. A parish in the hundred of Southend, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., containing neither house nor inhabitant; is bounded on the N.E. by part of the centre of the dividing range to the head of Dahlia creek, and by that creek to its confluence with George river; on the W. by Georges river by a line from that river bearing W. to the head of one of the branches of the Cataract river, and by that branch to the Cataract river; on the S. by the Cataract river; on the E. by a line from the Cataract river to the head of one of the branches of O'Hare's creek, and by that branch to O'Hare's creek, by part of that creek and by a line thence to the centre of the dividing range at the head of Dahlia creek.

WEDGE. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, in Spencer's Gulf; it is one of Gambier's islands.

WEDGE BAY. Is situated on the W. coast of Tasman's peninsula, in Storm Bay, county of Pembroke.

WEDRIES. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains. On this stream is the station of the Reverend F. G. Vidal.

WEEAWAA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 146 miles from Murrurundi. It is the station of Messrs. Campbell and Ryan. Petty Sessions are held here.

WEEHO. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of King; it is a branch of the Crookwell river.

WEEJASPER. The squattage of Charles Lewis, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

WEEMOBA. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 67 miles from Montefiores. The squattage of L. and S. Samuel.

WEEMOBONG. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 68 miles from Montefiores. The station of L. and S. Samuel.

WEERE'S CREEK. Is a branch of the Conadilly river, situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

WEETAWAA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Nammoy river, 152 miles from Murrurundi; it is the squattage of C. W. M. S. Morison.

WEIRA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains. John Single has a squattage here, situated 20 miles from Tamworth.

WELBON. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W. The station of George Galley.



WELLINGTON.



J. Allan Lathrop
& Son, New York

WELCOME HILL. A mountain of W.A., situated near Mount Walker, to the eastward of the county of Beaufort.

WELCOME PONDS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains; they flow into the river Nammoy, N.S.W.

WELLESLEY'S ISLANDS, PULO TIGA. (Or the **THREE ISLANDS**); are situated at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest is named Mornington island, the others are called Rocky, Pisonia, Allen, Horseshoe, Bountiful, Bentick, Sweers. The strait separating the Wellesley islands from the main land of Australia is called Investigator's road.

WELLINGTON. A county of N.S.W.; it is bounded on the north-east by the river Cudgegong; on the west by that river and the Macquarie to the junction of the river Bell near Wellington Valley; on the west by the rivers Bell, Molong, and Boreenore creek, to the Conobolas Mountains; and on the east by the range, thence to Blackman's swamp, and by Lewis Ponds, the Macquarie, Turon river, Cunningham's creek, and Cudgegong creek under Bocobel, to the Cudgegong river. This county is 72 miles in length and 42 in breadth, and contains 1,059,840 acres. This county partakes of the same general qualities of soil as Roxburgh county; it possesses a beautiful and fertile dale called Wellington Valley, peculiarly adapted either for grazing or agriculture. Its population is 970; the number of houses is 90; the stock is computed at 1190 horses, 22,791 head of horned cattle, 474 pigs, and 119,686 sheep. Together with the county of Roxburgh it returns one member to the Legislative Council. Two ridges of mountains run through this county from east to west; the most eminent elevations of which are Corcalgong, Bocobel, Boiga, and Yammin. The chief rivers are the Macquarie, which runs through the county, the Cudgegong, Bell, Molong, and the Turon. The creeks are Cunningham's, Meroo, Pyramul, Nubrygin, M'Donald, Piambong, Merrenda, and Warradugga. The capital of this county is Mudgee, situated on the Cudgegong river, distant 150 miles from Sydney; the other town is Neurea.

WELLINGTON. A squatting district of N.S.W., containing about 10,000,000 acres, is adjacent to the counties of Wellington and Bathurst, and situated between the rivers Lachlan and Macquarie; it contains 1199 inhabitants, viz., 969 males, and 230 females. The number of houses in the district is 92. This is one of the finest districts in the colony, its stock being estimated at 1184 horses, 55,980 head of horned cattle, 153 pigs, and 220,423 sheep. The rivers which water this district are as follows—the Lachlan, the Macquarie, Byrnes. Kalingalungaguy, Yamerunna, Belubula, Bell, Molle, Mary, Elizabeth, Bogan, or New Year's river, and Bullock. The creeks are Duck, Tandogo, Mandadery, Geobang, Molong, King. The Plains are Cannil, Baird, Gullerong, and Wellington Valley. The mountains and ranges are Hervey's range, Croker's range, New Year's range, and Mounts Coulombals, Laidley, Bugamel, Marga Nangar, Amyot or Camerberdang, Melville, Mount Allan or Wolga, Hurds, Pic or Talga, Poccalang, Gondobillong, Goonabilong, and Warranary.

WELLINGTON. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the midland and southern portions of the county of Wellington; bounded on the north from the confluence of Wildra creek with the Cudgegong river by a line bearing north-westerly to the range dividing the Cudgegong and Erskine waters; on the west by the crest of this range to the confluence of the Macquarie and Bell rivers, thence by the Bell and Molong rivers and Boorenore creek, and a line bearing southerly to Conobolas; on the east by a line bearing north-easterly to the northern boundary of Simeon Lord's grant, thence by Frederick's Valley and Lewis Ponds to the Macquarie, thence by the Macquarie and the Turon rivers and Cunningham's creek to the range dividing the Pyrumon river from the Mero creek, and by the crest of this range to the confluence of the Mero creek with the Cudgegong and by the Cudgegong river to the confluence of Wildra creek aforesaid. It contains 841 inhabitants, and 86 houses.

WELLINGTON. An incorporated district of N.S.W. See **MUDGEES** and **WELLINGTON**.

WELLINGTON. A fresh water lake, in the district of Gipps Land, A.F., into which the Dunlop and Latrobe rivers flow. On its shores are the stations of Thompson, Pearson, and Desailly.

WELLINGTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of New Norfolk, in the county of Buckingham; it is bounded on the N. by the river Derwent; on the W. by the parish of New Norfolk; and on the E. by the parish of Glenarchy.

WELLINGTON. A mountain of Tasmania, towering over Hobart Town, it throws its strange square-headed shadow across the still waters of Sullivan Cove. It rises 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

WELLINGTON. A county of W.A.; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Murray; on the E. by the county of Wicklow; on the S. by the counties of Nelson and Sussex; and on the W. by the ocean. The towns are Waterloo, Picton, and Bunbury. It is watered by the rivers Brunswick, Collier, Preston, and Capel. The Darling range, the highest in W.A., runs north and south through this county, and Rose range is also very high. The capes are Ponit, Casuarina; and the bays and harbours, Koombanah bay, and Leschenault inlet.

WELLINGTON MOUNT. Is a high mountain of Tasmania; it is situated in the county of Buckingham, and is 4000 feet high.

WELLINGTON VALE. In the district of New England, N.S.W., at Beardsley plains. Robertson's station.

WELLINGTON VALLEY. Is situated at the junction of the Bell and Macquarie rivers, in the county of Wellington, N.S.W., 238 miles from Sydney, and 117 from Bathurst; it was formerly a government stock station, and was subsequently set apart for the reception and employment of a description of prisoners distinguished by the designation of "specials." This country is of the richest alluvial soil, and the scenery beautiful.

WELLS. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Ilfracombe, and county of Devon; it is bounded on the E. by the river Tamar.

WELLS. Is situated in the county of Flinders, S.A., in Coffin bay.

WELLS. Is situated in the county of Hindmarsh, S.A., in Encounter bay.

WELLWOOD. In the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst.

WELTDER VALLEY. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

WENBRAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Barwon river, 340 miles from Tamworth. Parnell's station.

WEREBORBALDERA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. The squattage of Thomas M'Alister.

WERMATONG. Murray district, A.F., at the junction of the Cudgewong creek and the river Murray. Mrs. J. Alston's station.

WEROMBA. Is situated on the Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

WERONG. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Georgiana; from this mountain the Abercrombie takes its rise.

WERRAL. A creek of N.S.W., near Tryal bay, in the district of Macleay. On this stream is the station of C. Ducat, situated 5 miles from Tryal bay.

WERRENDI. A mountain of N.S.W., situate at the junction of the Werrendi river with the Goulburn river, in the county of Brisbane.

WERRIAMUNG. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle; it flows into the Shoalhaven river.

WERRIBEE. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the E. by the Werribee river; N. by the parish of Mooradanook; and S. by the parishes of Bulban and Mambourin.

WERRIBEE RIVER. In A.F.; it divides the counties of Grant and Bourke, and falls into the harbour of Port Phillip.

WERRIBERRI. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it rises near the Oaks, and flows into the Warragamba river.

WERRIGI. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river, 55 miles from Montefiores. The squattage of L. and S. Samuel.

WERRIGUDINE. In the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on creeks, 35 miles from Montefiores. Messrs. Boulton's squattage.

WERRINGTON. Is situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the town of Penrith. It is the residence of R. C. Lethbridge.

WESTALL. A mountain of Australia, a most remarkable landmark on the east coast, named by Flinders after the talented artist who accompanied him; it forms the highest part of the eastern shore of Shoalwater bay.

WESTALL POINT. Is situated in S.A., in lat. 32° 55' S., and long. 134° E., in Eyria peninsula.

WEST BAY. Is situated in the county of Sussex, W.A.

WESTBROOK. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Oaky creek, 70 miles from Ipswich. The station of Hughes and Isaacs.

WESTBURY. A town of Tasmania, in the county of Westmoreland, parish of Westbury, 22 miles from Launceston, on Quamby's brook.

WESTBURY. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Westbury, and county of Westmoreland; it is bounded on the N. by the Meander river; on the W. by Quamby's brook; on the S. by the parish of Quamby; and on the E. by the parish of Silwood.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. See **AUSTRALIA WEST.**

WESTERN PORT. One of the squatting districts of N.S.W., A.F.; and is bounded on the S. by the coast from Anderson's inlet to the south-eastern limit of the county of Bourke, further by the eastern and northern boundaries of the said county to the river Werribee; on the W. by the river Werribee and a north westerly line to Mount Cole, thence by a line to the Avoca river, by the Avoca river to Lake Baelbael, and thence by a line due north to the river Murray; on the N. and N.E. by the river Murray to the Goulburn river, following the course of the latter river to its source; and on the E. by a line running due south to Anderson's inlet. It contains 3525 inhabitants, of which 2519 are males, and 1006 females. The number of houses is 321. Its superficial area is about 10,000,000 acres. Its rivers are the Bayungan or Goulburn river, Yarrane, Avoca, Loddon, Tarray, Barnard, Campaspe. The creeks are Dyoonboors, Decoy ponds, and Kingparrot creek; Boga lake is situated in this district. The most conspicuous mountains are Swan hill, Pyramid hill, Mount Barrabungale, Freeth, Greenock, Byng, Campbell, the Jullion range, Mount Bland, Mount Eliza, Martha, and Arthur's seat. On its maritime coast are Point Nepean, Cape Schanck, Point Grant, Cape Wollamai, and Cape Paterson.

WESTERN PORT. Is a beautiful harbour in the district of Western Port, A.F.; it is formed between two islands called Grant and French islands, in rather a remarkable manner: two great bays lie one within the other, the inner being nearly filled up by French island, whilst the outer is sheltered by Grant island stretching across it almost from point to point leaving a wide channel on its west side. The east passage is narrow and fit only for small vessels. On the east shores of Western Port rise a range of woody hills between 500 and 700 feet high. This harbour presents a curious feature, a sort of canal that fronts the east side of Grant island; its depth varies from six to seven fathoms, and the width is half a mile. The most remarkable object is the helmet-shaped headland rising 480 feet above the sea, forming the southern extreme of Grant island, called Cape Wollamai, discovered and named by Mr. George Bass, "Western Port," from its relative situation; as from Sydney, then, it was the westernmost extent of the straits known on the north side.

WEST MAITLAND. See **MAITLAND WEST.**

WESTMORELAND. A county of N.S.W.; it is bounded on the north-east by Cox's river from its junction with the Wollondilly to



J. Allan Lithos
? Hunter Street

the small creek entering the Cox from the west, one mile south of the new road to Bathurst; on the north by that creek and one descending to Solitary creek, near its junction with Antonio's creek, and thence by the Fish river to Campbell's river; on the west by Campbell's river to its source in the dividing range, and by the dividing range to Burra Burra lagoon; on the south by the river Guinecor from Burra Burra lagoon to its junction with the Wollondilly; on the east by the Wollondilly to the junction of Cox's river above-mentioned. It is 64 miles long and 32 miles broad, and contains 1,013,880 acres. This county contains 1575 inhabitants, and with the counties of Georgiana and King, it returns one member to the Legislative Council. This county possesses the leading features distinguishing the county of Argyle, and contains a part of the Blue Mountains, which towers 4000 feet above the level of the ocean, which is the summit of a hill about 2 miles to the northward of Swashfield, about 300 yards to the left of the road. The head of the Fish river, 4 miles E.S.E. from Mobrin is 3472 feet, Mobrin is 3275 feet. The summit of a hill descending to Buningle creek is 3554 feet. The summit of a hill at the head of Snake's valley is 3576 feet. Mounts Collong, and Murrum are also noted points. The main rivers of Westmoreland are Coxe's, Campbell, Wollondilly, Fish, Kowmung, and Guinecor. The creeks are Jouriland, Tonatti, Lacy, Antonios, Lowther, Kings, Wiseman's, Native Dog, Fish river, and Stony. O'Connell town is the chief place. The stock of the county comprises 1587 horses, 9800 head of horned cattle, 623 pigs, and 41,780 sheep.

WESTMORELAND. A county of Tasmania, comprising the hundreds of Norfolk plains, Westbury, Ringwood, Deloraine, and Chudleigh, and the parishes of Longford, Cressy, Carrick, Little Hampton, Westbury, Quamby, Sillwood, Adelphi, Lawrence, Ringwood, Woodside, Walker, Exton, Calstock, Archer, and Woodbridge. It is bounded on the N. by the rivers Mersey, and Meander or Western river to its junction with the South Esk, dividing it from the county of Devon; on the E. by the Lake river and South Esk, separating it from the counties of Cornwall and Somerset; on the S. by the river Shannon to the Great Lake, by the southern shore of the Great Lake and a line due west to the river Nive; and on the W. by the river Nive and a northerly line to the river Mersey. This county is watered by the rivers Mersey, Meander or Western, South Esk, Lake Shannon, Nive, Penelope, Lobster, Dairy, Palmer's, Woodside, Brumby's, and Liffey or Pennyroyal creek, and Quamby's brook. Deloraine on the Meander, Chudleigh on Lobster river, Carrick on the Liffey, and Longford are the towns. The lakes are Great Lake, Arthur's lake, Nineteen lagoons, Odd lake, Rufus lagoon, Seven lagoons, and Western lake. Its principal mountains are Quamby's bluff, 3500 feet high, Extreme Western bluff, Drys bluff, Projection bluff, and the Western Mountains.

WESTWOOD. In the parish of Cooke, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

WETERE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the N. bank of the river Murray, in lat. about 36° S., and long. 148° E.

WEYEB. On the Murrumbidgee river, N.S.W. ; it lies in lat. $34^{\circ} 21' 34''$ S., and long. $143^{\circ} 56' 27''$ E.

WEYLAND POINT. Is situated in Anxious Bay, in the peninsula Eyria, S.A.

WEYMOUTH. Is situated on the N. coast of Tasmania, in the county of Dorset, at the mouth of Piper's river.

WHALAN. A creek of N.S.W., a branch of the river Darling.

WHALAN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. The station of John Wiseman.

WHALAN WHALAN SWAMP. In the district of Western Port, A.F. J. and J. D. Boyd's station.

WHALE HEAD. A prominent point on the S. coast of Tasmania, lying between South Cape Bay and Recherche Bay.

WHEEL PONDS. Are situated in the district of Liverpool plains ; they flow into the river Gwydir, N.S.W.

WHIDBEY'S. An island of S.A., situated off Point Avoird, at the eastern entrance of Avoird Bay, in the county of Flinders.

WHIDBY POINT. Is the westernmost point of Avoird Bay, S.A., in Eyria peninsula, in the county of Flinders.

WHITE'S CREEK. In N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden, on the Great South road, 82 miles from Sydney.

WHITMORE. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on Man's river, 100 miles from Armidale. It is the squattage of A. Boyd.

WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE. Is situated on the N.E. coast of Australia, and was so named from its having been discovered, by Captain Cook, on Whitsunday, 1770, and the islands which form it to the E., Cumberland Islands, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

WHOEY. The squattage of Isaac Shepherd, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

WIANBEEN CREEK. Is situated in the county of St. Vincent, N.S.W. ; it flows into the Shoalhaven river, near Curwary.

WICKEYE'S CAMP. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., 50 miles from the nearest post town. This estate is on the neck of land between Smith's lake and the Myall lower lake ; a quarter-of-a-mile's fencing here secures the whole E. coast as a station of no inconsiderable value.

WICKHAM. A river of N.A., discovered by Dr. Leichhardt ; it is a branch of the Limnen Bight river, and was named by him in honour of the successful explorer of the N.W. coast of Australia.

WICKLOW. A county of W.A. ; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Grantham ; on the W. by Wellington and Nelson ; on the E. by Peel ; and on the S. by Goderick ; it contains the towns of Bannister and Williamsburg ; the rivers of the county are the William, Buchanan, Arthur, and Beaufort.

WIDDIN. A creek of N.S.W., dividing the counties of Phillip and Hunter, and flows into the Goulburn river.

WIDE BAY. Is situated in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W., in lat. 26° S. A river empties its waters into this beautiful bay called the "Mary," after the late Right Honorable Lady Mary Fitzroy.

WIGHT'S LAND. Is that portion of A.F. lying between Cape Danger and Cape Paton, in the district of Portland Bay. It was named by Lieutenant Grant, in honour of Captain Wight, R.N., son-in-law to Commissioner Schank.

WIHURGHULLY. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Durham; it is situated at the confluence of Myall creek with the Williams river, and is distant from Sydney 158 miles.

WIHURGHULLY. A hill of N.S.W., in the county of Durham, near Tabbitt creek.

WILAWITAL. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; into Port Stephens harbour it empties its waters.

WILBERFORCE. A town of N.S.W., situated on the banks of the Hawkesbury river, in the county of Cook. This is a beautiful district, but liable to floods in the rainy season. The native name is Gabramatta. It lies opposite to the town of Windsor.

WILBERTREE. In the county of Phillip, N.S.W., on the Cudgegong river, near the town of Mudgee. It is the residence of R. Lowe.

WILDRA. A creek of N.S.W., separating the county of Bligh from the county of Phillip; it empties itself into the Cudgegong river.

WILES CAPE. Is the westernmost point of Sleaford bay, in the county of Flinders, in Eyria peninsula, S.A.

WILLANDRAYAMMA. The squattage of Messrs. Wills and Forester, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

WILLIAM. A mountain of W.A., the highest point of the Darling range, 1720 feet high.

WILLIAMS. Called by the natives Dooribang, a river of N.S.W., which rises on the Mount Royal range, and dividing the counties of Durham and Gloucester, empties itself into the river Hunter, near Raymond Terrace.

WILLIAMS. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, in Spencer's Gulf; it is one of Gambier's isles.

WILLIAMSBURGH. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Wicklow, on the William river.

WILLIAMS TOWN. A seaport town of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke; it was named after King William IV., and stands on a very low piece of land, forming the southern shore of Hobson's bay, called Point Gellibrand, after a gentleman from Hobart Town, who first brought stock to Port Phillip. This point of land hardly projects sufficiently to afford large ships shelter from S. winds in Hobson's bay. One disadvantage under which the town labours is the badness of the water. It contains 126 houses, and a population of 322.

WILLIEPLOMER. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. Edward Crisp's squattage.

WILLIGANGLEGY. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on Mitchell's Creek, 12 miles from Montefiores. It is the squattage of Mr. Richards.

WILLIS. A parish in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.; bounded on the E. by Mebourne; and S. by Dartbrook.

WILLONBLUN. The squattage of Samuel Phillips, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

WILLOUGHBY. A parish in the hundred of Packingham, and county of Cumberland; bounded on the N.E. by Middle Harbour; on the N.W. by a line from Middle Harbour, bearing W. 30° S. to the W. corner of Thomas Boulton's 40 acres, part of that line being the N.W. boundaries of that land, and Archbold's 600 acres, by the S.W. boundary of Thomas Boulton's 40 acres, by part of the N.W. boundary of Isaac Nichols's 200 acres, and by the N. boundary of John Stubbs's 40 acres to the head of Blue Gum Creek, and by Blue Gum Creek to Lane Cove; on the W. by Lane Cove; on the S. by Lane Cove and Port Jackson; on the E. by Port Jackson to Middle Harbour, containing 312 houses, and 987 inhabitants.

WILLOUGHBY CAPE. The easternmost point of Kangaroo Island, S.A.

WILLUNGA. A town of S.A., situated about 35 miles from Mount Barker. This township is prettily situated at the western foot of the hills, on a woodland slope, bordered by the waters of the Gulf of St. Vincent.

WILLWILLROOK. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parishes of Wollert and Yarook; S. by the parish of Jika Jika; W. by the Monee Monee ponds; and E. by the parish of Keelbundora.

WILMINGTON. Is situated in the parish of Gidley, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about six miles from Windsor.

WILMOT. A parish in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Horton; S. by Thornton; E. by Tarean; and W. by the Williams river.

WILMOT VALLEY. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., under the Hardwicke range.

WILSON'S. A river of N.S.W., a branch of the Maria river, in the county of Macquarie.

WILSON'S INLET. Is situated in the county of Plantagenet, W.A. The rivers Denmark and Hay empty themselves in this beautiful harbour.

WILSON'S PEAK. Is situated in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on the dividing range.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY. Is the southern extremity of the island of Australia, in A.F.; a lofty mass of hard granite, 20 miles long by 6 to 14 wide; it is a very mountainous tract, rearing its many peaks from the waves, and burying their summits, which are about 3000 feet high, at most seasons of the year, in a canopy of clouds; many small islands are dispersed over the sea, in front of this promontory. It is situated in the district of Gipps land, 241 miles from Cape Howe.

WILTON. A village of N.S.W., in the county of Camden, on the Cordeaux river.

WIMBANDRI. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W., on the Macquarie river. E. and G. Rouse's station.

WIMMERA. A river of A.F., situate in the district of Wimmera; it rises on Mount Cole, and running under the Grampians, it flows into Lake Hindmarsh. On this stream Irvine, Cameron, Clarke, Green and Ker, B. Boyd, Taylor and M'Pherson, Darlot and M'Lachlan, Wilson Brothers, Paterson, Cameron, Baillie and Hamilton, and Firebrace have stations.

WIMMERA. A district of A.F.; bounded on the E. by a line from Mount Cole to the source of the Avoca river, thence by the Avoca river to Lake Baelbael, thence by a line due north to the Murray; on the N. by the river Murray to the South Australian frontier; on the W. by the South Australian frontier to the range dividing the waters falling into the Murray from those falling into the Glenelg and other rivers to the eastward of Portland Bay; and on the S. by that range to Mount Cole. It contains about 876 inhabitants, viz., 677 males, and 199 females. The superficial area is reckoned at about fifteen million acres. The principal streams in this district are the rivers Avoca, Murray, Norton, Dorcasas, Wimmera, Mackenzie, Avon water, Smallburn, and Richardson's creek. The mountains are Mount Zero, Mount Arapiles, and Mount Cole. The lakes are Mitre lake, Bola lake, Greenhill lake, and the Salt lakes.

WINBOON. In the parish of Mulgoa, hundred of Evan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

WINBURN. Is situated in the parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near Penrith. It is the residence of G. Cox.

WINBURNDALÉ. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Roxburgh; it flows into the river Macquarie.

WINCANTON. The estate of Reuben Hannam, in the parish of Saint George, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., about 7 miles from Sydney via Cook's river Dam.

WINCANTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Campelton, and county of Somerset; bounded N. by the Elizabeth river; W. by the Macquarie river; and S. by the parish of Ross.

WINCEBY. An island of S.A., situated in the county of Flinders, in Spencer's Gulf. It is one of Sir Joseph Banks' group.

WINDANG. An island situated at the entrance of Lake Illawarra, in the county of Camden, N.S.W.

WINDELLA. The station of C. Nicholson; it is situated in the district of Menaroo, N.S.W., on Windella ponds, 70 miles from Eden.

WINDELLAMA. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Argyle, 130 miles from Sydney; it flows into the Werriamung river.

WINDSOR. A borough town of N.S.W., is situated in the parish of St. Matthew, hundred of Windsor, and county of Cumberland, and is situated about 20 miles from Parramatta, and 35 miles from Sydney, at the confluence of the South creek with the Hawkesbury river, which, at this point, is 140 miles distant from the sea, by

water and navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen, four miles above Windsor. The town is built on a hill, elevated 100 feet above the level of the Hawkesbury, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country; its buildings are similar to those of Parramatta. The inns, as is the case indeed throughout the colony, are large and excellent: stage-coaches ply every day to and from Sydney, via Parramatta. The land in the vicinity of Windsor is extremely rich, and being in the possession of numerous small farmers, is carefully tilled, so that frequent farm-yards and extensive fields of grain, with herds of kine, add to the natural beauty of a very picturesque country. In some parts the broad and placid waters of the Hawkesbury are overhanging cliffs of 600 feet in height, and the numerous vessels and boats on this noble stream, and the scenery around, render it a favorite residence. The population of the town of Windsor is 1679, viz., 930 males, and 749 females; it also contains 424 houses. The boundaries of the town of Windsor are as follows:—commencing at a marked oak-tree on South creek to the south-east of the Court house; from this tree by South creek to a stake situated on the bank of the creek on Fitzgerald's farm; from this stake a line bearing west 91 chains to another stake; from this by a line passing the north fence of land belonging to the Benevolent Asylum, bearing west 34 degrees north 52 chains 80 links to a marked dead stump on Rickaby's creek; from this stump by Rickaby's creek to the Hawkesbury river; and by the Hawkesbury river to a stake nearly north of the Court house; and from this stake by a line bearing south 28 degrees east 28 chains to the aforesaid marked tree on South creek. Together with Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool, denominated the Cumberland boroughs, it returns one member to the Legislative Assembly.

WINDSOR. A police district of N.S.W., embracing a north-western portion of the county of Cumberland, and the north-eastern portion of the county of Cook, and a southern portion of the county of Hunter; bounded on the N. by the Hawkesbury to Wiseman's ferry, thence up the valley of Webb's creek, and by the dividing range to the confluence of the Wollim creek with the Colo river; on the W. by the Colo river and the Wollonganby to its two sources, thence by a line bearing south to King George's Mount, and from thence by a line bearing south-easterly to Grose's river; on the S. by Grose's river to its confluence with the Hawkesbury, thence by a line bearing south-easterly to Rickaby's creek, at the crossing of the Richmond road, and by this road to Eastern creek to its confluence with Breakfast creek, thence by a line bearing to the Windsor road, and by this road to its junction with the Pitt Town road, from thence by a line bearing north-easterly to William Suttor's grant of 50 acres to the North road, and by this road to the south-west angle of the parish of Frederick, thence by a line bearing north-easterly to the Hawkesbury aforesaid. It contains 7721 inhabitants, and 1627 houses.

WINDSOR. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing 521,689 acres. Its council consists of 7 members. Its boundaries comprise the same land as the police district of Windsor. The number of alienated acres is 92,059.

WINDSOR. A hundred in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by a line bearing W. from the centre of the New North road to the head of one of the branches of Cattai creek, by part of that branch, by a line from that branch bearing W. to the head of another branch of Cattai creek, by the latter branch to Cattai creek, and by Cattai creek to its confluence with the Hawkesbury river; on the N.W. by the Hawkesbury river to the north-west corner of the 400 acres granted to George Eggleton and others, Neil Mackellar's 140 acres, and William Nash's 180 acres, and thence by a line bearing S. to the northern boundary of James Larra's 600 acres; on the S.W. by the common line bearing E. 12° S. to the centre of Richmond road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of the bridge over Eastern creek; on the S. by Eastern creek to the south-west corner of W. H. Alcock's 400 acres, thence by a line bearing east to the south-east corner of Robert Campbell's 1500 acres, being the southern boundaries of that land and W. H. Alcock's 400 acres, by the eastern boundary of Robert Campbell's 1500 acres to the centre of the road to the Windsor old road, and by the centre of that road to the centre of its junction with the Windsor old road; on the N.E. by the centre of the Windsor old road to the centre of the present Windsor road to the creek forming the south-east boundary of William Bligh's 1000 acres; again on the S. by the creek forming the south-east boundary of William Bligh's 1000 acres to Cattai creek, by Cattai creek to a branch of it opposite to Charles M'Cormick's 30 acres, by that branch to its head in the range, and by the centre of that range to the centre of the New North road to the line bearing west to one of the branches of Cattai creek as before-mentioned. It comprises the following parishes, viz., St. Matthew, Gidley, Nelson, and Pitt town, and reckoning within its boundaries 729 houses, and 3220 inhabitants, viz., 1771 males, and 1449 females.

WINDY COMER. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. S. Solomon's station.

WINGECARRIBEE. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Camden; it rises in a swamp of that name, and flowing through the town of Berrima empties itself into the Wollondilly river.

WINSTONE HILL. In the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the Great Western road, 8 miles from Parramatta. It is the estate of E. New.

WINTERTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred Apsley, and county of Monmouth; and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Springhill; E. by Somerton; W. by the river Jordan; and S. by the Quoin river.

WIRING LAKE. In the district of Portland bay, A.F., near the Woody Yaloak river.

WISEMAN'S CREEK. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Westmoreland; it flows into the Campbell's river.

WITTA. (Called by the natives BILLAH); in the county of Gloucester, N.S.W. The estate of Mr. Mayers, 40 miles from the nearest post town.

WHITTINGHAM. A parish in the county of Northumberland ; bounded on the N. by the river Hunter ; S. by Vere and Ovingham ; W. by Warkworth and Wollombi ; and E. by Belford, N.S.W.

WIVENHOE. In the district of Moreton bay, N.S.W., on the Brisbane river, 60 miles from South Brisbane. It is the squattage of Messrs. Ferriter and Uhr.

WIVENHOE. Is situated in the parish of Narellan, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W., near the village of Narellan, on the Cowpasture or Nepean river. It is the residence of C. Cowper.

WIZARD PEAK. Is a solitary pyramidal hill composed of large blocks of ironstone, having a most powerful effect on the needle changing its direction about 10°. It is situated to the southward of the river Greenough, on the west coast of Australia, and is 715 feet above the level of the sea, about 7 miles to the south-east of Mount Fairfax.

WOADY YALOK RIVER. In the district of Portland bay, A.F. ; it rises on the Stringy-bark ranges, and falls into the lake Carangamite. It has on its banks the stations of Downie, Hardie, Gibb and Gordon, Heriot and Smythe.

WOBRA. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the upper Macleay river, 70 miles from Port Macquarie. The squattage of Betts and Panton.

WOBUNGI. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Brisbane ; it is distant 5 miles from Gammon plains.

WODEN. Near Queanbeyan, in the county of Murray, N.S.W., J. F. Murray's residence.

WOGANGOBIRAMBY. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. James Rudd's station.

WOHMAN PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the district of Clarence river.

WOKALUP. A river of W.A., situated in the county of Wellington, it flows into Koombannah bay.

WOLANDRA. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington. On this stream is the station of Thomas Turner, and W. H. Suttor.

WOLAR. A creek of N.S.W., in the county of Phillip, which flows into the river Goulburn.

WOLARAGONG. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Mane's creek, 80 miles from Albury. It is the station of Hay and Chalmers.

WORCESTER. A parish in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W. ; bounded on the E. by Lewis ponds ; W. by Emu swamps ; and S. by the parish of Anson.

WOLFINGHAM. A parish in the county of Durham ; bounded on the W. by Stanhope ; S. by the river Hunter ; E. by Houghton and Middlehope ; and N. by Tyramin.

WOLGAN. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook ; it is a branch of the Colo river.

WOLLANGRA. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river, 140 miles from Tamworth. A. Hickey's station.

WOLLAROBBA. The estate of A.M. Baxter, in the county of Durham, on Wollarobba creek, Williams river, 151 miles from Sydney.

WOLLEN. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Durham, at the head of the Rouchel brook, and Stewart's brook.

WOLLERT. A parish in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Kalkallo; on the S. by the parishes of Willwillbrook and Keelbundora; E. by the parish of Morang; and W. by the parish of Yarook.

WOLLIM. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Hunter; it is a branch of the Colo river.

WOLLING. In the district of Western Port, A.F. Robertson and Kettle's station.

WOLLINGANBY. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook; it is a branch of the Colo river.

WOLLOMBA. A river of N.S.W., situated in the county of Gloucester; it empties itself into Wallace lake.

WOLLONDEBBY. In the district of Menaroo, N.S.W. James M'Evo's station.

WOLLONDILLY. A river of N.S.W., which rises in the Cullarin range; it flows through the town of Goulburn, and the county of Argyle, separating it from the counties of Camden and Westmoreland, and empties itself into the Warragamba river, at its confluence with Cox's river.

WOLLONGONG. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Wollongong, and county of Camden, about 60 miles from Sydney, on the sea coast, in the beautiful district of Illawarra. This town contains 515 inhabitants; viz.:—287 males, and 228 females, and has 109 houses. This little seaport town is the usual resort for invalids.

WOLLONGONGINE. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Northumberland, near Wyong creek, 10 miles from Gosford.

WOLLUM HILLS. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., near Merton.

WOLOMBI. A town of N.S.W., situated in the parish of Wollombi, and county of Northumberland, $93\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney, on the Great North road. This town is built on the banks of the Wolombi brook, and contains 17 houses, with a population of 76 souls.

WOLOMBI. A parish in the county of Northumberland; bounded on the N. by Warkworth; W. and S. by Wolombi brook; and E. by the parishes of Vere and Whittingham, N.S.W.

WOLOMBI. A stream of N.S.W.; it rises on the Warrowolong range, in the county of Northumberland, and running northerly empties itself into the river Hunter.

WOLOMBI AND MACDONALD. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing 1,056,000 acres, of which 97,173 are alienated. Its boundaries are the same as the police district of Wolombi and Macdonald.

WOLOMBI AND MACDONALD RIVER. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the south-western portion of the county of

Northumberland, and a part of the southern portion of the county of Hunter; bounded on the N. by the Broken Back range from the head of Wallis creek, and by the range heading Milbro dale to the Wambo range, and thence by the Monandilla range heading Doyle's and Greig's creek to Widdin creek; on the W. by Widdin creek to Coricudgy, thence by the head of the Cudgegong river to Gandudddy creek, and by this creek and a line bearing southerly to Umbiella creek, and by this creek to its confluence with the Colo or Capertee river; on the S. by the Colo river to the confluence of Wollim creek, thence by the crest of the range dividing the Colo and Macdonald waters to the confluence of the Macdonald river with the Hawkesbury, and thence to Wiseman's ferry; on the E. by the New North road to Mount Simpson, and by this range to Warrawolong, thence to the range heading Dora creek, and by this range to the Broken Back range at the head of Wallis's creek aforesaid.

WOLOWOLAR. A mountain of N.S.W., in the county of Argyle, 147 miles from Sydney; it lies to the S.W., of Lake Bathurst. The Boro creek takes its rise on Wolowolar, and forms part of the southern boundary of the county of Argyle.

WOLVERTON. In the parish of Bringelly, hundred of Bringelly, and county of Cumberland, N.S.W.

WOMBAT BRUSH. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., between the Wingecarribbee and the Wollondilly rivers.

WOMBO. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Hunter, between the river Hunter and Wollombi brook.

WONGAN. A range of hills situated in the county of Glenelg, W.A.

WONNERUP. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Sussex, on Vasse Inlet, Bay du Geographe.

WOODBROOK. In the district of Illawarra, county of Camden, N.S.W., on the American creek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wollongong. It is the estate of Henry Gordon.

WOODBURY. Near Antill Ponds, Tasmania. The residence of R. Harrison.

WOODENBONG. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 100 miles from Cassino. Pike and Bernard's station.

WOODFIELD. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, three miles from Kempsey. Rudder's station.

WOODFORD. The station of Small and Johnstone, in the district of Clarence river, N.S.W., on Woodford island.

WOODFORD. An island of N.S.W., on the river Clarence, Clarence district.

WOODFORDE. A town of S.A., district of Adelaide.

WOODHALL. Near Perth, Tasmania. The residence of E. I. Wedge.

WOODLANDS. The property of W. Toogood, situated in the counties of Cumberland and Camden; a creek, called the Cataract,

running through this estate divides the counties. It lies a short distance to the northward of Bulli.

WOODONGA. In the district of Murray, A.F., on the Murray river, 5 miles from Albury. Paul Huon's station.

WOODSIDE. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the Loddon river, about 10 miles from Larne Barramul. Clowes, Brothers' station.

WOODSIDE. In the district of Gipps land, A.F., on Merriman's creek, 30 miles from Alberton. Mashfield Mason's station.

WOODSTOCK. At Norfolk plains, Tasmania. The residence of H. Rowcroft.

WOODSTOCK. Is situated in the county of Bathurst, N.S.W., near the town of Bathurst. It is the residence of E. Park.

WOODSTOCK. Is situated in the county of Camden, N.S.W., at Jamberoo, about four miles from the town of Kiama.

WOOGOROO. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley; it flows into the river Brisbane.

WOOLAMARIL. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 300 miles from Maitland. Wynn Baldwin's station.

WOOLAWIGNEE. Is situated in the district of Wellington, N.S.W., on the Lachlan river, 120 miles from Wellington. D. Ramsay's station.

WOOLGARLO. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Woolgarlo creek, 10 miles from Yass. A. M'Cullum's station.

WOOLIBARRY. An estuary at the mouth of the river Clarence, Clarence district, N.S.W.

WOOLINGOLGOG. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. W. Archer's station.

WOOLMERS. Near Perth, Tasmania. The residence of T. Archer.

WOOLLOOMOOLLOO. Is the north-eastern extremity of the city of Sydney, N.S.W.

WOLOWARDALLA. In the county of King, N.S.W., on the Narrawa or Lachlan river, 149 miles from Sydney.

WOOLPORT. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, near Grafton. J. Sharp's squattage.

WOOLWORTH POINT. Is the N.W. extremity of Tasmania; it is a low sloping point; behind Point Woolworth the county slopes into hills nearly 600 feet high.

WOOMARGAMA. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. M'Kenzie and Wylde's squattage.

WOOMBRAMORROW. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., at the head of the river Peel, 25 miles from Murrurundi. It is the station of J. T. Armytage and Co.

WOONAH. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river. R. Fitzgerald's station.

WOORNYALOO. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Wurdियowang; E. by the parish of Murtcaim.

WOOWINGERAYONG. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W. R. White's squattage.

WORONORA. A hundred situated in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., comprising the parishes of Southerland, Wattamolla, Bulgo, and Heathcote, having within its boundaries 19 houses, and a population of 66 inhabitants; it is bounded on the N. by Botany Bay from Cape Solander to Georges river, and by Georges river to its confluence with Woronora river; on the W. by Woronora river to its head on the south part of the dividing range at the head of Woronora river, and a line east to the sea coast, part of that line forming the northern boundary of Matthew Gibbons' 1000 acres; on the E. by the sea coast to Cape Solander, including the islands attached to the parishes in this hundred.

WORROUGH. In the district of Murray, A. F., on the Goulburn river, 15 miles from Seymour. J. Brown's station.

WOTAKER. In the district of Liverpool plain, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river. Cobcroft's station.

WOWA. Is situated in the district of Liverpool plains, on the Namboy river, N.S.W.

WUMBOBBIE. In the district of Bligh, N.S.W. James Kinghorne's station

WURDIYOWANG. A parish in the county of Grant, A.F., bounded on the S. by the parish of Woornyaloon; and E. by the parish of Murtcaim.

WYBONG. Is situated in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W., near the town of Muswellbrook. It is the residence of W. Cox.

WYCOMBE. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Wycombe, and county of Devon; it is bounded on the W. by the parish of Malling; on the E. by the parish of Selborne; and on the S. by the Meander river.

WYE. A beautiful river of Tasmania; it is a branch of the Great Swan Port river, in the county of Glamorgan.

WYNDHAM. In the district of New England, N.S.W., the squattage of George Wyndham.

WYNDHAM. A town of W.A., situated in the county of Plantagenet, on the shores of Port Twopeople.

WYNDHOLM. At Bunninyong, Portland Bay district, A.F. Duncan and Waldie's station.

WYNN. A parish in the county of Durham, N.S.W.; bounded on the N. by Althorpe; S. by the river Hunter; and E. by Howick.

Y

YAAMBLE. On the Cudgegong river, county of Wellington, N.S.W., near Mudgee.

YABBA. In the district of Murray, N.S.W., on the Mitta Mitta river, near the town of Albury.

YABTREE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W. John Hillas's squattage.

YACKABUTTA. Is situated in the county of Bligh, N.S.W.; near Murruthera.

YACKADANDA CREEK. In the district of Murray, A.F.; it flows into the Murray river, near the town of Albury. On this creek are the stations of Reid, (where there is a mill,) Osborne and Kinchington.

YAGABY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river, 160 miles from Murrurundi. John Hoskinson's station.

YAGABI. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Gwydir river. Eale's station.

YÄID WINGI. In the district of Murray, A.F. William Bowman's station.

YALBRET. Is situated in the county of Georgiana, N.S.W., near Lake Burrah Burrah.

YALLAMAMA. The station of W. Lawson, sen., in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

YALLEROY. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. T. Kerr's station.

YALLOCK BRA. In the district of Portland, A.F., on Taylor's river. M. Hall's station.

YAMBARANGA. Is situated on the Lachlan river, N.S.W., near Pomabil.

YAMBOLD. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Billibong creek, 55 miles from Deniliquin. Patterson's station.

YAMERINNA. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Wellington, it flows into the river Lachlan, near Mount Torrens.

YAMPEE POINT. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite to the Buccaneer Archipelago, and lying between King's Sound and Collier bay.

YANCARDOOK. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded W. by the Werribee river; S. by Dierriwarrah; and E. by a creek separating it from Holden.

YANCO. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on the Murrumbidgee river, 80 miles from Gundagai. Devlin's station.

YANDILLA. In the district of Darling Downs, N.S.W., on Western creek, 50 miles from Drayton, and 150 from Brisbane. It is the station of Messrs. Gore and Co.

YANGAR. A lake of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee, between Lake Tala and the Edward river. Mr. Wentworth has a station here.

YANGAR. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., at Lake Yangar, 105 miles from Deniliquin. W. C. Wentworth's station.

YANKO YANKO CREEK. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., which connects the waters of the Billibong creek with those of the river Murrumbidgee. On this creek are the stations of Howell and Atkins.

YANKYLILLY BAY. Is situated in the county of Hindmarsh, Gulf of St. Vincent, S.A.

YAN WARREL. In the district of Murray, A.F. H. Hume's station.

YANYANCURT. A parish situated in the county of Bourke, A.F.; bounded on the N. by the parish of Wardeboluc; and on the W. by the Barwon river.

YANYEAN. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by Tourrourrong; W. by Meriang; and S. by Morang.

YARALLA. Is situated on Yaralla creek, N.S.W., in the county of Argyle, 124 miles from Sydney.

YARILL. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of Stanley, it is a branch of the river Bremer.

YARLINGTON. A hundred of Tasmania, situated in the county of Monmouth; bounded on the W. by the hundred of Brighton and Picton. It comprises the parishes of Yarlington and Ormaig.

YARLINGTON. A parish of Tasmania, situated in the hundred of Yarlington, and county of Monmouth; bounded on the W. by the parish of Jervis; on the S. by the parish of Drummond; and E. by the parishes of Ormaig and Staffa.

YAROOK. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded N. by Bullabula; E. by Merri Merri creek; and S. by Willwillrook.

YAROWA. Is situated on the Goulburn river, in the county of Brisbane, N.S.W.

YARRABEE. In the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on Yanko Yanko creek, 90 miles from Gundagai. Hovell's squattage.

YARRABINDINI. On the Macleay river, district of Macleay, N.S.W., 40 miles from Port Macquarie. The squattage of W. H. Chapman and Co.

YARRALAMBOIN. The squattage of J. L. Phelps, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

YARRALUMLA PLAINS. In the county of Murray, N.S.W.

YARRAMALONG. Is situated in the county of Northumberland, N.S.W., near Jillibyjilliby creek, about 20 miles from Brisbane Water; It is the estate of R. Hill.

YARRAMAN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., at Liverpool plains. It is the station of R. Fitzgerald.

YARRAMUNBAW. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the district of Liverpool plains.

YARRAMYARRAM. In the district of Portland, A.F. Muirhead and Parker's station.

YARRANE. A river of A.F., in the district of Western Port, to the north-eastward of the granitic range.

YARRANANGBIL. The station of Richard Rouse, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

YARRAWALL. In the district of Macleay, N.S.W., on the Macleay river, 30 miles from Port Macquarie. C. Ducat's station.

YARRA YARRA. A river of A.F., situated in the county of Bourke, it empties itself into Hobson's bay, at the north-west corner of it. The town of Melbourne, situated 5 miles from its mouth, is built along its banks. This river, the largest that flows into the harbour of Port Phillip, is not navigable for boats far above Melbourne,

on account of the numerous falls. The mouth is closed by a bar, having 9 feet of water at high tide. It rises near Mount Bawbaw, in the district of Western Port.

YARRA YARRA. The squattage of the Rev. J. J. Therry, in the district of Murrumbidgee, N.S.W.

YARROW. A creek of N.S.W., on Beardy plains, in the district of New England, distant from Armidale about 50 miles. Here is the station of Messrs. Farish and Rogerson.

YARROWITCH. In the district of New England, N.S.W., on Bundara creek, 50 miles from Armidale. It is the squattage of J. P. Robinson.

YARROW PEAK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Murray, between the Molonglo river and the Queanbeyan river.

YASS. A town of N.S.W., situated in the counties of King and Murray, and divided into two parts by the Yass river, called by the natives Yhar. It is distant from Sydney 179 miles, and contains a population of 274 inhabitants, viz., 170 males, and 104 females, having within its boundaries 55 houses.

YASS. A river of N.S.W.; it divides the counties of King and Murray, rising near Mount Ainslie, and flowing northerly and westerly into the Murrumbidgee river; it is distant from Sydney 168 miles.

YASS. An incorporated district of N.S.W., containing an area of 1,111,486 acres, of which 146,387 are alienated. This council consists of 7 members. Its boundaries are precisely similar to the police district of Yass.

YASS. A police district of N.S.W., embracing the southern portion of the county of King, and the northern portion of the county of Murray; bounded on the N. by the Crookwell to its confluence with the Narrawa, thence by a line bearing south-westerly to the Burrawa river at the confluence with Pudman creek; on the W. by Burrawa river to its source, then crossing the dividing range to the source of Derringallen creek, and by that creek to its confluence with the Yass river; and by this river, to its confluence with the Murrumbidgee to about 4 miles north of the village reserve; on the S. from thence by a line bearing easterly to One Tree hill, thence by the crest of the range connected with One Tree hill for a distance of about 3 miles; thence by a line bearing north-easterly to the junction of Gundaroo creek with Yass river; and by this creek to its source at the foot of the Cullarin range; on the E. by this range to the source of the Crookwell river aforesaid. It contains 2187 inhabitants, and 315 houses.

YASS PLAINS. Are situated in the counties of Murray and King, they were discovered in 1828, by Messrs. Hovell and Hume. They take their name from the little river that flows along their N. and N.W. boundaries, and are surrounded on every side by forests. They are from 9 to 12 miles in length, and from 5 to 7 in breadth. To the W.N.W. of Yass plains there is a remarkable hill called Pouni. Yass plains lie 170 miles to the south-west of Sydney.

YATES. A mountain of W.A., in the county of Sussex.

YATTOGOLINGA. At Rapid bay, S.A. There is a lead mine here, as well as a copper mine.

YAWENG. In the district of Western Port, A.F., on the Avoca river, about 6 miles north of Mount Yaweng. Foley and Cameron's station.

YEAROA. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Darling Downs, at the head of the river Boyne.

YELCMON. The squattage of R. Campbell Tertius, in the district of Moreton Bay, N.S.W.

YELLOW BLUFF. Is situated in Bruni island, in the parish of Bruni, in Storm bay.

YEOYEO. In the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., on Yeoyeo creek, 100 miles from Yass. The station of Edward Ryan.

YERING. A parish of A.F., in the county of Bourke; bounded on the N. by the Yarra Yarra river; and W. by the parish of Warandyte.

YERRAMAN. In the county of Gloucester, N.S.W., on the Myall lakes. A station of Major Russell, of Tabrinba, 43 miles from the nearest post town.

YERRAMUNBA. Is situated on the river Bireboola, in the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W.

YERRARAR. (Or GOULBURN RANGE); a range of mountains situated in the district of Lachlan, N.S.W., being a continuation northwards of Peel range.

YERRIMONG. A creek of N.S.W., situated in the county of St. Vincent; it flows into the Shoalhaven river.

YESABBA. The squattage of Herbert Salway, in the district of Macleay, N.S.W.

YETHOLME. A parish of N.S.W., situated in the county of Roxburgh; bounded on the N. by Eskdale and Castleton; W. by Melrose; E. by Eskdale; and S. by the Fish river.

YETMAN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on the Macintyre river. Dight's station.

YEURAMAN. Mrs. Bobart's station, in the district of Bligh, N.S.W.

YEWEN YEWEN. A creek of N.S.W., in the district of Murrumbidgee; it is a branch of the Nackie Nackie creek.

YEWLUMAN. In the district of Liverpool plains, N.S.W., on Yewluman creek, 60 miles from Cassilis. The station of James Hale.

YIMMANG. See PATERSON RIVER.

YOOANBA. A river of N.S.W., a branch of the Manning river.

YORK. A town of W.A., situated in the county of York, on the river Avon; it lies about 60 miles E. of Perth. It consists of a few houses, built upon the banks of the river, which is now, and has been for some time past, nothing more than a chain of ponds. In the neighbourhood of York the hills lie detached from one another in regular directions, and are composed of granite; from the summit of one of them, a vast expanse of undulating forest land, densely wooded,

with scarcely a grassy patch to break the monotony of the view, may be seen.

YORK. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Richmond river, 20 miles from Cassino. Isabella M'Kellar's squattage.

YORK. A mountain of N.S.W., situated in the county of Cook, 72 miles from Sydney, on the Bathurst road; it is 3292 feet above the level of the sea; named in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

YORK. A town of Tasmania, situated in the county of Devon, on the Tamar river.

YORK. A parish situated in the hundred of Bath, and county of Monmouth; bounded on the N. by the Dulverton river; W. by the Jordan river; and E. by the parish of Newick, Tasmania.

YORK. A county of W.A.; bounded on the N. by Victoria; S. by Grantham; W. by Perth; and E. by Howick; its chief towns are York, Beverley, and Northam. It is watered by the rivers Avon, Dale, Talbot, Mackie, and Morlock. The most conspicuous mountains in this county are Moloine Peak, Mount Ommaney, Mudie, and Mount Bakewell.

YORKE. A river of N.S.W., in the district of Liverpool plains; it is a branch of the river Turrabeile, and was named by Mr. Oxley after Sir J. Yorke.

YORKE PENINSULA. Is situated in S.A.; it lies between Spencer's Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent. The most southerly point is called Cape Spencer. Hardwicke bay, on the western side of the peninsula, is a beautiful bay, lying between Corney Point and Point Pearce, and is about 30 miles wide.

YORK ISLES. Is a group of islands, situated about 7 miles from the main land. The principal island, which is not more than two miles long, has a very conspicuous flat-topped hill upon it. Mount Adolphus, in lat. $18^{\circ} 38' 20''$ S., and long. $142^{\circ} 36' 25''$ E. Off the S.E. end of this island are two rocky islets, the southernmost of which is more than a mile distant. The northern group of the York Isles are laid down by Captain Flinders.

YORK PENINSULA. Is situated at the north-easternmost extremity of Australia, between the ocean and the Gulf of Carpentaria, and is separated from New Guinea by Torres Straits, which is, at Cape York, the northern extremity of the island, 80 miles wide.

YORK SOUND. Is situated on the N.W. coast of Australia; it is a very spacious bay, receiving the waters of two rivers; it is bounded by precipitous rocks, from 100 to 200 feet in height, and lies in lat. 15° S.

YOULOUMBA. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, near Grafton. It is the station of W. C. B. Wilson.

YOUNG. An island off the N.E. coast of Australia; it lies in lat. $12^{\circ} 6' 50''$ S., and long. $143^{\circ} 7'$ E. This small islet is on a coral reef of about half-a-mile in extent.

YOWEN. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Western Port; it is situated near the Avoca river.

YULE. A mountain of W.A., situated in the county of Glenelg. The river Moore rises on this mountain.

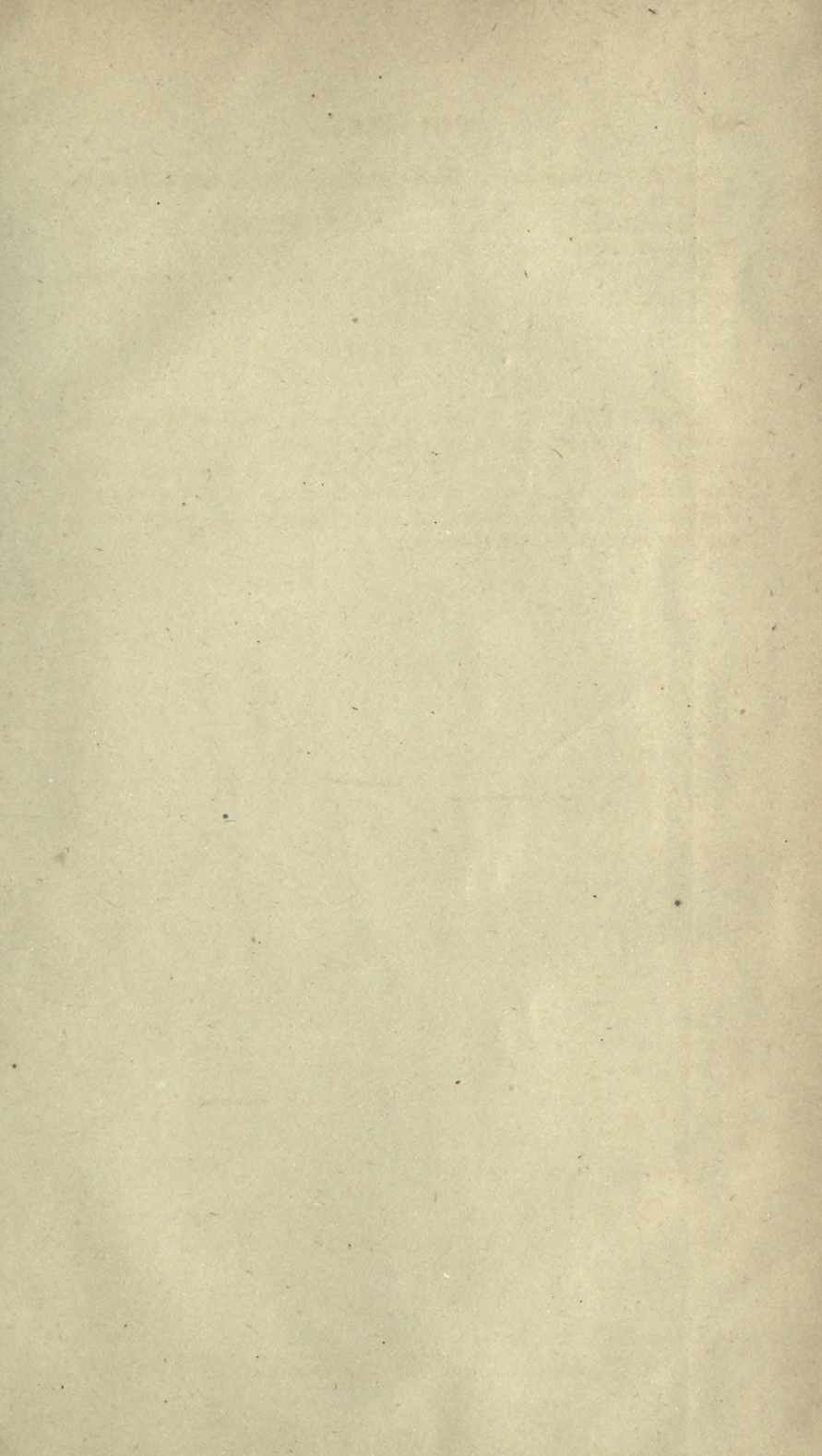
YULGILBAR. In the district of Clarence, N.S.W., on the Clarence river, 80 miles from Grafton. Ogilvie's station.

YULLUNDRY. The squattage of Andrew Kerr, in the district of Wellington, N.S.W.

Z

ZANDVLIET. At Watson's Bay, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, N.S.W., 8 miles from Sydney.

ZERO. A mountain of A.F., in the district of Wimmera. It is a remarkable cove, situated at the western extremity of the chain of mountains. This hill consists of highly micacious sandstone, and is the most northerly of the Grampians.



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